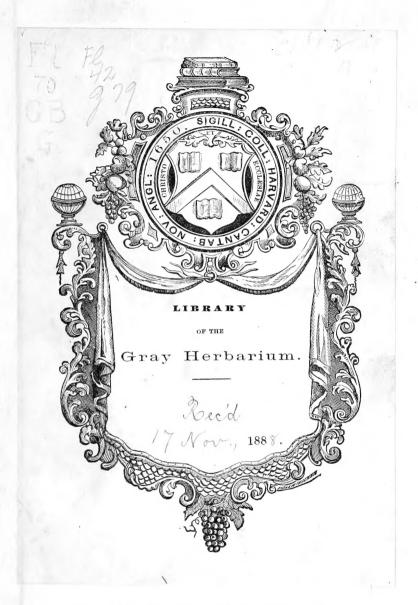
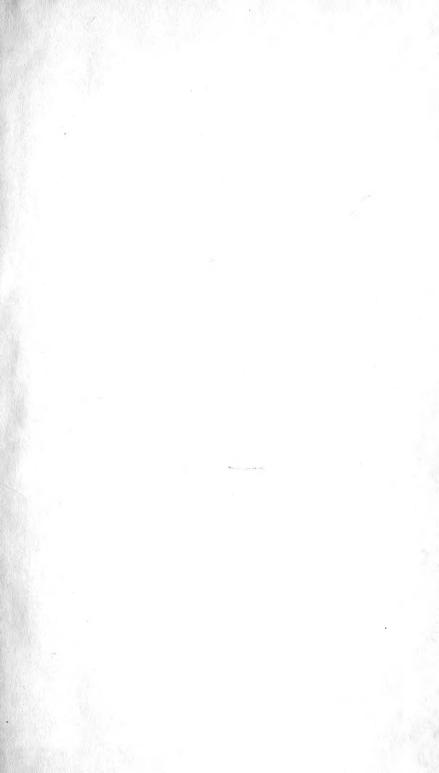


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# NATURAL ARRANGEMENT

OF

# BRITISH PLANTS,

ACCORDING TO THEIR RELATIONS TO EACH OTHER,

AS POINTED OUT BY

JUSSIEU, DE CANDOLLE, BROWN, &c.

INCLUDING

THOSE CULTIVATED FOR USE:

WITH

# AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY,

IN WHICH THE TERMS NEWLY INTRODUCED ARE EXPLAINED; ILLUSTRATED BY FIGURES.

BY

# SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY,

Lecturer on Botany, the Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutic Chemistry.

VOL. II.

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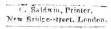
1821.

1888, Nov. 17. Herbarium Library.

"Then spring the living herbs, profusely wild,
O'er all the deep-green earth, that task\* the power
Of botanist to number up their tribes:
Whether he steals along the lonely dale,
In silent search; or through the forest, rank
With what the dull incurious weeds account,
Bursts his blind way; or climbs the mountain rock,
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow.
With such a liberal hand has nature flung
Their seeds abroad, blown them about in winds,
Innumerous, mix'd them with the nursing mould,
The moistening current, and prolific rain."

THOMSON .- Spring.

\* beyond, in original.



# An Arrangement of the Families, and of the anomalous Genera of phenogamous Plants, according to their sexual Organs.

### I. STAMEN 1, on the receptacle or perianthium.

a, translating on the receptation of particular	
Fluviatiles, 2, 6.	
Charadeæ, 2, 5.	
Style 1; perianth. 0, or simple Chenopodeæ, 3, 16.	
Halorageæ, 3, 55.	
Agrimoniaceæ, 3, 59.	
Style 1; perianth. double; petal 1 - Valerianeæ, 3, 41.	
Styles 2; pet. 2; capsule 4-celled - Callitriche, 3, 338.	
Styles 2; perianth. glumaceous Vulpia, 2, 64.	
Styles 3 Euphorbiaceæ, 3, 10.	
Styles 4 Zannichellia, 2, 24.	
O. Comment of the state of the	
2. STAMENS 1 or 2 on the pistill.	
Stamen 1 Orchideæ, 2, 21.	
Stamens 2 - Cypripedium, 2, 150.	
3. Stamens 2, on the receptacle or perianthium.	
Style 1; flow. above; pet. 2 - Circaa, 3, 341.	
Style 1; flow, below; pet. 1. regular - Oleineæ, 3, 34.	
Style 1; ft. bel.; pet. 1, irreg. seeds 4, naked - Labiatæ, 3, 32.	
Style 1; fl. bel.; pet. 1, irreg. samare 2-seeded - Fraxineæ, 3, 35.	
Style 1; fl. bel.; pet. 0 or 4; pod 2-celled -   Coronopus, 3, 434.  Levidium 3, 441	
( Deptitum, o, 111.	
Style 1; fl. bel.; pet. 0; seeds immersed in calyx Salicornia, 3, 45.	
Style 1; fl. bel.; pet. 0; seeds arillated? - Lemnadeæ, 2, 7*.	
Style 1; fl. bel.; perianthium glumaceous - { Rhyncospora, 2, 38. Triconharum 2, 43	
( Interpretation, 2, 45.	
Styles 2 Gramineæ, 2, 10.	
4. STAMENS 3.	
MARIN AD ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	
St. 1; perianth. above, double; peric. 1 or 2-seeded Valerianea, 3, 41.	
St. 1; perianth. above, double; peric. many-celled Cucurbitaceæ, 3, 51,	
St. 1; perianth. above, single Irideæ, 2, 20.	
St. 1; perianth. below; glumes 1-valved - Cyperaceæ, 2, 9.	
St. 1; perianth. below; glumes 2-valved - Gramineæ, 2, 10.	
St. 1; perianth. below; glumes 3-valved - Typhaceæ, 2, 8.	
St. 1; perianth. below; glumes 6-valved - Junceæ, 2, 12.	
Styles 2 Gramineæ, 2, 10.	
St. 3; perianth. single, calycine - Amaranthideæ, 3, 47.	
St. 3; perianth. double; caps. 1; calyx 4-leaved Caryophylleæ, 3, 72.	
St. 3; perianth. double; caps. 1; cal. 5-leaved Paronychideæ, 3, 49.	
St. 3; perianth. double; caps. 1; cal. 3-cut - Portulaceæ, 3, 48.	
St. 3; perianth, double; caps. 3 or 4 - Tillæa, 3, 319.	
Styles 9 Empetrideæ, 3, 7*.	

### 5. STAMENS 4.

o. Camada i.	
A. Style 1; perianthium double; petal 1, above.	
below; pericarp I-seeded Agrimoniaceæ, 3, 59	9.
	١.
above; pericarp 1-seeded - Dipsaceæ, 3, 4	0.
above; pericarps 2, 1-seeded - Rubiaceæ, 3, 4	2.
	3.
•	
	_
1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
1	
1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4.
	2.
2 long, 2 short; caps. 2-celled, septitidal Scrofularinæ, 3, 2	5.
	2.
2 long, 2 short; capsule 1-celled - Orobanchem, 3, 2	3.
C. Style 1: perianthium double: petals 4. above.	
	1
-cened Crucherae, 5, 6	υ,
D. Style 1; perianthium double; petals 4, above.	
arp, a drupe Cornus, 3, 26	1.
arp, a berry Loranthidem, 3, 4	
	_
2 or 4 cut; stamens short, irritable . Urticeæ, 3,	9.
	8.
	9.
2; drupe 1-seeded Eleagnew, 3, 1	3.
E Stule 1 . marianthium single shore	
	o
Santalacea, 5, 1	۷.
G. Styles 2.	
4: capsule 2-valved - Buffonia, 3, 40	1.
1: capsule cut round - Cuscutæ, 3, 30, 1	3.
nth. amentaceous; pericarp a cone - Betulideæ, 3,	5.
	7.
	_
le 3-valved - Buxus, 3, 2	1.
de cut round Amaranthideæ, 3, 1	7.
I. Styles 4.	
	3.
A leaved : netals 4 : cansules 4 - Crassulace 3 4	
leaved or 0: net 0: seeds 4 - Fluviatiles 2.	6.
reaved of o, perio, o, seems	
6. STAMENS five.	
A. Style I; petat I, below.	
4, naked Boragineæ, 3, 31	
le 1-celled; stigma simple - Primulaçeæ, 3, 21	١.
le I-celled; stigma simple - Primulaçeæ, 3, 21 le I-celled; stigma 2-cut - Menyantheæ, 3, 27 B	3.
te 1-celled; stigma simple te 1-celled; stigma 2-cut te 2-celled; stigma 2-cut te 2-celled; seeds central Solaneæ, 3, 20	l. 3.
le I-celled; stigma simple - Primulaçeæ, 3, 21 le I-celled; stigma 2-cut - Menyantheæ, 3, 27 B	l. 3.
	x above; pericarp 1-seeded x above; pericarps 2, 1-seeded x above; pericarps 2, 1-seeded

Capsule 2 or 3-celled; seeds basillary -	Convolvulaceæ, 3, 30.
Caps. 3 or 5-celled; seeds central; stam. on the	A STATE OF THE STA
corolla -	Polemoniaceæ, 3, 28.
Caps. 3 or 5-celled; seeds central; stam. on the	
receptacle	Ericinæ, 3, 36.
Follicles 2, upright	Vincæ, 3, 29.
Berry 2-celled; seeds central -	Solaneæ, 3, 26.
and you content of the content of th	Sommer, o, so.
B. Style 1; petal 1, above	
Capsule 1-celled	Samolus, 3, 63*.
Pericarpium 1-seeded	Compositæ, 3, 39.
Berry 1 or 2-celled -	Caprifoliaceæ, 3, 43.
Pome 2 or 3-celled	Cucurbitaceæ, 3, 51.
Berries 2, 1-seeded	Rubiaceæ, 3, 42.
C. Style 1; petals 4 or 5 belo	ow.
Berry 3-celled; calyx 1-leaved	Rhamneæ, 3, 65.
Capsule 3 or 5-celled; calyx 1-leaved -	Celastrinæ, 3, 64.
Capsule 5-celled; calyx 2 leaved	Balsamineæ, 3, 66 B.
Capsule 5-celled; corolla spurred	Violacea, 3, 78.
D. Style 1; petals 5, above.	
Style 2-cut; berry many-seeded	Grossulariæ, 3, 50.
Style simple; berry 5-nutted	Hedera, 3, 262.
E. Style 1; petals 0.	
Capsule above; calyx 1-leaved -	Primulaceæ, 3, 21.
Capsule above; calyx 5-leaved	Illecebrum, 3, 325.
Akenium above; calyx 1-leaved	Polyganea, 3, 15.
Pericarp below; calyx 1-leaved	Santalacea, 3, 12.
Seeds sunk in the calyx	Chenopodeæ, 3, 16.
2	-
F. Styles 2; petal 1, below	
Capsule 1-celled, valvular	Gentianæ, 3, 27.
Capsule 2-celled, cut round	Cuscutæ, 3, 30 B.
G. Styles 2; petals 5, below	
Capsules 2 or 3; 2 or 3-seeded -	Celastrinæ, 3, 64.
	Haming 9 907
Capsule 1, 1-seeded	Herniaria, 3, 327.
H. Styles 2; petals 5, above.	
Pericarps 2, 1-seeded	Umbelliferæ, 3, 45.
I. Styles 2; petals 0.	
Seeds sunk in the calyx	Chenopodeæ, 3, 16.
Capsule 1-seeded	Scleranthus, 3, 323.
Samare compressed	Ulmaceæ, 3, 8.
Pericarp below, 1-seeded -	Xanthium, 3, 21.
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
K. Styles 3; petals 4 or 5; calyx	above.
	Caprifoliaceæ, 3, 43.
L. Styles 3; petals 5; calyx bel	OW
Capsules 2 or 3, inflated	Celastrinæ, 3, 64.
Capsule 3-valved; seeds woolly	Tamaricinæ, 3, 53.
Capsule 1-celled; seeds naked	Caryophylleæ, 3, 72.
Capsule 1-seeded -	Corrigiola, 3, 326.
A SECURITION ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	
M. Styles 3; petals 0.	4
Seeds sunk in the calyx	Chenopodeæ, 3, 16.
Capsule 1-seeded, cut round	Amaranthideæ, 3, 17.
,	

The state of the s	
N. Styles 4.	
Capsule 4-valved; petals 5 Parnassiæ, 3,	79.
Berry 4 or 5-nutted Aquifoliaceæ, 3, 4	3 D.
O. Styles 5.	
Table of the second of the sec	. 00
Seed 1, in the calyx Staticinæ, 3,	
Seeds, 4 or 5, in the calyx - Sibbaldia, 3,	
Capsule 1-celled; placentarium parietal - Droseraceæ, 3, Capsule 1-celled; placentarium central - Caryophylleæ, 3,	72.
Capsule 1-celled; calyx 3-cut - Caryoniyines, 3,	48.
Capsule 1-celled; calyx 3-cut - Portulacex, 3, Capsule 10-celled, cells 1-seeded - Linex, 3,	
Capsules 5, 1-seeded, arillated - Geranieæ, 3,	
ouplants of 1-secured, armateur	00,
P. Styles many.	
Ranunculeæ, 3,	35 C.
availation of the	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
7. STAMENS six.	
A. Style 1; stamens 4 long, 2 short.	6.6
Petals 4 Cruciferæ, 3,	80.
B. Style 1; stamens equal; perianthium double.	
Petals 4, irregular; capsule 1-celled Fumaridea, 3,	81.
Petals 5; capsule 1-celled Frankeniaceæ, 3,	74.
Petals 6; berry 2-seeded Berberideæ, 3,	
Petals 6; capsule 1 or 2-celled Salicariæ, 3,	52.
C. Style 1; stamens equal; perianthium simple, glumaceous.	
Glumes 6 Junceæ, 3,	12.
D. Style 1; stamens equal; perianthium simple, calycine.	
	50
Pericarp 1-seeded Polygoneæ, 3,	15.
E. Style 1; stamens equal; perianthium simple, petaloid.	
Capsule 3-celled, below Amaryllideæ, 2,	19.
Capsule 3-celled, above; seeds flat - Liliaceæ, 2,	14.
Capsule 3-celled, above; seeds roundish - Asphodeleæ, 2,	15.
Capsule 3-celled, above; seeds long Juncea, 2,	
Berry 3-celled, above; seeds black Asparageæ, 2,	16.
Berry 3-celled, above; seeds pale - Smilaceæ, 2,	17.
Berry 3-celled, below Tamaceæ, 2,	18.
E Ctule 1 streams coupl Clements well-3	
F. Style 1; stamens equal, filaments united.	
Fumaridea, 3,	81.
G. Styles 2.	
	15
Petals 0; seeds 1 - Polygoneæ, 3, Petals 0; seeds 1 or 2, sunk - Scleranthus, 3,	323
Petals 5; seeds 1 or 2, sunk Sanguisorba, 3,	350.
	000.
H. Styles 3, or more.	
Pericarp 1-seeded Polygoneæ, 3,	15.
Pericarp 1-celled, many-seeded Droseraceæ, 3,	75.
Pericarp 6-celled, many-seeded - Aristolochiæ, 3,	
Pericarps 3, many-seeded - Colchicacea, 2,	
Pericarps 3 or 6, 1 or 2-seeded - Juncagineæ, 2,	
Pericarps 6,2 or 3-seeded - Alismaceæ, 2,	
Pericarps 7 to 20, 1-seeded Alismaceæ, 2,	22.
8. STAMENS seven.	
Style 1 Trientalis, 3,	61.
- 11tomais, 0,	011

# OF PHENOGAMOUS PLANTS.

# 9. STAMENS eight.

J. GIAMEAS OFFICE.	
A. Style 1; perianthium double.	
Samare compressed; petals 5 Acerineæ, 3, 68 Capsule 4-celled; petals 4 Onagrariæ, 3, 56 Capsule 1-celled; filaments distinct - Gentiauæ, 3, 27. Capsule 2-celled; filaments united - Polygaleæ, 3, 77 Capsule 4 or 5-celled; petals 1 or 5 - Ericinæ, 3, 36 Berry 4-celled; petals 1 or 4 - Vaccinieæ, 3, 37	•
B. Style 1; perianthium single.	
Thymelex, 3, 14	
C. Styles 2.	
Perianth. double Perianth. single; capsule 2-valved Perianth. single; pericarp 1-seeded, above Perianth. single; seeds 1 or 2 sunk Paronychideæ, 3, 49	, 5.
D. Styles 3.	
Polygonex, 3, 18 E. Styles 4.	
Berry 1, above; petals 4 Berry 1, below; petals 1 to 4 Capsule above; petals 4 Capsule 4, above; petals 4 Capsule 4, above; petals 0  - Smilaceæ, 2, 17 Loranthideæ, 3, 75 Carsulaceæ, 3, 47 Halorageæ, 3, 55	ł. 2. 7.
Styles 6; capsules 6, above Butomaceæ, 2, 2: Styles 6; capsule 1, below Hydrocharideæ, 2, 2: Styles 9 Empetrideæ, 3, 7:	5.
11. STAMENS ten.	
A. Style 1.	
Fruit below - Vacciniez, 3, 3 Fruit above; corolla regular - Ericinz, 3, 3	7. 6. 3.
B. Styles 2.	
Seeds 1 or 2, sunk; petals 0 - Paronychideæ, 3, 4 Seeds 1 or 2, sunk; petals 5 - Agrimoniaceæ, 3, 5 Capsule 2-beaked, 1 or 2-celled - Saxifrageæ, 3, 4	9. 9. 9. 6. 2.
C. Styles 3 or 5; petals 5.	
Caps. 1 to 5-celled, oblong; stam. on receptacle Caps. 1 to 5-celled, angular; stam. on receptacle Caps. 1 to 5-celled; stamens on calyx Caps. 5, many-seeded Caps. 5, 1-seeded Caps. 6 Caryophylleæ, 3, 7 Caps. 6 Caryophylleæ, 3, 7 Caps. 6 Caprifoliaceæ, 3, 4 Caps. 6 Capsulaceæ, 3, 4 Caps. 7 Capsulaceæ, 3, 4 Caps. 7 Capsulaceæ, 3, 4 Caps. 7 Capsulaceæ, 3, 4 Caps. 8 Capsulaceæ, 3, 4 Caps. 9 Capsulaceæ, 3, 4 Caps. 1 to 5-celled; stamens on calyx Caps. 2 to 5-celled; stamens on calyx Caps. 3 to 5-celled; stamens on calyx Caps. 5	2. 6. 3. 7.
D. Styles 3 or 5; petals 4.	
Corolla irregular; capsule 1 or 3-celled - Geranieæ B. 3,	6.
E. Styles 3 or 5; petal 1.	10
	13. 15.

#### 12. STAMENS eleven to twenty.

Style 1; pet. 0; pericarp 1-seeded, above	-	Ceratophyllæ, 3,	54.				
Style 1; pet. 0; pericarp 6-celled, below		Aristolochia, 3,	11,				
Style 1; petals 6	_	Salicaria, 3,	52.				
Styles 2		Agrimoniacea, 3,	59.				
Styles 3; capsule 1-celled, gaping -	_	Reseducea, 3,	76.				
Styles 3; capsule 2 or 3-celled -	-	Euphorbiacea, 3,	10.				
Styles 4	-	Dryadea, 3,	60,				
Styles 10 or 12		Crassulaceæ, 3,	47.				
13. Stamens twenty or more on the calyx.  Styles 1, or more.							
Drupe 1-celled, above -	-	Drupaceæ, 3,	62.				
Pericarp 2 or 5-celled, below -	-	Pomaceæ, 3,	57.				
Capsule 2-valved, above -	-	Ulmaceæ, 3,	8.				
Akenium 1-seeded, above; calyx flasklike		Rosacea, 3,	58,				
Akenium 1-seeded, above; calyx expanded	{	Dryadeæ, 3, Agrimoniaceæ, 3,	60. 59.				

### 14. Stamens twenty or more on the receptacle.

		U		1			
		A. Styl	e 1.				
Calyx 2-leaved	-	-	-	Papaveraceæ, 3,	82.		
Calyx 4-leaved	-	-	-	Ranunculacea, 3,	85.		
Calyx 5-leaved; pl				Cistineæ, 3,	73.		
Calyx 5-leaved; pl		- Tillaceæ, 3,	69.				
Petals many ; berry	many-see	-	Nymphæaceæ, 3,	83.			
B. Styles 2 or more.							
Pericarp 6-celled	-	-	-	Hydrocharidea, 2,	25,		
Pericarp 3 or 5-cel	lled	-, :	-	Hypericinæ, 3,	67.		

Pericarp 3 or 5-cenen	-	-		riypericinæ,
Caps. 2 or more, 1-celled	; petals 4—20	, filament	S	
free -		-		Ranunculaceæ,
Caps. 2 or more, 1-celled	; petals 3, fila	ments fre	e	Alismaceæ,
Caps. 2 or more, 1-celled	; fil. united	-		Malvaceæ,
Berries many, 1-celled	-		-	Aroideæ,

#### 15. STAMENS I or more, on an ament-scale.

Abietideæ, 3,1.		Betulideæ, 3, 4.
Cupressideæ, 3,	2.	Corylideæ, 3, 5.
Taxidea, 3, 3.		Salicinæ, 3, 6.
		Myriceæ. 3, 7.

#### 16. Flowers in a common calyx.

	IO.	PLOWERS on a common cargar.
Restiace, 2, 11. Composite, 3, 39. Dipsace, 3, 40.		Eryngium, 3, 311, Jasione, 3, 174.

# NATURAL ARRANGEMENT

OF

# BRITISH PLANTS.

#### Series II. PLANTÆ ENDOGENÆ.

PLANTS composed of cellular texture, with lymphatic, spiral, and proper vessels; and with cortical pores in the leaves or herbaceous tip of the stem. Stems entirely destitute of a central pith, medullary radii, or true bark; growing only at top, the vessels being disposed in bundles, the youngest in the centre: sometimes abortive, subterraneous, or root-like. Leaves frequently sheathed, either not notched and with simple ribs, or lobed and with branched ribs; but never truly compound. Corculum of the seed simple. Cotyledons, either solitary; or many, alternate.

Divided into two sub-series: A, cryptogamæ; B, pha-

nerogamæ.

Subseries II. A. PLANTÆ ENDOGENÆ CRYPTOGAMÆ. Fructifications hidden, unknown, or irregular.

#### FAMILIES.

Fructifications gregarious, either on the lower surface of the leaves; or rarely in spikes... FILICES. 1. Fr. crustaceous, sessile, axillary, at the base

of the leaves, or of the bracteæ. LYCOPODIACEÆ. 2.

Fr. radical, spherical, coriaceous, many celled;

Leaves revolute; Plant aquatic .. MARSILEACEÆ. 3. Fr. terminal, amentaceous; Stem leafless;

Branches verticillate, jointed .... EQUISETACEÆ. 4. Fr. axillary, turbinate, spiral, many seeded;

Plant aquatic ...... CHARADEÆ. 5.

#### Fam. I. 1. FILICES. Ferns.

Fructifications gregarious, in sori covered when young with an involucrum; generally seated upon the lower surface of the leaves, but in some upon a spike. Capsules unilocular, often girt with an elastic ring, which flies back when the seeds are ripe; seeds very minute.—Rhizoma perennial, creeping; Fronds alternate, apparently radical, when young generally convolute; Plants usually herbaceous, but in some mountainous situations they become evergreen shrubs. Winch. Ann. of Phil. 1818.

Rhizoma very bitter, emmenagogue, purgative, and anthelmintic. Leaves bechic, demulcent, astringent, agreeably aromatic. Ashes contain much alkali; which being dissolved in a decoction of the same plant stimulate the growth of hair, and hence they have been called capillary plants.

1. Capsule striated, without an elastic ring, pedicelled.
Osmundaceæ, a.

Caps. globular, seated round the frond contracted into the form of a panicle ..... Osmunda. 1.

2. Caps. striated, with an elastic ring.

a. Involucrum none. Polypodiaceæ b.

Sori transverse, linear ...... Ceterach. 2. Sori round ...... Polypodium. 3.

b. Invol. umbilicate, or attached by one side; sori round. Aspidiaceæ, c.

bottom ...... Cyclopteris. 5.

Invol. attached to one side, open towards the margin ...... ATHYRIUM. 6.

c. Invol. fixed on one side, opening to the midril; sori linear. Aspleniaceæ, d.

d. Invol. double, opening by a longitudinal fissure; sori linear. Scolopendriæ, e.

Sori oblique, parallel to each other between the veins of the frond ..... Scolopendrium. 8.

2 00 071000 070				
	pening towards			
	l to the midrib.			
Invol. scariose,	submarginal		BLECHNUM	. 9.
Invol. scariose,	marginal		STEGANIA.	10.
f. Invol. marginal, per membrane of	, scariose, origin	ating from	the inflected	up-
Sori linear, man	oinal, contiguo	us	PTERIS.	11.
Sori dot-like			ADIANTUM.	12.
	more or less cup aining the sori.			
Sori dorsal; in	vol. peltate, m	argin frin	oed:	
receptacle none			Woodsia.	13.
Sori marginal;				7.4
Sori margual;				14.
receptacle cylindri				15.
3. Capsul	e without an ela	stic ring,	or striæ.	
Sori in a compo	ound spike, one	ning nara	i_	

Sori in a compound spike, opening parallelly to their insertion. Bostrichiæ, i... Bostrichium. 16.
Sori in a subarticulate distichous spike,

opening transversely. Ophioglossæ, k. Ophioglossum. 17.

A. Osmundaceæ. Capsules very numerous, pedicelled, elegantly striated, generally radiated at top; when magnified finely veined, and pellucid.

# Gen. I. 1. OSMUNDA. Lobel and Pena. Flowerfern.

Capsule footstalked, globular, semi-bivalve, opening at the striæ, situated either on the back of the unaltered frond, or surrounding the frond contracted into the form of a panicle.—Root fleshy; Frond many tufted, pinnate, smooth.

Osmunda regalis.

Frond bipinnate; Leaflets lanceolate, edge scarcely notched, lower ones opposite, sub-auricled at the base; Panicle bipinnate, fructiferous, at the apex of the frond.

Filix fæin, q. F. ramesa non dentata florida C. Bauhin, Raii Syn. 125, 4. F. florida seu Osmunda regalis, Ger. em. 1131; Park. 1038.

Osmunda regalis, Lin. S. P. 1521.

Water fern. Osmund royal. Royal moonwort. Flowering fern.

Watery places in woods; perennial; June and July.

β. incisa. Lower leaflets,2 or 3 cut.

B. Polypodiace E. Capsules nearly surrounded with an elastic ring which bends back when the capsule bursts; Involucrum none, except the hairs which surround the capsules.

### II. 2. CETERACH. Er. Cordus.

Miltwaste.

Sori transverse, linear.—Root fibrous; frond cespitose, pinnatifid; lower surface covered with lanceolate, acute, serrulate, reticulate, brown, shining, membranous scales, which enclose the capsules.

Ceterach officinarum.

Shop miltwaste.

Frond pinnatifid; lobes confluent, obtuse, not notched, beneath paleo-squamose; scales not notched.

Ceterach officinarum, C. Bauhin, Pin. 354.

Asplenium sive Ceterach, Raii Syn. 118; Ger. em. 1139. Park, 1046.

A. Ceterach, Lin. S. P. 1538.

A. sinuosum, Salisb, Pr. 403.

Scolopendrium Ceterach, Sym. Syn. 193.

Blechnum squamosum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 617.

Gramnites Ceterach, Swartz Syn. Fil. 23.

Spleenwort.

Calcareous rocks and old walls; perennial; nearly all

the year.

Root black; Frond cespitose, 4—8 in. high, spreading, lanceolate, lobes alternate, rarely opposite; smooth above; Capsules auburn.

# III. 3. POLYPODIUM. Theophrastus. Polypody.

Sori round, in rows more or less distant from each other.—Root creeping, torulose, scaly, fibres villose; frond pinnately divided, sometimes naked, or furnished with simple hairs, and long, lanceolate, reticulate, membranaceous scales.

1. Polypodium vulgare. Common polypody. Frond deeply pinnatifid; lobes linear-lanceolate, crenulate, approximate; sori solitary; rhizoma chaffy.

Polypodium, Raii Syn. 117, 1; Ger. em. 1132. Pol. vulgare, Park. 1039; Lin. S. P. 1544. Polypody of the oak. Wallfern. Polypody.

Trunks of old trees, walls; perennial; May to October. Frond 4—8 in. high, erect, lanceolate, acute; sori in

two rows parallel to the ribs.

Root sweetish, but grows bitter by long boiling; gently purgative when fresh. 3vj infused in 3ss of boiling water is sufficient for two doses.

Leaves doubly serrate.

Polypodium murale, pinnulis serratis Petiveri, Raii Syn. 117, 2.

y. sinuatum. Lobes sinuate.

Polypodium vulgare lobis proliferis, Bolt. Fil. 33.

8. Cambricum. Lobes pinnatifido-dentated.

Polypodium Cambro-britannicum, &c. Plukeneti, Raii Syn. 117, 3.

P. Cambricum, Linn. S. P. 1546.

P. vulgare y, Huds. Fl. Angl. 455.

ε. acutum. Leaves very long, distantly serrated; serratures tapering to an acute point.

2. Polypodium latebrosum. Shady polypody. Frond. bipinnatifid, two lower leaflets bent back; lobes linear, lanceolate, obtuse, not notched, ciliated; lower ones adnato-decurrent at the base by a four-cornered appendage; veins hairy: sori solitary, marginal.

Filix mas q. F. minor Britannica, &c. Bob. H. Ox. Raii Syn. 122, 8.

Pol. Phegopteris, Lin. S. P. 1550. Pol. latebrosum, Sal. Prod. 403.

Wood Polypody.

Fissures of rocks; perennial; June and July.

Frond erect, 1-2 feet high, pale green; stem very long, hairy, and scaly; pinnæ opposite, connate, soft, hairy, lower ones reflexed; margin subcrenate; sori distinct, near the margin of the lobes.

3. Polypium pulchellum. Handsome polypody. Frond ternate, bipinnate, spreading, deflected; lobes obtuse, scarcely notched; sori marginal; root filiform.

Filix fœmina q. F. ramosa minor J. Bauh. Raii Syn. 125, 6. Polypodium Dryopteris, Lin. S. P. 1555. Pol. pulchellum, Sal. Prod. 403.

Shady sides of rocks; perennial; July.

Stipes very slender, erect, a foot high, smooth; frond ternate, spreading, rather bent down, very tender, light green, 3 in. wide, bipinnate, the odd one rather larger; leaflets sessile, the lower ones larger and more compounded; lobes oblong, crenato-dentate; rachis nearly capillary, rather downy; sori numerous, small, not in the least hairy, never running into one another.

4. Polypodium calcareum. Lime polypody. Frond ternate, bipinnate, straight, rather ridged; lobes rather obtuse, scarcely notched; sori marginal, confluent.

6

P. Dryopteris, Dickson, Dried Pl. 16; Bolt. Fil. 53. Dryopteris Tragi, Ger. em. 1135.

Filix pumila saxatilis prima Clusii, Park. 1043.

Pol. calcareum, Smith, Fl. Br. 1117. Treefern. Rigid 3-branched polypody.

Mountainous heaths in chalky soils; peren. July.

Root shorter and thicker than P. pulchellum; frond stiffer and more scaly at the base; leaves half the size, rather upright.

- C. ASPIDIACEÆ. Sori round; involucrum umbilicated or reniform, and either attached by the centre and open all round, or attached by one side and open on the other side.
- IV. 4. ASPIDIUM. Swartz, Schrad. Journ. Shieldfern. Sori round; involucra kidneyshape, umbilicate, fixed in the centre, open all round.

Rough shieldfern. 1. Aspidium asperum. Frond pinnate; stipes scaly; pinnæ lanceolate, falcate, acute, ciliate, serrate, the base eared above, cut out below, upper ones only fruitbearing, under surface chaffy; sort

solitary.

Lonchitis aspera major, Rait Syn. 118,2; Ger. em. 1140.

Polypodium Lonchitis, Linn. S. P. 1548. Polystichum Lonchitis, Roth Germ. 3, 71.

Royal polypody. Great spleenwort. Spleenwort polypody.

Cleft of rocks; perennial; May, June. Frond 4-6 in. high, erect, narrow.

2. Aspidium odoriferum.

Scented shieldfern.

Frond pinnate; pinnæ lanceolate, smooth, beneath resinoglandular, pinnatifid; lobes lanceolate, obtuse, not notched, the lower ones rather longer; sori marginal, running together.

Filix mas ericeti Dunsmore Petiveri, Raii Syn. 122.

Polypodium Thelypteris, Huds. 457.

P. Oreopteris, Ehrh. Cryp. P. montanum, Willd. Prod. 883.

Polystichum montanum, Roth Germ. 3, 74. Aspidium Oreopteris, Swartz Syn. Fil. 50.

Heath polypody.

Mountainous heaths and dry woods; peren. July.

Root large, fibrous, scaly; frond 3-4 feet high, lanceolate; pinnce beneath smooth, covered with numerous golden resinous spots; sori numerous; involucra extremely thin, umbilicate, torn, withering quickly.

β. minor. Smaller in all its parts.

Filix mas q. F. pumila saxatilis altera Clusii, Raii Syn. 122, 9; Park 1043. Male stonefern.

3. Aspidium nemorale.

Grove shieldfern.

Frond bipinnate; leaflets oblong, obtuse, very finely serrate; sori near the midrib; stipes and midrib chaffy.

Filix mas vulgaris, Raii Syn. 120, 1; Park. 1036.

F. mas non ramosa, pinnulis latis densis minutim dentatis, Ger. em. 1129. Pelypodium Filix mas, Lin. S. P. 1551.

Aspidium Filix mas, Swartz Syn. Fil. 55.

Asp. nemorale, Sal. Prod. 403.

Polystichum Filix mas, Roth Germ. 3, 82.

Male fern. Male polypody.

Woods, heaths, stony places; peren. June, July.

Roots cæspitose, large, scaly; frond lanceolate, 3 feet high; pinnæ numerous, upper leaflets joined together; sori near the ribs especially at the base of the leaflets in a single row, large, prominent, numerous; involucra umbilicate, split on one side, the edge folded.

Root expells the tape-worm, 3j-3ij given in powder, in the morning fasting, a gentle purge having been given over night: some give a drastic purge the same morning, others only repeat the medicine daily until the worms are expelled.

Frond burned for its alkaline ashes.

#### β. cristatum. Engl. Bot. 1949.

Prickly shieldfern. 4. Aspidium aculeatum.

Frond bipinnate; leaflets ovate, subfalcate, acute, mucronato-serrate; towards the base the upper ones are truncated, the lower ones short and wedgelike; sori scattered; stipes and ribs very chaffy.

Filix mas non ramosa, pinnulis latis auriculatis spinosis. Raii. Syn. 121,2; Ger. cm. 1130.

Polypodium aculeatum, Linn. S. P. 1552.

Polystichum aculeatum, Roth Germ. 3, 79. Aspidium aculeatum, Swartz Schr. Jour. 2, 37.

Prickly polypody.

Woods, shady places; peren. June.

Frond 2 feet high, elegant, dark green. This common variety transplanted into a garden became similar to  $\gamma$ .

**\varrho.** muscosum. Leaflets extremely chaffy.

Filix mas aculeata alis expansis, muscosa lanugine aspersa Plukeneti, Raii Syn. 121,5.

y. Cambricum. Leaflets rounder, prickles longer than usual.

F. mas q. F. lonchitidi affinis Doody, Raii Syn. 121, 4.

5. Aspidium lobatum.

Lobed shieldfern.

Frond bipinnate; leaflets obtuse, ovate, mucronated serrate, those next the mainrib much larger, eared, the tips bristled; stipes and mainrib chaffy.

Filix mas q. F. aculeata major, &c. Raii Syn. 121, 3. F. aculeata, lonchitidis æmula Pluk. Raii Syn. 121, 4. Polypodium lobatum, Hud. Fl. An. 459. Aspidium lobatum, Swartz Schr. Jour. 2, 37. Closeleaved shieldfern.

Shady lanes; peren. June.

Very like the preceding, but paler and more shining; frond narrower, curled, and apparently convex; leaflets more elliptic, less cut, 15 or 16 pair in each pinna, and those next the mainrib so large as to extend over the leaflets of the next pinna; pinnæ 35 or more pairs in each leaf.

 $\beta$ . ramosum. End of the frond divided into 2 or 3 curled segments.

6. Aspidium dilatatum. Dilated shieldfern. Frond bipinnate; leaflets oblong, distinct, pinnatifid; lobes mucronato-serrate; stipes chaffy; involucra smooth.

Filix fœmina q. F. mas ramosa, pinnulis dentatis, Ger. em. 1129; Rati Syn. 124,2.

Polypodium cristatum, Huds. Fl. Ang. 457. P. dilatatum, Hoffm. Germ. 2. 7. Polystichum multiflorum, Roth Germ. 3, 87. Crested polypody.

Moist shady places; peren. June, July.

Root tuberous, scarcely creeping; frond 2 feet high, light green; sori numerous, very distinct.

- B. Major. Triply pinnate, 3 or 4 feet high.
- 7. Minor. Only the first pair of pinnæ triply divided. Polypodium rhæticum, Hudson Fl. Ang. 458?
- 7. Aspidium cristatum. Crested shieldfern. Frond pinnate; pinnæ subcordate, ovate, oblong, pinnatifid; leaflets oblong, obtuse, dentato-serrate; stipes chaffy.

Polypodium cristatum, Lin. S. P. 1551. P. Callipteris, Hoffm. Germ. 252; Aspidium cristatum, Swartz Syn. Fil. 52. Polystichum cristatum, Roth Germ. 3.84.

Boggy heaths; peren. June. July.

Root cæspitose; frond 1-2 feet high; sori black; involucra snow white.

8. Aspidium fragrans. Fragrant shieldfern. Frond pinnate; pinnæ lanceolate, close together, deeply cut; lobes oblong, obtuse, dentate; sori contiguous; stipes

and mainrib very chaffy.

Polypodium fragrans, Huds. Fl. Ang. 457. Aspidium fragrans, Swartz Syn. Fil. 51.

Sweet polypody.

Moist chinks in rocks; perennial; July to September.

9. Aspidium spinulosum. Thorny shieldfern. Frond bipinnate; leaflets oblong, decurrent, confluent, inciso-dentate; lobes mucronato-serrate; stipes chaffy; invo*lucra* glandular.

Filix pumila saxatilis altera, Pluk. Alm. 151. Polypodium spinulosum, Retz. Prodr. 250. Polystichum spinulosum, Roth Germ. 3, 91. Aspidium spinulosum, Swartz Syn. Fil. 51.

Bogs; Perennial; June, July.

Frond 1 foot high, long stemmed, subovate, light green, smooth, thin, nearly transparent; sori small, distant, placed towards the axillæ of the leaflets; involucra circinate, split on one side.

Marsh shieldfern. 10. Aspidium palustre. Frond pinnate; pinnæ linear-lanceolate, pinnatifid, smooth; lobes ovate, acute, not notched; sori marginal, at first contiguous; afterwards confluent.

Filix mas q. F. minor palustris repens, Raii Syn. 122, 7.

Dryopteris, Ger. em. 1135.

Dryopteris seu Filix querna repens, Park. 1041.

Acrostichum Thelypteris, Lin. S. P. 1528. Polypodium Thelypteris, Lin. Mant. 505.

Polystichum Thelypteris, Roth Germ. 3, 77. Aspidium Thelypteris, Swartz Syn. Fil. 50.

Aspidium palustre, Sal. Prod. 420.

Creeping water fern.

Marshes; perennial; July.

Frond upright 1-2 feet high, lanceolate, pleasant green; stipes smooth; lobes subcrenate at the tip, the lower ones crossing in pairs; sori numerous, and when ripe covering the whole surface; mainrib very smooth; partial ribs rather hairy.

### V. 5. CYCLOPTERIS. Schrader.

Cupfern.

Sori in round scattered spots; involucra sharppointed, opening completely from tip to base, becoming reflexed.

Cyclopteris fragilis. Brittle cupfern. Frond bipinnate; leaflets oblong obluse, inciso-serrate; serratures obtuse, denticulate; mainrib winged.

Filix fœmina q. F. saxatilis caule tenui fragili, Raii Syn. 125, 7.

Polypodium fragile, Lin. S. P. 1553. Aspidium fragile, Swartz. Syn. Fit. 58. Cyathea fragilis, Smith Fl. Br. 1139. Cyclopteris fragilis, Schrad. Journ.

Rocks, old walls; perennial; June, July.

β Rhætica. Pinnæ spear shape, acute, distant; leaflets deeply lobed; lobes regularly serrate.

Filix fœmina q. F. montana ramosa minor, argute denticulata Lhwyd.

Raii. Syn. 124, 3;

Polypodium Rhæticum. With. 958.

y. acuta. Pinnæ spearshape, acute; leaflets crowded.

8. obtusa. Pinnæ spearshape, blunt.

# VI. 6. ATHYRIUM, Roth Fl. Germ. Femalefern.

Sori round, dispersed; involucra attached by one side, mostly the inner one, open towards the margin.

1. Athyrium irriguum. Meadow Femalefern. Frond pinnate; leaflets deeply pinnatifid-cut; lobes ovate, oblong, sharply cut and toothed; stipes quadrangular; invo-

lucra short jagged.

Polypodium irriguum, Engl. Bot. 2199. Aspidium irriguum, Smith Comp. Fl. Ang. 156.

Shady meadows; perennial; June.

Stipes delicate, transparent green; leaflets nearly connected at the base by a sort of wing from the partial rib; sori several, about the lower part of the rachis; involucra, oblong or square, whitish, fringed at the edge.

2. Athyrium fontanum. Spring femalefern. Frond pinnate; pinnæ cordate, pinnatifid; lobes ovate, rather acute, the lowest and the terminal ones subbilobate; sori when ripe confluent.

Filix saxatilis non ramosa, minima, Pluken. Phytog. Polypodium fontanum, Lin. S. P. 1550. Aspidium fontanum, Smith Comp. Ft. Ang. 156. On old walls and rocks; perennial; June. Sori confluent; involucra white, lateral.

3. Athyrium lætum. Pleasant femalefern. Frond bipinnate; leaflets oblong, lanceolate, inciso-serrate; serratures 2 or 3 toothed, acute; sori oblong straight.

Filix mas non ramosa, pinnulis angustis raris profunde dentatis, Raii Syn. 121, 6; Ger. em. 1130.

Polypodium Filix fæmina, Lin. S. P. 1551. Aspidium Filix fæmina, Swartz Syn. Fil. 54. Athyrium Filix fæmina, Roth Germ. 3, 65. Female polypody. Female shieldfern. Shady marshes; perennial; June, July.

Root large, cæspitose; frond deep green; involucra kid-neyshaped, margin lacerated.

4. Athyrium regium.

Royal femalefern.

Frond bipinnate; leaflets ovate, oblong, lobato-pinnatifid; lobes linear, oblong, obtuse, not notched; rachis winged.

Filix fæmina q. Adiantum nigrum, pinnulis cicutariæ divisura Bobarti, Raii Syn. 126.

Polypodium regium, Linn. Sp. Pl. 1553.

Cyathea regia, Sm. Fl. Brit. 1140.

Cyathea incisa, Engl. Bot. 163. Aspidium regium, Swartz Syn. Fil. 58.

Polypodium trifidum, With. 957.

Walls, and alpine rocks; perennial; June.

Root scaly; frond nine inches long, smooth, light green; lobes variously cut; edge not in the least notched; ribs rather straight.

5. Athyrium dentatum.

Toothed femalefern.

Frond pinnate; leaflets ovato-oblong, pinnatifid; lobes oblong, obtuse, denticulate.

Polypodium dentatum, Dickson Crypt. Cyathea dentata, Smith Fl. Br. 1141. Aspidium dentatum, Swartz Syn. Fil. 59.

Alpine rocks; perennial; July.

Root scaly; frond about 9 in. long, lanceolate, acute, smooth; ribs of the lobes flexuose; rachis sometimes winged near the tip; involucra halved, with the margin fimbriated.

D. ASPLENIACEÆ. Sori linear; involucra fixed on one side, and open towards the rib.

VII. 7. ASPLENIUM. Dioscorides.

Spleenwort.

Sori linear, separated, originating laterally from a rib, and opening towards it.

1. Asplenium lanceolatum.

Spearshape spleenwort.

Frond bipinnate; leaftels obovate, obtuse, wedgeshape at the base, finely toothed at the tip; sori when ripe confluent; margin of the involucrum torn.

Filix fæmina q. F. elegans, adianto nigro accedens, segmentis rotundioribus, Raii Syn. 127, 11.

Dryopteris candida, Ger. em. 1135. as to the figure only.

Asplenium lanceolatum, Huds. Fl. Ang. 454.

Rocks and old walls; perennial; June to October.

Root black, scaly; frond erect 4-5 in. high, light green,

smooth; pinnæ opposite; stipes short, smooth; sori 3-5 short, becoming confluent: involucra whitish; edge torn.

2. Asplenium lucidum. Shining spleenwort.

Frond bipinnate; pinnæ oblong-lanceolate, acute; leaf-lets oblong, pinnatifid; lobes toothed at the tip; sori become confluent; margin of the involucra not notched.

Filix femina q. Adiantum nigrum officinarum J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 126, 10.

Onopteris mas, Ger. cm. 1137.

Adiantum nigrum vulgare, Park. 1049.

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, Lin. S. P. 1541.

Asplenium lucidum, Sal. Prod. 413. Black maidenhair. Oakfern.

Roots of trees, old walls, and shady banks; perennial; June—October.

Root black; frond erect, a foot high, sharp pointed, very dark green, smooth; stipes long, dark purple, shining; sori many; involucra very thin, margin not in the least notched.

Demulcent, bechie, diuretic, nephritic; and praised by Hoffmann as an antiscorbutic.

β. sterile. Leaflets barren, membranaceous, elegantly palmato-laciniate.

Filix fœmina q. F. minor longifolia, tarsis raris, pinnulis longis, tenuissimis et oblongis laciniis fimbriatis Sherard, Raii Syn. 127, 13.

In caves, where the sun's rays cannot enter.

3. Asplenium marinum. Marine spleenwort. Frond pinnate; leaflets oblong, obtuse, inciso-serrate;

the base rounded and subarticulate above, truncated below.

Filix Alpina q. Chamæfilix marina Anglica J. Bauhin, Raii Syn. 119. 2. F. marina Anglica, Park. 1045.

Filicula petræa fæmina, seu Chamæfilix marina Anglica, Ger. em. 1143.

Asplenium marinum, Lin. S. P. 1540. Rocks on the sea coasts: perennial; June, October.

Roots black, scaly; frond of various sizes; stipes black, smooth; leaflets alternate, dark green, veiny; rachis winged; sori opposite; involucra brown, not in the least notched.

Opening, emmenagogue; the mucilaginous extract

useful in severe burns and scalds.

β. trapeziforme. Leaflets lobed or jagged.

Capillus Veneris q. Adiantum majus coriandri folio, adianto vero affine, pediculo pallide rubente Sibbaldi, Raii Syn. 124, 2. Adiantum trapeziforme, Huds. Fl. Ang. 460.

4. Asplenium Germanicum. German spleenwort. Frond pinnate; leaflets alternate, lanceolate, cuneate, toothed at the tip, the lower ones two-parted.

Scolopendrium alternifolium, Roth Germ. 3, 53. Asplenium alternifolium, With. 768. Asplenium Breynii, Swartz Syn. Fil. 85. Asplenium Germanicum, Weis Crypt. 299. Alternate-leaved spleemoort.

Subalpine rocks; perennial; June to October.

Root black; fronds numerous, 6 in. high, erect, light green, smooth; leaflets alternate; sori few, short, pale.

5. Asplenium saxatile. Rock spleenwort. Frond pinnate; leaflets subrotundo-oblong, obtuse, crenate, truncato-cuneate; stipes blackish brown, shining, keeled below.

Trichomanes, Raii Syn. 119, 1; Park, 1051. T. mas, Ger. em. 1146. Asplenium Trichomanes, Lin. S. P. 1540. Asplenium saxatile, Sal. Prod. 403. English black maidenhair.

Shaded rocks and old walls; perennial; all the year. Root black, hairy, cespitose; fronds numerous, 6 in. high; rachis dark purple, smooth, shining; leaflets smooth, without veins, very dark green above, paler below; invovolucra whitish; capsules brown.

β. incisum. Leaflets pinnatifid; sometimes very long. Trichomanes foliis elegantis incisis, Raii Syn. 120, 2.

7. ramosissimum. Frond very much branched at top.

6. Asplenium viride. Green spleenwort. Frond pinnate; leaflets subrotundo-ovate, wedgeshape at the base, obtusely serrate; rachis green, flat beneath.

Trichomanes costa viridi, quandoque bifida, foliis lenticularibus crenatis, *Lhwyd in Raii Syn.* 119, 2.

Asplenium viride, *Hud. Fl. Ang.* 453.

Moist alpine rocks; perennial; June, July.

Frond about 6 in. high, linear-lanceolate, paler than A. saxatile; rachis rather four-sided, or flattened below; involucra and capsules yellowish.

β. ramosum. Rachis divided.
Trichomanes ramosum, Raii Syn. 119, 2.
Trichomanes fœmina, Ger. 985.
Branched English black maidenhair.

7. Asplenium murale. Wall spleenwort. Frond two parted at the base, simply pinnate at the tip; leaflets rhomboidal, oblong, obtuse, with the tip gnawed or crenate.

Ruta muraria, Raii Syn. 122; Ger. em. 1144. Ruta muraria, seu Salvia vitæ, Park. 1050. Asplenium Ruta muraria, Lin. S. P. 1541. Asplenium murale, Stokes Bot. M. M. 4, 610. Scolopendrium Ruta muraria, Roth Germ. 3, 52. White maidenhair. Wall rue. Tentwort.

Moist clefts in rocks and stone walls; per. June to Oct. Root dark brown; fronds many, 9 in. high, spreading, very dark green, rather of a bluish cast, smooth; leeflets footstalked, wedgeshape or rhombic, horizontal or even bent down; sori many; involucra whitish, their edge crenulate.

Demulcent and diuretic.

β. majus. Leaflets narrow, acuminate.

Ruta muraria q. Adiantum album tenuifolium, rutæ murariæ accedens, J. Bauh. Raii Syn. 123, 2.

8, Asplenium septentrionale. Northern spleenwort. Frond usually 2 or 3 parted; lobes linear, with the tip mostly 3-toothed; stipes very long.

Filix saxatilis Tragi, Raii Syn. 120, 1; Park. 1045. Muscus corniculatus, Ger. em. 1561. Acrosticium septentrionale, Lin. S. P. 1524. Asplenium septentrionale, Hull. Fl. Ang. 241. Scolopendrium septentrionale, Roth Germ. 3, 49. Forked maidenkair.

Clefts of rocks in the north parts; peren. June to Oct. Root black, cæspitose; fronds many, 6 in. high, upright, dark green, smooth, narrow at the base, above three parted; sori parallel, brown, covering all the narrow disk; involucra not in the least notched.

E. Scolopendriz. Involucra double, opening lengthways by a slit; sori linear.

VIII. 8. SCOLOPENDRIUM. The ophrastus. Hartstongue. Sori linear, oblique, parallel to each other, placed between the secondary ribs of the frond; involucra double, opening by a longitudinal fissure.

Scolopendrium vulgare. Common hartstongue. Frond broad, lanceolate, heartshape at the base; stipes chaffy.

Phyllitis, Raii Syn. 116, 1; Ger. em. 1138. Phyllitis, seu Lingua cervina vulgaris, Park. 1046. Asplenium Scolopendrium, Lin. S. P. 1537. Asplenium elongatum, Salisb. Prod. 402. Scolopendrium Phyllitis, Roth Germ. 3, 47. Scolopendrium vulgare, Symons Syn. Blechnum linguifolium, Stokes Bot. M. M. 4, 616.

Moist rocks, walls, wells, and banks; perennial; July. Root fibrous, brown; frond 12 to 18 in. high, upright, light green on both sides, smooth; stipes brown, often rather scaly; sori numerous, yellowish brown, distinct; involucra turn back and are hidden by the prominent capsules.

β. crispum. Frond crisp, jagged at the edge. Phyllitis crispa, J. Bauh. H. P. 3,749.

γ. multifidum. Frond wavy, tip manycut, crisp. Phyllitis multifida, Ger. em. 1138; Raii Syn. 117, 1.

8. polyschides. Frond cleft at the edges.

Phyllitis polyschides laciniis singulis cruciatum decussatis Bobartii, Raii Syn. 117, 2.

E. ramosum. Stipes branched; frond divided.

F. Blechnideæ. Sori linear, contiguous, parallel, on each side of the midrib; involucra opens towards the rib.

### IX. 9. BLECHNUM. Dioscorides.

Spicant.

Sori linear, longitudinal, contiguous, parallel to the midrib; involucra superficial, submarginal, opening on the inside.

Blechnum boreale.

Northern spicant.

Frond simple, pinnatifid; loles lanceolate, rather obtuse, parallel; fruitbearing fronds distinct, and narrower than the barren ones; leaflets linear pointed.

Lonchitis aspera, Raii Syn. 118; Ger. em. 1140. Lonchitis aspera minor, Park. 1042. Osmunda Spicant, Lin. S. P. 1522. Struthiopteris Spicant, Scop. Carn. 1258. Onoclea Spicant, Hoffm. Germ. 2, 11. Acrostichum Spicant, Sibthorp. 267. Osmunda borealis, Salisb. Prod. 402. Blechnum Spicant, Roth Germ. 3, 44. Blechnum boreale, Swartz. Schr. J. 275. Rough spleenwort.

Moist woods and heaths; perennial; July.

Root fibrous, scaly; fronds a foot or 18 in. high, dark green, smooth, pectinato-pinnate; leaflets very numerous, subalternate, mucronate; capsules brown.

#### X. 10. STEGANIA. R. Brown.

Stonefern.

Sori linear, contiguous; capsules at length covering the back of the contracted frond, or of the leaflets; involucra marginal, scariose, opening inwards.

Stegania onocleoides.

Onoclea stonefern.

Barren fronds bipinnate; leaflets pinnatifid; lobes obovate, cuneate, inciso-dentate at the tip: fertile fronds bipinnate, lower ones tripinnate; leaflets linear oblong, rather obtuse, not in the least notched, narrower at the base.

Filix fæmina q. Adiantum album crispum Alpinum Schwenckf. Raii

Syn. 126, 9;

Osmunda crispa, Lin. S. P. 1512. Pteris crispa, With. Bot. Ar. 764. Onoclea crispa, Hoff. Germ. 2, 11. Stegania onocleoides, Yule Ed. Enc. Fil. Osmunda rupestris, Salisb. Prod. 402. Parsley fern. Stone brakes.

Stone walls and rocks; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; frond a foot high, long stalked, smooth, pale green; leaflets petiolate, barren leaflets wedgeshape, ribbed, flat, cut at the tip; fruitful leaflets, on a distinct frond, elliptic, convex, not notched; involucra broad, turgid, crenate.

β. crispa. Leaves curled.

G. Pterideæ. *Involucra* marginal, scariose, arising from the inflected upper membrane of the frond, opening inwards.

# XI. 11. PTERIS. Theophrastus.

Brakes.

Sori linear, marginal.

Pteris fæmina.

Female brakes.

Frond three parted; branches bipinnate; leaflets linear, lanceolate, the upper ones whole, the lower pinnatifid; lobes oblong, obtuse.

Filix femina, Raii Syn. 124; Ger. em. 1128.

F. fœmina vulgaris, Park. 1037. Pteris aquilina, Lin. S. P. 1533. P. borealis, Salisb. Prod. 402. Common brakes, Female fern.

Heaths, woods, and poor pastures; perennial; July.

Root long, fusiform; fronds 3 feet high, spreading, smooth; leaflets opposite; lobes alternate, sessile, lanceolate, not notched; sori on the margin of the lobes; involucra joined together, compressed, crenulate, brown.

β. minor. Frond very slender; lobes roundish, confluent, barren.

Filix fæmina q. Filicula saxatilis ramosa maritima Plukeneti, Raii Syn. 125, 5.

On moist walls, but when the roots extend to the ground, they throw up the common variety, Dillen in Ray.

XII. 12. ADIANTUM. Theophrastus. Maidenhair. Sori in round, distinct spots.

Adiantum fontanum, Spring maidenhair. Frond bipinnate; leaflets obovate, cuneate; fertile lobes terminating in a linear oblong sorus; sterile lobes serrate.

Capillus Veneris verus, Ger. em. 1143; Raii Syn. 123, 1. Adiantum verum sive Capillus Veneris verus, Park. 1049.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris, Lin. S. P. 1558. Adiantum fontanum, Sal. Prod.

A. cuneifolium, Stokes B. M. M. 4, 612.

True maidenhair.

Rocks and moist walls; perennial; May to September. Root fibrous; fronds sometimes a foot high, upright, spreading, handsome, smooth; stipes and rachis very smooth, shining, dark purple; lobes largish, fanshape, streaked, narrowed at the base, outwardly lobed, cut, rounded; involucra kidney-shape, flattened, at first pale, but turn black.

H. CYATHEE. Sori globular; involucra more or less cupshaped, superficial; capsules generally attached to an elevated receptacle within the cup.

# XIII. 13. WOODSIA. Brown. Lin. Tr. 11, 173. Hairfern.

Sori dorsal, roundish; involucra membranous, cupshape, opening at the edge which is fringed with filiform processes; capsules pedicelled; receptacle none.

Woodsia alpina. Alpine hairfern. Frond pinnate; leaflets triangular, oblong, inciso-pinna-

tifid; lobes not nicked, the lower ones produced at the base; capsules few.

Filix alpina, pedicularis rubræ foliis subtus villosis Lhwyd, Raii Syn.

Acrostichum alpinum Bolt. Fil. 76.

A. Ilvense, Huds. 451.

Polypodium Arvonicum, With. 774.

VOL. II.

P. Ilvense, With, 774. P. hyperboreum, Swart. Syn. F. 39. Ceterach alpinum, Dec. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1435. Woodsia hyperborea, Brown T. L. S. 11, 123. Redrattleleafed stonefern.

Alpine rocks; perennial; June.

Root cespitose; fronds spreading, 2 to 4 in. high, lanceolate, rather obtuse, both faces hairy; rachis hairy; leaflets not very close, heartshape, pinnatifid, dilated at the base; lobes rounded, rather convex, with the edges turned up, scarcely crenate, not armed; sori roundish, hairy, numerous, growing at length quite close, brown.

# XIV. 14. TRICHOMANES. Dioscorides. Filmfern.

Sori marginal; capsules sessile, inserted into a cylindrical common receptacle, contained within a one-leaf, pitchershape open involucrum of a similar texture with the frond; surculi creeping, downy; fronds pellucid, divided into areolæ, very seldom undivided, commonly pinnatifid; lobes one-ribbed; involucra terminal; receptacle mostly extended and elongated.

Trichomanes brevisetum. Shortbristle filmfern. Fronds 2 or 4, pinnatifid, smooth; leaflets one flowered; lobes linear; with the margin unnicked; involucra topshape, hollow, wingless; apex simple, not nicked; receptacle hardly exserted; stipes winged.

Filix fœmina q. F. humilis repens, foliis pellucidis et splendentibus, caule alato Richardson, Raii Syn. 127, 14.

Trichomanes pyxidiferum, Huds. Fl. Ang. 461. Hymenophyllum alatum, Eng. B. 20, 1417.

H. Tunbridgense β. Smith F. A. 1142. Trichomanes brevisetum, Brown in Aiton H. K. 5, 529.

Cup goldilocks.

Shady springs and rocks; perennial; May and June. Frond 4 or 5 inches high, thin, transparent, dark green.

# XV. 15. HYMENOPHYLLUM. Smith. Dwarffern.

Sori marginal, inserted into a cylindrical receptacle, included within a bivalve involucrum; surculi erect, tomentose; fronds pellucid, divided into areolæ, pinnatifid; lobes one-ribbed; involucrum terminal; receptacle not exserted.

Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense. Tunbridge dwarffern. Frond pinnate; leaflets digitato-pinnatifid; lobes linear, serrate; sori superaxillary, solitary; involucra serrate; rachis winged; stipes round.

Capillus Veneris q. Adiantum petræum perpusillum Anglicum, foliis

bifidis vel trifidis, Raii Syn. 123, 2.

Darea Tunbridgensis, Petiver Mus.

Trichomanes Tunbridgense, Lin. S. P. 1561. T. pulchellum, Salisb. Prod. 404.

Hymenophyllun Tunbridgense, Smith Fl. Ang. 1141.

Tunbridge goldilocks.

Moist and shady rocks; perennial; May and June.

Fronds 2 or 3 in. high, cespitose, decumbent or erect, dark green, membranaceous, transparent; sori solitary, sessile or with short footstalks on the upper margin of the lobes, lenticular, compressed; involucrum bivalve, the edge torn or serrate; capsules many, brown, globose, bivalve, sitting on a short receptacle.

I. Botrychiæ. Sori in a compound two-rowed spike, and opening parallely with their insertion; capsules without ring or striæ.

#### XVI. 16. BOTRYCHIUM. Swartz.

Moonwort.

Spike two rowed, compound; sori open parallel to their insertion; capsules without ring or striæ.

1. Botrychium lunatum.

Scape above one fronded; frond pinnatifid; leaflets lunate, not in the least nicked.

Lunaria minor, Raii Syn. 128; Ger. em. 405; Park. 507.

Osmunda Lunaria, Lin. S. P. 1519.

O. lunata, Salisb. Prod. 401.

Botrychium Lunaria, Swartz Syn. Fil. 171.

Common moonwort.

In meadows and hill pastures; perennial, June.

Root fibrous; frond about a hand high, smooth, greenish, single; leaflets crescentshape; spike at the base of the frond, upright, tworowed; capsules globose, smooth, brown.

Made into an ointment with butter, and rubbed in opposite to the kidneys, it is esteemed a certain remedy for

a dysentery.

2. Botrychium rutaceum. Rue moonwort. Scape above one fronded; frond bipinnatifid; lobes notched, 2 or 3 toothed, obtuse. Lunaria minor ramosa, Lawsoni; Raii Syn. 129; Ger. em. 406.

Osmunda Lunaria B. Lin. S. P. 1519. O. lanceolata, Gmel. N. C. Petr. 12, 516.

Botrychium rutaceum, Swartz Syn. Fil. 171.

Meadows and hilly pastures; perennial; June.

3. Botrychium matricarioides. Feverfew moonwort. Scape naked, three parted near the root, subbipinnate; leaflets oblong, obtuse, toothed.

Lunaria minor foliis dissectis Lawson, Raii Syn. 129.

Osmunda Lunaria y. Smith F. Ang. 1107.

O. matricariæ, Schrank F. Bav. 419.

Botrychium rutaceum 3. Swartz Syn. Fil. 171.

Botrychium matricarioides, Willd. S. P.

Meadows and hill pastures; perennial; July.

K. Ophioglossæ. Spike tworowed, apparently jointed; capsules immersed in the spike, opening transversely, with neither rings nor striæ.

# XVII. 17. OPHIOGLOSSUM. Tragus. Adderstongue.

Spike two rowed; capsules immersed, opening transversely.

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Common adderstongue. Spike on the stem; frond ovate obtuse, finely reticulated.

Ophioglossum, Raii Syn. 128; Ger. em. 404.

O. seu Lingua serpentina, Park. 506.

O. vulgatum, Lin. S. P. 1518.

O. ovatum Salisb. Prod. 401.

Ophioglossum vulgatum, C. Bauh. Pin. 354.

In moist fields and pastures; perennial; May.

Root fibrous; frond simple, single, ovate with a footstalk, scarce a hand high, very smooth, greenish, not nicked, bearing the spike at the bottom; spike erect, acute, compressed, bearing many capsules.

- B. bifidum. Spike bifid.
- y. duplex. Spike double.
- 5. incisum. Frond slightly lobed.

# Fam. II. 2. LYCOPODIACEÆ. De Candolle. Lyco-podinideæ, Swartz.

Fructifications crustaceous, sessile in the axillæ of the leaves, or of the bracteæ; conceptacles of two kinds; the common sort (the male organs?) replete with fine powdery masses grouped 3 by 3, or 4 by 4 into spherical globules; the less frequent (the female organs?) including roughish spherical globules marked underneath with three prominent ribs.—Roots fibrous; stem herbaceous or woody, simple or branched, frequently rampant; leaves small, not nicked, numerous, either scattered, or alternate, or two rowed, frequently stipuled.

I. 18. LYCOPODIUM. Clusius. Wolfsclaw.
 Conceptacles of one kind only, sessile, kidneyshape, two-valved, one-celled, in the axillæ of the leaves, or in spikes —Stalk branched; leaves scattered.

a. Plananthus. Conceptacles sessile in the axillæ of the leaves.

1. Lycopodium inundatum. Inundation wolfsclaw. Stalk rather branchy, creeping; flowering branches single, simple, erect; apex one-rowed; leaves linear, spread, acute, slightly nicked, curved above.

Lycopodium q. Muscus terrestris repens, Raii Syn. 108, 4. L. palustre repens, clava singulari, Dill. M. 452. Lycopodium inundatum, Lin. S. P. 1565. Creeping clubmoss.

Inundated heaths, turf bogs; perennial; June, July. Flowering branches 1 or 2 inches long; floral leaves larger than the common, much dilated at the base, and often one-toothed; conceptacles small.

2. Lycopodium abietiforme. Fir wolfsclaw.

Stalk forked, erect; branches eventopped; leaves spread, in eight series, linear, lanceolate, pointed, not in the least nicked, imbricated, ridged.

Selago foliis et facie abietis, Raii Syn. 106. S. vulgaris, Dill. Musc. 435. Lycopodium Selago, Lin. S. P. 1565. Upright firmoss.

Wet heaths in mountains; perennial; June to August. Stalk about 8 in. high, very leafy; leaves thick, dark green, shining; conceptacles small, brownish yellow.

Violently emetic; the decoction externally used destroys

lice in children's hair.

# b. Lepidotis. Conceptacles in spikes, with bracteæ.

3. Lycopodium annotinum. Yearly wolfsclaw. Stalk creeping; tranches ascending, twice twoparted at the base; leaves in five rows, linear, lanceolate, contracted at each year's growth; spike solitary, sessile, terminal.

Lycopodium elatius juniperinum, clavis singularibus, sine pediculis, Raii Syn. 107,2; Dill. M. 455.

Lycopodium annotinnm, Lin. S. P. 1566.

Alpine rocks; perennial; June to August.

Stem very long; flower bearing shoots 2 in. high, generally branched, leafy, contracted at the last year's shoot; leaves expanded, light green; bracteæ smaller, closely tiled, rather membranaceous.

4. Lycopodium clavatum. Clubbed wolfsclaw. Stalk creeping; branches ascending; leaves spread, ribless, bent inwards, terminating in hairs; spikes usually in pairs, cylindrical, footstalked; bracteæ ovate, pointed, erosodenticulated.

Lycopodium, Raii Syn. 107, 1.
Muscus clavatus seu Lycopodium, Ger. em. 1562; Park. 1307.
Lycopodium vulgare pilosum, amfragosum et repens, Dill. M. 441.
Lycopodium clavatum, Lin. S. P. 1564.
Clubmoss.

Heaths or hills; perennial; July, August.

Stalks whiplike, several feet long, creeping, branched leafy all around; fruitbearing branches upright, 4 in. high, loosely leafed, terminated by 1 to 3 cylindrical, leafy spikes an inch long; bracteæ broader at the bottom.

5. Lycopodium alpinum. Alpine wolfsclaw. Branches erect, forked, bundled; leaves fourrowed, oblong, convex, acute, adpressed; spike terminal, single, sessile, round.

L. sabinæ facie, Raii Syn. 108, 3; Dill. M. 445.
Muscus clavatus foliis cupressi, Ger. em. 1562.
M. clavatus cupressiformis, Park. 1309, 1310.
Lycopodium alpinum, Lin. S. P. 1567.

Heath cypress.

Alpine rocks; perennial; August.

Stalk creeping, very long, few-leafed; branches 2 to 3 in. long, full-leafed; leaves imbricated, small, sharp-pointed, keeled, light green, not in the least nicked; bracteæ membranaceous, flat, dilated at the base, yellowish; conceptacles kidneyshape, yellow.

II. 19. BERNHARDIA. Beauvois. Mountainmoss. Conceptacles capsular, cauline, three lobed, three valved, three celled; partitions median;

1. Bernhardia spinosa. Thorny mountainmoss. Stalk creeping; branches upright, simple; leaves spread lanceolate, denticulate, ciliate; spike terminal, single, leafy, single.

Selaginoides foliis spinosis, Raii Syn. 106; Dill. M. 460.

Lycopodium Selaginoides, Lin. S. P. 1565.

Moist alpine heaths; perennial; August.

Stalk decumbent, branched; branches rising up at the end, two inches high, leafed all round, leaves light green, shining, rather erect; bracteæ larger than the leaves, spread horizontally.

? 2. Bernhardia Helvetica. Swiss mountainmoss.

Leaves oval, subacute, furrowed; two rows larger, and spread, two other rows smaller and adpressed; stem rooting.

Lycopodioides, Raii Syn. 108.

Mendip Hills, Lobel; but has not been found by any other person since.

III. 20. ISOETES. Linnæus. Gen. Pl. Quillwort.

Fructification radical, at the base of the leaves; conceptacles globular, not opening, many seeded?—stem creeping; leaves radical, in bundles.

Isoetes lacustris.

Lake quillwort.

Leaves awlshape, halfround.

Subularia vulgaris erecta, folio rigidissimo, Raii Syn. 306, 1. Calamaria folio breviore et compresso, Dill. M. 540. Isoetes lacustris, Lin. S. P. 1563.

Bottom of alpine lakes; perennial; May and June.

Root tuberous, with numerous fibres; fronds numerous, 4 to 6 inches high, simple, four-celled, jointed, dilated at the base, membranaceous, bearing fruit in their inside, of two sorts, a. in the internal base of the frond, solitary; b. in the external base of the frond, size of a pea, roundish, rather compressed, membranaceous, two-celled, many seeded; seeds small, shagreened.

β. gracilis. Leaves long, slender. Calamaria folio longiore et graciliore, Dill. M. 541.

y. fragilis. Leaves very brittle, slender, pointed, transparent; pores numerous, minute.

Subularia fragilis, folio longiore et tenuiore. Raii Syn. 307, 3.

#### Fam. III. 3. MARSILEACEÆ. Brown. Rhizospermæ, De Candolle.

Fructifications radical; involucrum spherical, leathery, or membranaceous, not opening; seeds many.—Aquatic herbs.

# 21. PILULARIA. Vaillant. Fl. Par. 159. Peppergrass.

Involucrum solitary, subsessile, globular, leathery, fourcelled.—Young leaves rolled up like those of ferns.

Pilularia globulifera. Leaves threadlike.

Pillbearing peppergrass.

Graminifolia palustris repens, vasculis granorum piperis æmulis, Raii

Pilularia globulifera, Lin. S. P. 1563.

Pillwort.

In inundated gravelly places; perennial; June, July.

Stem creeping, rooting; involucra axillary, downy, brown, closed, four-celled, lined with sexual organs? anthers? above, yellow, clubshaped; germens? below, roundish, whitish.

Fam. IV. 4. EQUISETACEÆ. Richard. Pellatæ. Hoffman; Filicum pars, Linnæus, Jussieu; Peltigeræ, Batsch; Gonostendes, Willdenow.

Fructification terminal, in the peltate scales of an ament; involucra bivalve; seeds? numerous, naked, with four very hygrometrical threads twisting and untwisting round them. -Plant leafless; branches verticillate, furrowed, jointed; joints girt with a one-leaf sheath.

#### 22. EQUISETUM. Plinii H. N. 26, 13. Horsetail.

Character, same as that of the order; there being no other genus.—Herb strongly astringent.

Winter horsetail. 1. Equisetum hyemale. Stem naked, erect, very rough, base rather branchy; spike terminal; sheaths white, with a black base and tip; teeth bearded, all falling off.

Equisetum nudum, Raii Syn. 131, 11; Ger. em. 1113.

E. junceum seu nudum, Park. 1201.

Equisetum hyemale, Lin. S. P. 1517.

Naked horsetail. Rough horsetail. Shavegrass. Dutch rushes.

In marshes and moist woods; perennial; July and August. Stem half a yard high, sea-green, very rough; sheaths short; amentum ovate, black.

Used for polishing wood and brass; the epidermis

abounding in silica.

3. paucifolium. Leaves few.

y. ramosum. Lateral branches numerous.

2. Equisetum variegatum. Variegated horsetail. Stem naked, branchy at the base, stiff, smoothish; spike terminal; sheaths black, white at the tip; teeth white, diaphanous, cuspidate.

E. nudum minus variegatum Basiliense, Raii Syn. 130, 3.

E. tenue, Hoppe.

Equisetum variegatum, Willd. S. P.

Banks of rivers; perennial; July.

Stem 6 inches high, quite simple, erect, round, slender, stiff, streaked, smoothish.

# 26 22. Equisetum. 4. EQUISETACEÆ. Pl. end. cr.

3. Equisetum arvense.

Cornfield horsetail.

Barren stems simply branched, branches roughish, four-sided; frui ful stems simple; sheaths cylindrical, distant, inciso-dentate; teeth acute.

E. arvense longieribus setis, Raii Syn. 130, 2; Park. 1202.

E. segetale and E. sylvaticum, Ger. em. 1114.

Equisetum arvense, Lin. S. P. 1516.

In moist cornfields and meadows; perennial; March

and April.

Barren stems, high, branched in all parts; sheaths small; branches verticillate, spreading, angular; angles rather rough: Fertile stems earlier, 6 inches high; sheaths very long; spike lanceolate, long, large.

β. elongatum. Brunches very long.
 E. pratense, longissimis setis, Raii Syn. 131, 8.

4. Equisetum fluviatile. River horsetail. Barren stems simply branched; branches rather rough, numerous, eightsided; fruitful stems simple; sheaths funnelshape, rather close, lacero-dentate; teeth bearded.

E. majus, Raii Syn. 130, 1; Ger. em. 1113.

E. majus palustre, Park. 1200.

E. churneum, Roth Germ. 111.

E. fluviatile, Lin. S. P. 1517. Great horsetail.

Circui mirottutti

Marshes and river banks; perennial; April.

Barren stem 5 or 6 feet high, upright, branched; branches numerous, verticillate, long, usually simple, rough when viewed by a lens; fruitful stems very simple; sheaths short, brown, edge manycut, bristly; spike very large.

5. Equisetum limosum. Mud horsetail. Stalk naked, branched; branches about twelve, fivesided, smooth; spike terminal.

E. nudum lævius nostras, Raii Syn. 131, 10.

E. fluviatile, Fl. Dan. 1184.

E. limosum, Lin. S. P. 1517.

Smooth naked horsetail.

Marshes and watery places; perennial; June and July. Stems two feet high, very smooth; branches few, erect, smooth, very rarely verticillate; spike large, brown, ovate; barren stems very simple, narrow at top.

B. ramosum. Stem branched.

E. foliis nudum ramosum, Raii Syn. 132, 12.

Marsh horsetail. 6. Equisetum palustre. Stem branchy, furrowed, smoothish; branches fivesided, simple, erect; spike terminal.

E. palustre, Ger. em. 1114; Lin. S. P. 1516.

E. palustre minus, Park. 1200. E. palustre, Raii Syn. 131, 9.

Spongy bogs; perennial; June and July.

Stem deep furrowed, branched in every part; branches erect, long, simple, minutely scabrous; sheaths greenish, the edges whitish; spike terminating the stem, single, blackish, slender, formed of a few large, distant scales.

B. tenuissimum. Branches very long and slender.

E. palustre, tenuissimis et longissimis setis, Raii Syn. 131, 6.

y. polystachion. Upper branches, as well as the stem, terminating in a spike.

E. palustre, minus, polystachion, Raii Syn. 131, 7.

7. Equisetum sylvaticum. Wood horsetail. Stems doubly branched; branches rather rough, bowed down, foursided; second branches rather threesided.

E. sylvaticum, Raii Syn. 130, 4; Ger. em. 1114; Lin. S. P. 1516.

E. omnium minus tenuifolium, Park. 1201.

E. sylvaticum, Tabern. Ic. 253.

Moist woods and banks of rivulets; per. April and May. Root creeping; stems erect, a foot high, very much branched, terminated by a single spike; branches furrowed; spike footstalked, upright, ovate, blunt, brown, tessulated.

**6.** procumbens. Branches pointing all one way.

E. sylvaticum, procumbens, setis uno verso dispositis, Raii Syn. 131, 5.

### Fam. V. 5. CHARADEÆ.

Fructification monoicous, axillary; bracteæ 2, 3, or 4; perigonium transparent, fivecut; anther? sessile, single, globular, bursting in three or four parts; pollen? conglomerate with spiral threads; nut barked, crowned, turbinate, sessile, spirally streaked, onecelled, many-seeded; seeds very minute, spherical—Plants submersed, verticillate, fistulous, smooth or covered with a corklike bark, very brittle when dry.

23. CHARA. Vaillant. M.R.A. 1719. Stonewort. No other genus in this order.

1. Chara flexilis.

Flexible stonewort.

Stem utriculate, transparent, flaccid, very smooth, very branched; branches opposite, spreading; second branches verticillate, 6 or 8 in a whorl, leafless, 2 or 3 forked at the tip, simple, blunt; nuts without bracteæ, lateral.

Ch. translucens minor flexilis, Raii Syn. 133, 5.

Ch. flexilis, Lin. S. P. 1624.

In ponds and ditches; annual; July and August. Green, smooth, not streaked.

8. prolifera. Apex fasciculate, proliferous.

C. nidifica, Fl. Dan. 761; Smith Comp. F. A. 2.

C. intricata, Roth Cat. 2, 125.

C. syncarpa, Thuil. Fl. Par. 472.

y. gracilis. Branches twoforked, sharp-pointed; leaves awlshape.

C. translucens major flexilis, Vaill. M. R. Ac. 1719.

C. gracilis, Smith Comp. F. A. 3, 6.

2. Chara stellata.

Starred stonewort.

Stem slender, reticulate, transparent, flaccid, branchy; branches opposite; second branches in whorls, double or triple forked, conglomerated together; nuts rounded, sitting in the diverging forks.

C. glomerata, vel C. tenuissima, Des Vaux Journ Bot. 2, 313.

Chara stellata, Wallroth Ch. 178.

Stem in tufts, an inch long, dark green; branches very short.

3. Chara vulgaris. Common stonewort.

Stem branchy, round, rather rough, with eight streaks; second branches eight streaked; summit leafless, not jointed, blunt; bracteæ four, unequal, two very long, twice the length of the nuts, the two lower ones the length of the nuts.

Chara vulgaris fætida, Vaill. M. R. A. 1719; Raii Syn. 132, 1. Equisetum fætidum sub aqua repens, Ger. em. 1115; Park. 1201.

Chara montana, Pers. Syn. 530. Chara vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 1624.

Muddy ponds and ditches; annual; July.

Plant submerged, fœtid, brittle, usually covered with a white chalky crust; stem a foot high, twisted.

β. elongata. Second branches very long, not jointed; bracteæ two.

Chara vulgaris elongata, IVallroth. C. translucens major flexilis, Vaill.? 20

4. Chara hispida. Hispid stonewort. Stem hispid, branchy, below sulcate, unarmed, above prickly; prickles reversed; second branches verticillate, eight in a whorl, six jointed, spreading; bracteæ unequal, four; nearly equal to the ovate nuts.

Chara hispida, Lin. S. P. 1624.

Ponds and ditches; annual; July, August. Stems very numerous, thick, long, hispid all over.

B. tomentosa. Stem strong, hispid under the branches.

C. major subcinerea fragilis, Raii Syn. 132, 2.

C. tomentosa, Lin. S. P.

5. Chara crinita. Hairy stonewort.

Stem rather branchy, streaked, very smooth, shining, bristly; *bristles* spreading, condensed in bundles; *branches* verticillate, about ten in a whorl, roundish, sixkneed, short; *bracteæ* five, twice as long as the oblong, lanceolate, subperpendicular nuts.

Hippuris muscosa sub aqua repens, Pluk. Alm. 135. Chara crinita, Wallroth 191.

Turf bogs in Ireland.

Subseries II. B. Plantæ endogenæ phanerogamæ.

Monocotyledones, Jussieu.

Fructifications visible, regular; the sexual organs distinct, and well marked.

### FAMILIES.

1. Ovaries 1 to 4, one-seeded; perigonium free or none; stamens hypogynous.

Akenium 1; stamens 3; style 1; stigmata 2 or 3; perig. glumaceous; spathelle 1; leafsheaths whole CYPERACEÆ. 9.

Akenium 1; stamens 3; styles 2; stigmata 2; perig. glumaceous; spathelles 2; leafsheaths slit
GRAMINEÆ. 10.

2. Ovary 1, 1 to 3-celled, many-seeded; perigonium free; stamens perigynous.

perig. petaloid; seed that; stigmata 3. . . LILIACEÆ. 14
Valves 3, bearing the dissepiments;
perig. petaloid; seed round, or angular;

stigma 1. ..... ASPHODELIACEÆ. 15.

Berry roundish; leaves linear, bundled; spermodermis crustaceous, black ... ASPARAGEÆ. 16.
Berry roundish; leaves alternate, or verticillate; spermodermis membranaceous SMILACEÆ. 17.

3. Ovary 1, 3-celled; perigonium adherent; stamens perigynous.

Berry roundish; leaves petiolate; spermodermis membranaceous ..... TAMACEÆ. 18. Valves 3, bearing the dissepiments; stamens 6; anthers opening by 2 pores

AMARYLLIDEÆ. 19.

Valves 3, bearing the dissepiments; stamens 3; anthers opening outwards .... IRIDEÆ. 20.

4. Ovary 1, 1 or 6-celled; perigonium adherent; stamens epigynous.

Stamens 1 or 2; perigonium irregular; caps. 1-celled, 3-valved; plant terrestrial ORCHIDEÆ. 21.
Stamens 9 to 20; perigonium regular; caps. 6-celled; plant aquatic HYDROCHARIDEÆ. 25.

5. Ovaries 3, 6, or 12; perigonium free; stamens perigynous.

# Fam. I. 6. FLUVIATILES. Ventenat.

Flower unisexual, or hermaphrodite; perigonium none or fourcut, free, herbaceous; stamens 1 to 4; ovaries many, free; style sometimes wanting; stigmata simple; cariopsides one-celled, one-seeded; seed inverse or appended; embryo across the seed; perisperm none,—Plants herbaceous, aquatic; roots fibrous; leaves mostly sheathing, either opposite or verticillate; flowers axillary, terminal, sometimes solitary, but mostly in a spike or on a spadix.

1. Flowers unisexual; stamens 1 or 2.

Fl. on a one-sided spadix; ovary 1..... Zostera. 27. Fl. solitary; ovaries 2 to 6, sessile, gibbous

ZANNICHELLIA. 24.

2. Fl. hermaphrodite; stamens 4; perigonium 4-cut.

Fl. two-rowed on a solitary spadix; 

#### I. 24. ZANNICHELLIA. Micheli. Pondweed.

Flowers solitary, monoicous.—Male. Perigonium none; stamen 1; filament long; anther 2 or 4-celled .- Fem. Perigonium campanulate; ovaries 2 to 6; stigmata flat, peltate; capsule one-seeded, sessile, compressed. - Flowers axillary; the male at the exterior base of the perigonium of the female flower; leaves linear, grasslike, 2 or 3 from the same membranaceous sheathing stipula.

1. Zannichellia palustris. Marsh pondweed. Anthers 4-celled; stigmata undivided; capsule keeled, toothed at the back.

Aponogeton aquaticum graminifolium, staminibus singularibus, Raii Syn. 135.

Zannichellia palustris, Lin. S. P. 1375.

Horned pondweed.

Ponds and ditches; annual; July.

2. Zannichellia dentata. Toothed pondweed. Anthers 2-celled; stigmata scolloped; capsule warty.

Z. palustris minor, Mich. N. G. P. 71.
Z. palustris β, Lin. S. P. 1375.
Z. dentata, Willd. S. P.

Ponds and ditches; annual; July.

#### II. 25. RUPPIA. Lin. Gen. Pl. Tasselgrass.

Flowers hermaphrodite, two-rowed on a solitary spadix; perigonium caducous, 2 valved; stamens four; anthers sessile, 2-celled; ovaries four, oval, conic; stigmata obtuse; muts four, oneseeded, oval, on a long threadlike peduncle. Plant herbaceous, capillary, branchy; leaves cauline, alternate; floral leaves mostly opposite; spadix terminal.

Ruppia maritima. Sea tasselgrass. Leaves linear, not nicked at the tip.

Potamogiton maritimum gramineis longioribus foliis, fructu fere umbellato, Raii Syn. 134.

Bucca ferrea maritima, foliis acutissimis, Mich. N. P. G. 72.

Ruppia maritima, Lin. S. P. 184.

Salt water ditches; perennial? July.

Flowering spike above the water, the peduncles lengthening as the depth of water requires.

# III. 26. POTAMOGITON. Dioscorides. Riverweed.

Flowers hermaphrodite, spiked; spikes furnished at the base with 2 spathes; perigonium 4-parted; stamens 4: filaments flat, short; anthers 2-celled; ovaries 4, oval, pointed; nut 1-seeded, sessile.—Leaves mostly alternate; floral leaves sometimes opposite; spike terminal or axillary.

a. Leaves of 2 sorts, 1. floating, opake, convex; 2. under water.

1. Potamogiton natans. Floating riverweed. Upper leaves elliptical, petiolate, acute; base roundish cordate, floating; lower leaves linear, submersed.

Pot. rotundifolium, Raii Syn. 148, 1.

Pot. latifolium, Ger. em. 821.

Fontinalis major latifolia vulgaris, Park. 1254.

Potamogiton natans, Lin. S. P. 182.

Rivers and ponds; perennial; June.

Stem very long, leafy; peduncle single, with linear bracteæ at the base; spike simple, above water; flowers dirtygreen.

 $\beta$ . terrestris. Sheath of the peduncle less than half its length.

2. P. heterophyllum. Various-leaved riverweed. Upper leaves floating, petiolate, elliptical, oblong, acute, membranaceous, narrowed at both ends; lower leaves under water, crowded, sessile, linear lanceolate.

Pot. gramineum, Fl. Danica, 222.

Pot. palustre, Teesdale, Tr. L. S. 5, 43.

Pot. crassipes, Kartach.

Pot. distachyos, Bellard.

Pot. hybridum, Thuill. Fl. Par.

Pot. natans y, Lam. Illustr.

Pot. heterophyllum, Schreb. Spic. 21.

Ponds and ditches; perennial; July to September.

Stem much branched, leafy; leaves pale green, scored; Sheaths oblong, bluish; spike greenish.

3. Potamogiton fluitans. Floating riverweed. Upper leaves floating, lanceolate oval, narrower at both ends; peduncles long; lower leaves under water, linear, lanceolate acute.

Pot. natans &, Poiret Enc. Meth. 5, 579. Pot. fluitans, Roth Fl. Ger. 1, 72.

Ponds and rivers; perennial; August and September.

Root creeping; stem flat, very long; branches, leafy; leaves reddish green, finely veined, alternate; sheath wide, spearshape; spike dense, reddish.

b. Leaves all of one sort.

4. Potamogiton lucens. Shining riverweed. Leaves ovate, lanceolate, flat, ending in a short petiole, shining, veined; stipulæ the length of the joints; spikes many flowered, crowded.

P. aquis immersum, folio pellucido lato oblongo acuto, Raii Syn. 148,2.

P. longis acutis foliis, Ger. em. 822. P. lucens, Lin. S. P. 183.

Running and stagnant waters; perennial; June, July. Plant keeps under water, with only the spike above the

surface; flowers reddish; stipulæ embracing the stem, leaflike.

β. angustifolium. Leaves narrow; plant smaller. P. folio angusto, pellucido, fere gramineo, Raii Syn. 148, 3.

y. nudum. Leaves ovate, lanceolate; petioles scarcely margined.

5. Potamogiton crispum. Crisp riverweed. Leaves lanceolate, alternate, sessile, waved, serrate; stipulæ with the tip torn and ciliate; stem slightly com-

pressed.

Pot. seu Fontinalis crispa J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 149, 7. Tribulus aquaticus minor, quercus floribus, Ger. em. 824.

Pot, crispum, Lin. S. P. 183.

Greater water caltrops.

Ponds and slow running waters; perennial; June, July. Leaves sunk, obtuse; peduncles sunk; spike fewflowered; flowers reddish, remote.

Leaves serrated; upper leaves opposite. β. serratum.

6. Potamogiton lanceolatum. Spearshape riverweed. Leaves linear, lanceolate, flat, not nicked, verrucose, broader than the stipulæ, narrow at the base; peduncle thickened, shorter than the leaves; spike ovate, dense, fewflowered.

Potamogeton setaceum, Lin. S. P. 184? Potamogeton lanceolatum, Eng. Bot. 1985. Potamogeton gramineum, Wahl. Fl. Lapp. 52.

Mountain lakes; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; stem floating, branched, slender, round; leaves bluntish, thin, flat, 1-ribbed, reticulately veined; stipula involute, tubular, acute; peduncles single, as long as the leaf; spike 8 to 12-flowered; flowers small.

7. Potamogiton perfoliatum. Thorow riverweed. Leaves cordate, amplexicaul, shining, singleribbed; stem round, recurved.

Potamogiton perfoliatum, Raii Syn. 149, 4. Pot. tertium Dodonæi, Ger. em. 822.

Rivers and ponds; perennial; July, August.

Stem subdichotomous, alternately branched; brittle, pellucid, very smooth, nearly all alike; stipulæ none; spike erect, oblong, brown.

Close riverweed. 8. Potamogiton densum. Leaves ovate, pointed, opposite, crowded; stem round, forked; spike usually 4-flowered; peduncle slender, terminal.

P. seu Fontinalis media luceus, Raii Syn. 149, 6. Tribulus aquaticus minor, muscatellæ floribus, Ger. em. 823. Trib. aquaticus minor alter, Park. 1248. Potamogeton densum, Lin. S. P. 182. Lesser water caltrops. Frogs' lettuce.

Still and slow moving waters; perennial; June.

Herb sunk; stem closely leaved; spike sometimes 2-flowered, pale green.

Potamogiton compressum. Flat riverweed. Leaves linear, obtuse, with 2 glands at the base; stem compressed; spike fewflowered; stipulæ broader than the leaves.

P. caule compresso, folio graminis canini, Raii Syn. 149, 8. Potamogeton compressum, Lin. S. P. 183.

Ditches and slow running water; perennial; June, July. Stem bent; leaves pale green, alternate; peduncle flattened, rising above the water, 4 or 6-flowered, in distant pairs.

β. oppositifolium. Stem-leaves opposite.

y. majus. Leaves larger and broader than usual.

10. Potamogiton pectinatum. Featherleafed riverweed. Leaves bristlelike, alternate, the two upper ones opposite, parallel, close together, sheathing at the base; spike peduncled, thin, often interrupted.

Pot. millefolium, seu foliis gramineis, ramosum, Raii Syn. 150, 14. Potamogeton pectinatum, Lin. S. P. 183.

Fennel-leaf pondweed.

Rivers and ponds; perennial; July.

Root creeping, originally tuberous; stem sunk, flowering in still water only, long, filiform, branchy, jointed, whitish; sheath prolonged at top into a small membranaceous ligula.

11. Potamogiton marinum. Sea riverweed. Leaves linear, alternate, 2-rowed, sheathing; margin of the sheath scariose; spike fewflowered, very much interrupted.

Pot. maritimum ramosissimum grandiusculis capitulis, capillaceo folio,

Raii Syn. 150, 13.

Potamogeton marinum, Lin. S. P. 183.

Salt water ditches; perennial; July.

Stem firm, reddish; joints short; sheath white; leaves opake and shining.

12. Potamogiton Vaillantii. Vaillant's riverweed. Leaves linear, alternate, 2-rowed below, sheathing, above opposite, subspathaceous; spike ovate, fewflowered; flower rather large.

P. ingens gramineo folio longiore, Vaill. Paris. 32.

P. marinum, Teesdale Lin. Tr. 5, 43. P. Vaillantii, Roemer and Schultze Syst. Veg.

Stem long, naked below, branchy above, compressed, deeply streaked, yellowish; lower leaves 4 in. long, very narrow; upper leaves 2 or 3 in. long; both light sea-green; spike 6 or 8-flowered, crowded together.

13. Potamogiton gramineum. Leaves linear, lanceolate, alternate, sessile; stipulæ narrower than the leaves; stem round, rather forked.

P. gramineum latiusculum, foliis et ramificationibus densissime stipatis, Raii Syn. 149, 10.

Potamogeton gramineum, Lin. S. P. 184.

Ditches and rivers; perennial; July.

Plant sunk; stem slender, bent; leaves close; stipulæ involuto-turbinate; spikes ovate, fewflowered, close, from the forks of the stem; peduncles as long as the spike.

14. Potamogiton pusillum. Dwarf riverweed.

Leaves linear, opposite and alternate, distant, spreading at the base, narrower than the stipulæ; stem round, very slender, branchy; peduncles axillary: spike many flowered.

Pot. pusillum, gramineo folio, caule tereti, Raii Syn. 150, 15.

Potamogeton pusillum, Lin. S. P. 184.

Ditches and ponds on a clay bottom; perennial; July. Plant sunk, except the spike when in flower; stipulæ embracing the stem; peduncles solitary, longer than the spike; spike ovate, small.

### 27. ZOSTERA. Linnæus.

Grasswrack.

Flower monoicous or dioicous, resting on a one-sided leaflike spadix; perigonium none; anther round; pollen connected by fibres; style 2-cut; capsule membranaceous, 1-seeded.—Root fibrous; stem round, decumbent, rooting at the joints, leafy; leaves flat, linear, alternate, grasslike; spadix flat, from a cleft in the leaflike, sessile spatha.

Zostera marina. Sea grasswrack.

Leaves not nicked, slightly 3-nerved; stem roundish.

Alga, Ger. em. 1569; Raii Syn. 52, 1. A. marina gramina minor, Raii Syn. 52, 2.

A. marina graminea angustifolia seminifera ramosior, Raii Syn. 52, 3. Alga q. Potamogeiton marinum in utriculis epiphyllospermon minus Doody, Rail Syn. 53, 4.

A. angustifolia vitriariorum, Raii Syn. 53, 5.

Fucus marinus sive Alga marina graminea, Park. 1242.

Zostera marina, Lin. S. P. 1374.

Sea-shores, saltwater ditches; perennial; August.

Stem smooth, kneed; leaves opening a little above the base with a longitudinal slit, exserting a linear spadix bearing flowers on one side; anther single, sessile, at the side of the germen; germen oblong, sessile; stigmata two, linear; capsule elliptic, hanging.

The scaly hairs at the base of this plant, being detached and felted into balls by the action of the waves of the sea,

and roasted to blackness, are used in diseases of the lymphatic system, in the same manner and with the same in-

tent as burnt sponge.

B. latifolia. Leaves broad, very evidently 3-ribbed.

# II. 7. AROIDEÆ, Jussieu; Piperitarum pars, Lin.

Flowers monoicous, sessile, round a simple spadix; involucrum a one-leafed spatha; perigonium none; stamens numerous, aggregated round the spadix; anthers inverse; ovaries separate from the stamens, in the lower part of the spadix; berry round, one-celled; seed albuminous; corculum straight, in the centre of the perisperm; radicle below.—Plants herbaceous, stemless; leaves radical, petiolate, base slightly sheathing; spadix inclosed in a spatha, terminal; scape radical; spatha hooded, convolute at the base.

Roots contain much fecule mixed with a very acrid, volatile matter, which may be separated by heat or washing; fecules nutritious, used for food; acrid matter stimulant, used as a vesicatory or escharotic; and internally, much diluted, in consumptive cases. Leaves stimulant and acrid.

28. ARUM. Dioscorides, 2, 197. Cuckowpint. Spatha one-leafed, cucullate, convolute at bottom; spadix naked at the tip, bearing the stamens in the middle, and ovaries at the base; anthers in several rows; berry one-celled, one-seeded.

Arum vulgare. Common cuckowpint. Radical leaves hastato-sagittate, lobes deflexed; spadix clubshape, shorter than the spatha.

Arum, Raii Syn. 266. A. vulgare, Ger. em. 834; Park. 373. A. maculatum, Lin. S. P. 1370. Wake Robin. Lords and Ladies.

Woods and hedges; perennial; May.

Root tuberous, fleshy; herb stemless; leaves radical, petiolate, spotted; scape simple, a foot high, terminated by the spatha; spatha erect, bellied, pale green, coloured within; spadix coloured at the tip, having numerous sterile filaments? just above the ring of anthers; anthers sessile, crowded; ovaries sessile; berries fine red, juicy.

Root stimulant, and starch is made from it.

β. immaculatum. Leaves not spotted.

# III. 8. TYPHACEÆ. De Candolle; Typhæ, Jussieu. Aroidæarum sectio, Brown.

Flowers monoicous, aggregated in unisexual aments; perigonium three-parted; stamens 3, opposite to the lobes of the perigonium; anthers inverse; ovaries free, one-seeded; ovule pendulous; style one; stigma one; akenium drupaceous; perisperm fleshy; corculum central, straight; radicle below, inverse.—Plant gramineous, perennial; root tuberous; leaves sheathing, alternate, ensiform; aments terminal or lateral, naked.

Ament roundish; fruit sessile; setæ none; stigma linear ...... Sparganium. 29. Ament roundish; fruit sessile; setæ none; stigma peltate..... PLATANARIA. 30. Ament cylindrical; fruit pedicelled; setæ girding the fruit..... TYPHA. 31.

### I. 29. SPARGANIUM. Dioscorides.

Burreed.

Ament roundish, axillary; perigonium 3-lobed, deciduous; stamens three; filaments capillary; anthers oblong; ovary turbinate; style short; stigma 1 or 2, linear, long, acute; akenium 1-2 seeded; not girt with bristles.—Root creeping; leaves three-edged; stem branchy; ament lateral, on a flexuose peduncle; upper aments male.

1. Sparganium ramosum. Branched burreed. Leaves 3-edged at the base, sides concave; peduncle branched.

Sparg. ramosum, Raii Syn. 437, 1; Ger. em. 45; Park. 1205. Sparg. erectum, Lin. S. P. 1378.

Ditches and river-banks; perennial; June, July.

Stem about 3 feet high; peduncles alternately branched, many flowered, bent at bottom; flowerheads alternate, sessile, many flowered; upper heads male, numerous; lower heads female.

Unbranched burreed. 2. Sparganium simplex. Leaves 3-edged at the base, sides flat; peduncle simple. Sparg. non ramosum, Raii Syn. 437, 2; Park. 1205. Sparg. latifolium, Ger. em. 41. Sparg, erectum \( \beta \). Lin. S. P. 1378.

Ponds in a gravelly soil; perennial; July, August. Stem and peduncle not branched; lowest flowerhead sometimes pedicelled; calyx greenish.

#### II. 30. PLATANARIA. Dodonæus. Ribbandwort.

Ament round, axillary; perigonium 3-leaved, deciduous; stamens 3; filaments capillary; ovary subturbinate; style short; stigma ovate, peltate; akenium one-seeded, not girt with setæ. - Root creeping, perennial; stem and leaves flat, flaccid, semipellucid, reticulate, floating; peduncle unbranched; female flowerheads 2 or 3, the lowest pedicelled, malehead usually single, terminal.

Platanaria natans.

Floating ribbandwort.

Leaves decumbent, flat.

Spa ganium minimum, *Raii Syn.* 437,3; *Park.* 1205. Sp. natans, *Lin. S. P.* 1378. Sp. simplex β, *Huds. Fl. Ang.* 401.

Rivulets and ponds in muddy soils; perennial; July.

#### III. 31. TYPHA. Theophrastus.

Reedmace.

Ament cylindrical, terminal; filament one; anthers three, oblong, quadrangular; ovary pedicelled; peduncle long and girt at the base with pappi; style awlshape, persistent; stigma simple.—Root creeping; culm erect, simple; leaves swordshape, sheathing at the base; male ament above.

1. Typha latifolia. Broadleaf reedmace. Leaves linear, flat, rather swordshape; male and female spikes close together; both cylindrical.

Typha, Raii Syn. 436, 1; Ger. em. 46. T. palustris maxima, Park. 1204. T. latifolia, Lin. S. P. 1377. T. major, Curtis Fl. Lond. 3, 61.

Ponds and slow rivers; perennial; July.

Culm 6 to 8 feet high, erect, not branched, jointless, leafed at the bottom; leaves upright, nearly as long as the culm, linear, sharp pointed; ament terminal, upright, manyflowered, close; male flowers above, rather leafy, yellow; females below, brown.

Pollen abundant, used to produce flashes of fire; leaves

used for basket-work and mats.

2. Typha angustifolia. Narrowleaved reedmace. Leaves linear, channelled, convex on the back; male and female spikes remote from one another, both cylindrical.

Typha palustris media, Raii Syn. 486, 2. T. minor, Park. 1204; Curtis Fl. Lond. 3, 62. T. angustifolia, Lin. S. P. 1377.

Ponds and ditches; perennial; June, July.

Culm about three feet high, slender; leaves semicylindrical below.

Used also for baskets and mats.

B. minor. Spike and leaves slender. Gravelly soils.

Mean reedmace. ... 3. Typha media. + Leaves linear, channelled; culm naked, sheathed at the base; female spike short, thick, remote from the male.

Typha palustris minor, Raii Syn. 436, 3. Typha minor, Smith Fl. Br. 960.

Typha angustifolia β, Lin. S. P. 1378.
Typha media, De Candolle Syn. Fl. Gall. 1806.
Typha minima, Willd. S. P. 4, 198; De Cand. S. F. G. 1807.

Marshes; perennial; April, May.

Culm 3 feet long, naked, sheathed at the base; sheaths large, split to the bottom into jags resembling leaves, flat, broad, acuminate at the point; leaves radical, as long as the culm, setaceous, very narrow, deeply channelled, convex on the back, the outer leaves shorter than the rest.

IV. 9. CYPERACEÆ. De Candolle; Cyperoideæ, Jussieu.

Flowers hermaphrodite, or unisexual, glumaceous, spiked; glume, of one spathelle, imbricate; glumelle none, bristleshape, or 1 or 2 spathellules; stamens 3, hypogynous; anthers terminal, affixed by its base, 2-celled; ovary free, 1-seeded; style 1; stigmata 2 or 3; akenium crustaceous, bony or subdrupaceous, naked, or bristled, or covered with a capsule perforated at top, formed of the spathellules soldered together; seed erect; perisperm farinaceous; corculum very small near the hilum, sometimes external. Herb perennial, grasslike; culm simple, round, or 3-sided, without knotty joints; leaves sheathing; sheaths not slit lengthways; bracteæ mostly sessile; spathelle spiked; lower spathelles mostly empty.

1. Spathelles imbricated all round; flowers unisexual; akenium inclosed in the hardened glumelle. Cariceæ. a.

Spathellules 2, soldered, inclosing the akenium; 

2. Glumes two-rowed; flowers hermaphrodite; glumelles none, or bristle-like. Cyperaceæ. b.

Style not jointed, deciduous; stamens 3; glumelle 0; spikes umbelled . . . . . CYPERUS. 35. Style not jointed, deciduous; stamens 3;

glumelle 0; spikes capitate ...... Schenus. 36.

Style not jointed, deciduous; stamens 2; glumelle 0; akenium drupaceous . . . . . . CLADIUM. 37. Style not jointed, deciduous; glumelles setaceous, shorter than the glume.

CHÆTOSPORA. 38.

Style jointed, persisting, dilated at bottom; glumelle setaceous, shorter than the glume.

RHYNCOSPORA. 39.

3. Glumes imbricate all round; flowers hermaphrodite; glumelles none, or bristlelike. Scirpideæ. c. Style jointed, persisting, dilated at bottom;

spathellules 4, setaceous, shorter than the glume

ELEOCHARIS. 40.

Style not jointed, deciduous; spathellules 4 or 6, setaceous, shorter than the

Style not jointed, deciduous;

Style not jointed, deciduous; spathellules many, setaceous, woolly, longer than the glume ...... ERIOPHORUM. 44.

A. Cariceæ. Spathelles imbricate all round the spike; flowers unisexual; akenium inclosed in the hardened glumelle.

Roots generally diaphoretic, demulcent, and resolvent, and may be substituted for sarsaparilla.

### I. 32. CAREX.

Carex.

Flowers monoicous or dioicous, spiked; spikelets androgynous or unisexual; spathelles imbricate all round; spathellules two, joined by the edges, perforated at top, persisting, cartilaginous; stamens 3; style 1; stigmata 2; akenium 1, inclosed in the persistent spathellules.—Root perennial, fibrous, or creeping; culm 3-sided; leaves sheathing, rough on the edges; sheath whole; bracteæ mostly embracing the stem, not sheathing; spikes simple or compound, mostly androgynous.

# Synoptic view of the species.

# 1. Spikes quite simple.

Root creeping; Root fibrous; culm roughish; fruit rounded at bottom, becomes reflexed C. Davalliana. 2. Root fibrous; culm smooth; fruit sharp at both ends, becomes reflexed C. pulicaris. 3. 2. Spikes compound; spikelets sessile, androgynous. a. Spikelets aggregate, capitate. Spikes linear; fruit oblong, depressed . . . . . . . C. simpliciuscula. 4. Spikes ovate; fruit ovate, beaked . . . . . C. incurva. 5. b. Spikelets panicled. Spikelets compressed, not two-rowed, female above and below, male between . . C. intermedia. 10. Spikelets two-rowed, male above, female below, androgynous between; stem crooked; root creeping . . . . . . . . C. arenaria. 11. Spikelets two-rowed, male above, female below, androgynous between; stem erect; root fibrous ...... C. Witheringii. 12. Spikelets loose, branches distant, male above, female below; glumes brown; fruit small, shining, not diverging ..... C. paniculata. 7. Spikelet contracted, male above, female below; glumes ferruginous; fruit small, shining, not diverging .... C. teretiuscula. 6. Spikelet decompound, male above, female below; culm thick, very acute; fruit large, green, diverging .......... C. vulpina. 9. Spikelet short, simple, oblong, interrupted, male above, female below; fruit large, green, diverging ..... C. muricata. 13. Spikelet elongated, branchy at bottom,

> c. Spikelets alternate, male in the upper part. C. divisa. 14.

fruit large, green, diverging . . . . . . . . C. divulsa. 8.

male above, female below;

d. Spikelets alternate, female in the upper part.

Lower spikelets 3 to 5 together, remote. C. axillaris. 20. Lower spikelet single; bracteæ very long;

fruit ovate, flattened, 2-cut ............ C. remota. 19.

Lower spikelet single;

fruit dilated at bottom, angular, diverging, stellate.

C. stellulata. 17.

Lower spikelet single; culm rough;

fruit round at both ends, diverging ..... C. elongata. 16.

Lower spikelet single;

fruit not diverging; spikelets all approximating.

C. ovalis. 15.

Lower spikelet single; glumes pale; fruit erect; spikelets 5 or 6, interrupted .... C. curta. 18.

### 3. Spikes of different sexes.

Glumes obtuse; spikes sessile;

fruit persisting, ovate, obtuse ...... C. cæspitosa. 23.

Glumes obtuse; lower spike peduncled;

fruit persisting, compressed, flat; apex bent,

Glumes obtuse; lower spike peduncled;

fruit persisting, elliptical, inflated; apex 2-cut. C. pulla. 22. Glumes acute;

fruit deciduous, broad, compressed, acute, green

C. stricta, 24.

Glumes acute; fruit deciduous, slender, blunt, brown..... C. acuta. 25.

# a. Carices with a simple spike.

1. Carex dioica. Dioicous carex.

Spikes oblong, dioicous; fruit ovate, rather upright, convex, ribbed; upper edge hispid; leaves threadshape; culm smooth; root stoloniferous.

Gramen cyperoides spica simplici cassa, Raii Syn. ed. 2, 267. The male plant.

Gramen cyperoides minimum, ranunculi capitulo rotundo, Raii Syn. 425, spic. 15. The female plant.

Carex dioica, Lin. S. P. 1379.

Carex lævis, Hoppe.

Bogs; perennial; May and June.

Culm not branched, 3-sided, 4 to 10 in. high; leafy at the bottom; leaves smooth, shorter than the culm; male spike linear, acute, upright, an inch long; female spike shorter.

Spikes longer than usual. B. elongata.

Gramen cyperoides minus ranunculi capitulo longiore, Raii Syn. 425, spic. 16.

Spikes androgynous, female flowers few, γ. androgyna. at the base.

2. Carex Davalliana.

Davall's Carex.

Spikes sublinear, dioicous; fruit attenuated, recurved. ribbed, upper edge rough; apex not notched; culm acuteangled, serrulate; leaves very short; root tufted.

Carex Davalliana, Goodenough L. T. 5, 266.

Carex dioica, Willd. Cat. B. 16.

Carex scabra, Hoppe. Carex dioica Davalliana, Wahl. A. H. 1803, 138.

Bogs; perennial; June, July.

Root fibrous; culm 3-sided, 8 in. high, rough; leaves shorter than the culm; spikes linear, very slender, acute, erect; female spikes few, short; glumes brown.

3. Carex pulicaris.

 $Flea\ carex.$ 

Spikes above male; fruit oblong, roundish, smooth, reflexed, divaricated, sharp at both ends; glumes oblong. persistent, longer than the fruit; root fibrous.

Gramen cyperoides minimum, seminibus deorsum reflexis puliciformi-

bus, Raii Syn. 424, spic. 13.

Carex pulicaris, Lin. S. P. 1380. Carex psylliphora, Lin. Suppl. 413.

Fleagrass.

Muddy bogs; perennial; June.
Culm a foot high, smooth, slender; leaves setaceous, smooth; spikes linear, erect; glumes brownish grey; fruit brown, very shining, not notched at the tip.

b. Carices with a compound, androgynous spike.

4. Carex simpliciuscula.

Plain carex.

Spike crowded, clubshape; fruit oblong, depressed, beak short, mouth not notched; leaves very slender, convolute. Carex simpliciuscula, Wahlenberg, Act. Holm. 1803, 141.

Westmoreland mountains; sent to him by Mr. Turner.

5. Carex incurva.

Bent carex.

Spikes roundish, ovate, capitate; fruit ovate, semiglobose, beaked, mouth very slightly notched; glumes ovate, acute, rather mucronate; culm roundish, smooth, slightly bent; leaves setaceous, grooved; root creeping.

Carex juncifolia, Allioni Fl. Ped. 2296. Carex incurva, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 544.

Deep sands at mouths of rivers; perennial; July, August. Root long; culm 6 in. high; leaves few; bracteæ shorter than the spikelets; spikelets roundish, fewflowered; glumes broad, blunt, brown; fruit mucronate, acute, angles smooth.

Root, when fresh, sudorific, and, like that of many other species, may be used for sarsaparilla.

6. Carex teretiuscula.

Roundish carex.

Spikelets panicled, contracted; fruit ovate, apex two-toothed; angles ciliated, serrated; culm bluntly 3-sided, sides convex; root creeping.

Carex teretiuscula, Goodenough L. T. 2, 163.

Bogs; perennial; May.

Leaves erect, ridged; sheaths leafless at the base, deeply striated; culm 18 in. high, roundish; spike ovate, oblong, decompound, contracted; spikelets sessile, ovate; glumes ferruginous, acute, with a white, scariose edge.

7. Carex paniculata.

Panicled carex.

Spikelets panicled; fruit ovate, angles margined above, margin ciliate-serrate, apex two-toothed; culm acutely 3-sided, sides concave; roots fibrous, matted.

Gramen cyperoides palustre elatius, spica longiore laxa, Raii Syn. 422, spic. 1.

Carex paniculata, Lin. S. P. 1383.

Bogs and watery places; perennial; June.

Leaves erect, firm, light green; sheaths many, obtuse, leafless, imbricate, blackish brown, shining; culm 3 feet high, upright; panicle loose, branches distant, lower branches naked at bottom, top drooping; bracteæ ovate, margin scariose, keel ending in an awn; glumes acute.

B. composita. Panicle much branched above.

y. simplex. Panicle simple; lower spikelets distant.

8. Carex divulsa. Interrupted Carex.

Spike branchy at bottom; spikelets ovate, upper spikelets male, close; lower spikelets female, distant; fruit rather upright, ovate, planoconvex, apex 2-toothed and margined, margin smooth.

Gramen cyperoides spicatum minus, spica longa divulsa seu interrupta,

Raii Syn. 424, spic. 10.

Carex divulsa, Goodenough L. T. 2, 160. Carex canescens, Huds. Fl. Ang. 405. Carex loliacea, Schreber Spicil. 64 t Damp woods; perennial; May.

Culm 3-sided, sides flat, angles rough, 18 inches high; leaves slender; sheaths light green; spike long, but interrupted in the lower part and branched; spikelets 6 or 8, ovate when ripe, slightly squarose; upper spikelets sessile, close, nearly confluent; middle spikelets distant; lowest spikelets 1 or 2, distant, often compound, or on a short branch; bracteæ slender, setaceous; glumes acute, scariose.

9. Carex vulpina.
Spikelets aggregate in thr

Fox carex.

Spikelets aggregate in threes or fives, oblong, crowded, male above; fruit oval, compressed, 3-sided, divergent, apex 2-toothed; bracteæ setaceous; culm 3-sided, angles very acute, sides concave; leaves broad.

Gramen cyperoides palustre majus spica compacta, Raii Syn. 423, spic. 8. Gramen palustre cyperoides, Ger. em. 21. Gramen cyperoides palustre majus, Park. 1266.

Carex vulpina, Lin. S. P. 1382.

Bogs and river sides; perennial; May to July.

Root fibrous, matted; leaves broad, deep green, longer than the culm; culm upright, 2 feet high, leafy at bottom, thick near the spike, angles very rough; spike obtuse; partial spikes compact, sessile; spikelets sessile; glumes acute, brown, with the keel greenish.

- β. decomposita. Bracteæ awned; panicle doubly branched.
- 7. aristata. Bracteæ awned; panicle branched.
- 3. acuta. Bracteæ acute; panicle branched.

10. Carex intermedia. Intermediate carex. Spikelets alternate, crowded, the lowest rather distant; upper and lower spikelets female, middle spikelets male; fruit ovate, margined, apex 2-cut, angles ciliated and serrate; culm erect; root creeping.

Gramen cyperoides, q. Gramini cyperoidi ex monte Ballon simile, spica totali e pluribus spicis composita Plukenet, Raii Syn. 423, spic. 4.

Carex spicata, Pollich Pal. 878. Carex disticha, Hudson Fl. Ang. 403. Carex arenaria, Leers Fl. Herb. 195. Carex intermedia, Goodenough L. T. 2, 154.

Bogs and watery places; perennial; May, June.

Root descending deep; leaves long; culm upright, 18 in. high, angles acute and rough; spike blunt, thick above, slightly compressed, never two-rowed; spikelets many, ovate, ferruginous; glumes acute, brown with a pale rib.

11. Carex arenaria.

Sand carex.

Spikelets alternate, crowded; upper spikelets male, the intermediate ones female or androgynous; lower spikelets female; fruit ovate, margined, apex two-cut, ciliated, serrate, curved; leaves rolled in at their edge; root creeping.

Gramen cyperoides, q. Gramini cyperoidi ex monte Ballon simile humilius, in maritimis et arenosis nascens Plukenet. Raii Syn. 423, spic. 5. Carex arenaria, Lin. S. P. 1381.

Shores of the sea; perennial; June.

Root very long; culm 18 in. long, bent, naked; leaves in tufts; sheaths dry, brown; spike ovate, compressed, two-rowed; upper spikelets crowded; bracteæ lanceolate, scariose, the lower ones having a leafy point; glumes acute, yellowish, brown; fruit lanceolate, acute, winged, margin rough.

12. Carex Witheringii. Withering's carex. Spikelets alternate, crowded, upper male, lower female, intermediate female or androgynous; fruit ovate, apex two-cut, margined, margin serrated, ciliated; culm upright; leaves channelled; root fibrous.

Carex arenaria 2. Withering 125.

Sands on the sea-shores; perennial; June.

Root not creeping; culm 5 in. high, naked, sheathed at the base; leaves slender, acute, channelled, not so long as the culm; bracteæ leafy, acute, slender, semi-amplexicaule; spike two-rowed, lanceolate; spikelets sessile, acute; glume lanceolate, yellow, with a green rib ending in an awn.

13. Carex muricata. Thorn carex. Spikelets ovate; upper spikelets male, close; fruit diverging, horizontal, ovate, plano-convex, apex two-toothed, margined at the base, margin ciliated, serrated; leaves

narrow; root fibrous.

Gramen cyperoides spicatum minus, Raii Syn. 424, spic. 9.

Carex muricata, Lin. S. P. 1382.
Carex canescens, Leers Fl. Herb. 712.
Carex spicata, Hudson Fl. Ang. 406.

Woods and moist meadows; perennial; May and June. Culm upright, 18 in. high, 3-sided, sides flat, angles acute, rough; leaves narrow, keeled; spike branched, oblong, cylindrical, 6 to 8-parted; spikelets 8 or 10, roundish; bracteæ ovate, scariose, keeled, bristly at the end; glume ferruginous, with the margin and keel greenish.

β. gracilis. Spike slender, compound; culm rather mooth.

14. Carex divisa. Divided carex.

Spikelets mostly 6, ovate, upper male interrupted; fruit ovate, adpressed, apex 2-toothed, compressed; bracteæ leaf-like erect, at the very bottom of the spike; root creeping.

Gramen cyperoides ex monte Ballon, spica divulsa, Raii Syn. 423, spic. 3. Carex divisa, Hudson Fl. Angl. 405.

Bogs and near the sea; perennial; May, June.

Root thick, twisted; culm upright, weak, 2 feet high; leaves slender, upright, light green; spike ovate, branched, compressed; spikelets crowded irregularly; bracteæ leaflike, longer than the spike; glumes brown, mucronated, with a pale edge and keel.

Bracteæ shorter than the spike.

15. Carex ovalis. Oval carex.

Spikelets mostly 6, roundish, elliptical, rather close; lower male, solitary; fruit ovate, margined, margin ciliated, serrated, apex with two short teeth; glumes lanceolate as long as the fruit; culm fistulous.

Gramen cyperoides spica e pluribus spicis brevibus mollibus composita,

Raii Syn. 422; spic. 2.

Carex leporina, Hudson Fl. Angl. 404. Carex ovalis, Goodenough L. T. 2, 148.

Bogs; perennial; June.

Culm upright, 2 feet high, 3-sided, leafy at the base; leaves deep green, flat, as long as the culm; spikelets 4 to 6, elliptical, reddish green; bracteæ leaflike, as long as the spike, falling off; glume acute, reddish; keel green.

16. Carex elongata.

Spikelets 6 to 12, alternate, approximate, cylindrical, lower male, single; fruit ovate, pointed, nicked, ribbed, patulous; glumes ovate, obtuse, much shorter than the fruit.

Gramen cyperoides angustifolium spicis longis erectis, C. Bauhin Pinax 6.

Carex elongata, Lin. S. P. 1383. Carex canescens, Pollich Pal. 881. Carex multicaulis, Ehr. Gram. 88. Carex multiceps, Etr. de Flora, 78.

Marshy places; perennial; June.

Roots in tufts; culm 2 feet high, naked above, apex drooping; leaves pale green, upright; spike hardly interrupted; spikelets 6 to 12, cylindrical, when ripe squarose, crowded above, remote below; bracteæ glumaceous, rib ending in a bristle; glumes brown red; rib green.

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17. Carex stellulata.

Star carex.

Spikelets mostly 4, rather remote; fruit ovate, pointed, diverging horizontally; apex 2-toothed; margin ciliated, serrated; glumes ovate, acute.

Gramen cyperoides spicatum minimum spica divulsa aculeata, Raii Syn.

424, spic. 12.

Carex muricata, Hudson Fl. Ang. 406. Carex echinata, Hoffm. Germ. 326. Carex stellulata, Goodenough L. T. 144. Carex Leersii, Willd. Prod. 95.

Marshes; perennial; May and June.

Root fibrous, tufted; culm 12 in. high, bluntly 3-sided; leaves deep green, upright; spikelets 3 or 4, distant, short, roundish, when ripe squarose, stellate; bracteæ very long, leaflike; glume acute; rib broad, green.

β. masculina. Upper spikelet male.

18. Carex curta.

Short carex.

Spikelets mostly 6, close, cylindrical; fruit upright, ovate, planoconvex, rather acute, apex undivided; glumes ovate, acute, shorter than the fruit.

Gramen cyperoides elegans spica composita molli, Raii Syn. 423, spic. 7.

Carex ericoides, Hudson Fl. Ang. 408. Carex canescens, Lightfoot, 550.

Carex cinerea, Pollich Pal. 880. Carex tenella, Ehr. Gram. 98.

Carex curta, Goodenough L. T. 2, 145.

Marshy places; perennial; June.

Root rather creeping; culm acutely 3-cornered, 18 in. high; leaves slender, upright, pale green; spikelets silvery white, ovate, upper ones opposite, lower rather remote; glumes skinny, tender, whitish green; bracteæ leaflike, slender, upper ovate, whitish, rib ending in an awn.

19. Carex remota.

Distant carex.

Spikelets remote, solitary; bracteæ leaflike, much longer than the culm; fruit ovate, acute, rather compressed, apex slightly 2-cut, edge blunt; culm lax.

Gramen cyperoides angustifolium spicis parvis sessilibus in foliorum alis, Raii Syn. 424, spic. 11.

Carex remota, Lin. S. P. 1383.

Moist woods and shady ditch banks; perennial; May and June.

Root in thick tufts; culm slender, leafy, 2 feet high; leaves pale green, slender; spike very long, at length drooping; spikelets solitary, small, ovate, whitish, 3 or 4 lower ones

very distant, the rest closer, rather naked; bracteæ leaflike, spreading, amplexicaul; glumes acute, whitish, with a green rib; fruit longer than the glumes.

β. axillaris. Bracteæ as long as the spike.

Carex axillaris, Lin. S. P. 1382.

20. Carex axillaris.

Axillary carex.

Lower spikelets 3 or 4 together, distant; fruit ovate, acute, compressed, as long as the glume; apex deeply 2-cut, margin ciliated, serrate; lower bracteæ very long, leaflike; culm stiff.

Carex axillaris, Goodenough L. T. 2, 158.

Bogs; perennial; May and June.

Culm upright, 3 feet high; leaves light green, slender; lower spikelets 3 to 5, aggregated; upper spikelet distant, solitary; bracteæ leaflike, slender, longer than the spike; glume ovate, acute, brownish with a green rib.

# c. Carices with spikes of different sexes.

21. Carex rigida.

Stiff carex.

Female spikes 3, elliptical, cylindrical, blunt; fruit subglobose, apex not notched; glume ovate, blunt; bracteæ sessile, rounded at bottom, membranous, eared; culm rough; leaves broad, stiff.

Carex saxatilis, Fl. Dan. 159.

Carex rigida, Goodenough L. T. 2, 193.

High mountains; perennial; May and June.

Root creeping; culm 5 in. high; leaves dark green, rather glaucous, shorter than the culm; male spikes 1 or 2 acute; female spikes 3; glumes black, blunt, half the length of the fruit.

B. recurva. Beak of the fruit bent back.

22. Carex pulla. Russet carex. Female spikes 2 or 3, distant, elliptical; fruit elliptical, globose, beaked, apex 2-toothed; glume oblong, blunt, smaller than the fruit: bracteæ amplexicaul.

Carex fusca, Schkuhr Carex, 64. Carex pulla, Goodenough L. T. 3, 78.

Alpine pastures; perennial; July.

Root creeping; culm 9 in. high; leaves slender, nearly upright; male spike terminal, lanceolate, upright; female spikes usually 2, upright, distant; glume lanceolate, obtuse, brown, edge thin and pale; fruit inflated, longer than the glume.

23. Carex cæspitosa. Tuft carex.

Female spikes cylindrical, blunt, mostly 3, distant, the lower with short footstalks; fruit ovate, obtuse, pierced at the top, edge not notched; glume small, oblong, blunt, edge white; bracteæ setaceous, leaflike, eared at the base; culm very acutely angled, flaccid; leaves narrow, long, flaccid.

Gramen cyperoides q. G. caryophylleum angustissimis foliis, spicis sessilibus brevioribus erectis non compactis, Raii Syn. 418, polyst. 6. Carex cæspitosa, Lin. S. P. 1388.

Bogs and damp woods; perennial; May.

Root creeping; culm upright, 12 in. high; leaves light green, glaucous, soft, upright; male spikes 1 or 2, upright, oblong, 3-sided; female 2 or 3, cylindrical; glume black, shorter than the fruit; bracteæ eared, ears large, nearly confluent; fruit persistent.

24. Carex stricta.

Straightleaf carex.

Female spikes mostly 3, distant, cylindrical, attenuated, the lowest with a very short footstalk; fruit ovate, acute, apex pierced; glume lanceolate, acute, small; bracteæ broad; culm stiff, acutely angled; leaves short, stiff.

Gramen cyperoides foliis caryophylleis, spicis erectis sessilibus e se-

minibus confertis compositis, Raii Syn. 418, polyst. 4.

Carex cæspitosa, Ĥuds. Fl. Ang. 412. Carex cæspitosa B, Lightf. Fl. Sc. 581. Carex acuta a, Leers Herb. 204. Carex stricta, Goodenough L. T. 2, 196.

Bogs; perenial; April.

Root creeping; culm 2 feet high, upright; male spikes 2, upright, 3-sided; female 3, sessile, cylindrical, acute; glume acute, shorter than the fruit; bracteæ leaflike, not eared at the base; fruit acute, apex not notched.

Sharp-pointed carex.

Male spikes 2 or 3; female 4 or 5, with a short footstalk, rather drooping, cylindrical, distant; fruit oblong, beak very short, apex not notched but pierced; glume oblong, acute, as long as the fruit; bracteæ long, leafy; culm acute-angled, rough, lax; leaves lax.

Gramen cyperoides majus angustifolium, Raii Syn. 417, polyst. 2; Ger. em. 29; Park. 1265.

Carex acuta β, Lin. S. P. 1388.

Carex gracilis, Curtis Fl. Lond. 4, 62. Carex acuta, Goodenough, L. T. 2, 203.

Watery places; perennial; May.

Root creeping; culm 2 feet, high; leaves narrow, pale green; male spikes 2 or 3, slender; female 3, slender, drooping at first, but afterwards upright; glume acute, nearly as long as the fruit.

 $\beta$ , minor. Culm not 2 inches high.

y. major. Male spikes very large, numerous; glumes awned, longer than the fruit.

8. monstrosa. Stamens exserted from the spathellules.

#### II. 33. TRASUS.

Sedge.

Spathelle one, imbricate all round; spathellules 2, soldered at the edge, persisting, becoming cartilaginous; stamens 2 or 3; style 1; stigmata 3; akenium 3-sided, in the soldered capsuliform spathellules. - Root perennial, fibrous or creeping; culm 3-sided; leaves rough on the edge and keel, sheathing; sheaths whole; bracteæ sheathing or amplexicaul; flowers spiked; spikes many, generally unisexual, in the 1st and 2d species androgynous, male flowers above, few, mostly sessile; female flowers below, numerous, either sessile or with footstalks.

# A synoptic view of the species.

### 1. Spikes androgynous.

Spike 1, 4 or 5-flowered;

fruit reflected; glumes deciduous ..... T. pauciflorus. 1. Spikes 3 to 5, female at top, upright

when in flower, drooping when in fruit .... T. atratus. 2.

# 2. Spikes of different sexes.

a. Bracteæ membranous; fruit downy.

Male spikes footstalked, overtopping the 

Male spikes sessile, overtopped by the T. digitatus. 4. h. Bracteæ leaflike; fruit downy; spikes sessile, or with sheathed footstalks.

Male spike 1; female 2 or 3; bracteæ sheathing T. præcox. 5.
Male spike 1; female 2 or 3; glume short; bracteæ amplexicaul; culm upright T. tomentosus. 6. Male spike 1; female 2 or 3; glume long; bracteæ amplexicaul; culm lying down T. piluliferus. 7. Male spikes 2; female 3, cylindrical, brown; fruit hirsute; plant hairy
Bracteæ amplexicaul; culm acute-angled; fruit inflated, beaked
d. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; fruit smooth; spikes upright, upper ones sessile, lower footstalked
exserted, male 1.
Fruit beaked, 2-cut; glume 3-ribbed; sheath short; culm smooth; ligula 0 T. extensus. 14.  Fruit beaked, 2-toothed; glume 1-ribbed; sheath long; culm smooth; ligula long, acute T. Hostianus. 15.  Fruit beaked, 2-toothed; glume 1-ribbed; sheath long; culm rough; ligula 0 T. fulvus. 16.  Fruit beaked, 2-cusped; glume 3-ribbed; sheath long; culm smooth; ligula short, blunt T. distans. 17.  Fruit beaked, 2-lobed, 2-ribbed; glume 1-ribbed; sheath long; culm smooth; ligula 0 T. binervis. 18.  Fruit obtuse, not nicked; root creeping; sheath long; culm smooth T. paniceus. 19.  Fruit beaked, scariose, not nicked; root fibrous;
sheath short: culm smooth T. devauperatus, 20.

e. Bracteæ leaflike, amplexicaul; spikes upright, upper ones sessile, lower footstalked, male 2 or 3.
Glumes acute; male spike 3-sided; female cylindrical T. riparius. 21. Glume of the male flower blunt, of the semale acute, awned; spikes cylindrical T. paludosus. 22.
f. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes drooping, upper ones sessile, lower footstalked, exserted, male 1.
Fruit crowded, ovate, acute; leaves broad
g. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; fruit smooth; spikes footstalked, drooping.
Female spike lax, filiform; fruit ovate, beak long
fruit elliptic, compressed, beaked, edge rough.  T. ustulatus. 27.
h. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes upright, footstalked, exserted.
h. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes upright,
h. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes upright, footstalked, exserted.  Fruit smooth
h. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes upright, footstalked, exserted.  Fruit smooth

# 1. Trasi with androgynous spikes.

1. Trasus pauciflorus. Fewflowered sedge, Spike androgynous, not branched, mostly 4 or 5-flowered;

male flower terminal, mostly solitary; fruit lanceolate, round, reflexed; glume of the female flowers deciduous; leaves long, convolute; upper sheaths leafless.

Carex patula, Hudson Fl. Ang. 402, 657. Carex leucoglochin, Lin. Sup. 413. Carex pauciflora, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 543,

Alpine bogs; perennial; June. Root fibrous, in tufts; culm 5 in. high, smooth; leaves usually in pairs, only half as long as the culm; spike ovate, oblong, acute; fruit yellowish green, striated.

2. Trasus atratus.

Black sedge.

Spikes androgynous, 3 to 5, on footstalks, crowded, terminal male in the lower part, fruitbearing, drooping; fruit subrotund, ovate, beak short, apex 2-toothed; glumes ovate, acute; bracteæ amplexicaul; leaves crowded.

Carex atrata, Lin. S. P. 1386.

Alpine pastures; perennial; June, July.

Culm upright, 2 feet high, angles smooth; leaves light green, broad, flat; bracteæ leaflike, spreading; spikes at first upright, afterwards drooping; stamens 2 or 3; glumes black; fruit yellow, ribless, smooth.

- 2. Trasi with many spikes, of different sexes.
- a. Bracteæ membranous, leaflike; terminal spike solitary, male; female spikes sessile; fruit hairy.
- 3. Trasus clandestinus. Concealed sedge. Male spike footstalked; female 2, usually 3-flowered, distant, nearly sessile, concealed in the bracteæ; fruit obovate, obtuse, hairy, apex not nicked; leaves channelled.

Carex prostrata, Allioni Ped. 2, 267. Carex clandestina, Goodenough L. T. 2, 167. On sunny rocks; perennial; May.

Culms in tufts, 2 in. high, upright, 3-sided; leaves upright, 3 times as long as the culm, dark green, edge very rough; rachis rough, hollowed out; male spike rather 3-sided, linear, manyflowered; female spikes 2 or 3, distant, fewflowered; bracteæ obtuse, brown, sheathing; glumes obtuse, dark brown.

4. Trasus digitatus. Finger sedge.

Male spike sessile; females 3, fingerlike, distant, foot-stalked, linear; fruit obovate, beaked, 3-sided, downy; glumes obovate, mucronate, as long as the fruit; bracteæ oblique, mucronate; culm compressed; leaves flat.

Carex digitata, Lin. S. P. 1384.

Woods in chalky soils; perennial; May.

Culm slender, obtusely 3-sided, 9 in. long, smooth; leaves light green, slender, flat; male spike oblong, acute; females 2 or 3, linear, 8-flowered, footstalked, from the same sheath as the male and overtopping it; bractee sheathing, scariose; glumes loose, truncated, reddish, with a green rib.

b. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes footstalked, enclosed in the sheath; fruit downy.

5. Trasus præcox. Early sedge. Female spikes 2, close, oblong; fruit subglobose, obtuse, 3-sided, downy; glume ovate, acute, as long as the fruit.

Gramen cyperoides vernum minimum, Raii Syn. 421, polyst. 17.

Gramen cyperoides spicatum, Ger. em. 22.

Gramen spicatum foliis caryophylleis, Park. 1160.

Carex montana, Relhan Cant. 353. Carex saxatilis, Huds. Fl. Ang. 408.

Carex præcox, Jacquin Austr. 446. Carex verna, Villars Dauph. 2, 204.

Carex filiformis, Leers Herb. 718. Carex stolonifera, Ehr. Gram. 99.

Dry barren pastures, heaths; perennial; April.

Root stoloniferous; culm 3-sided, edges blunt, 6 in. high; leaves in tufts, short, light green, shining, recurved; male spikes thick, clubshape; female spikes with a short footstalk: bracteæ scariose, awned; glume ferruginous, edge not scariose but the same colour, rib greenish; fruit not notched at the apex.

c. Bracteæ leaflike, amplexicaul; spikes all sessile: fruit downy.

6. Trasus tomentosus.

Napped sedge.
Female spikes 2, cylindrical, rather close; fruit roundish, napped; glumes ovate, acute, smaller than the fruit; bracteæ eared, amplexicaul.

Carex tomentosa, Lin. Mant. 123. Carex sphærocarpa, Ehr. Gram. 89.

Fields; perennial; June.

Root creeping; culm 12 in. high, angles acute; leaves upright, shorter than the culm; bracteæ scarcely overtopping the culm, sheath very short or none; male spike lanceolate, blunt; glume lanceolate, brownish, rather pointed, rib green; fruit as long as the glume, closely napped; nap first white, afterwards yellow.

7. Trasus piluliferus. Pill sedge.

Female spikes 2 or 3, close, elliptical, roundish; fruit round, downy, beak short; glumes oblong, acute, longer than the fruit; culm lying down, serrulate.

Gramen cyperoides spicis brevibus congestis, folio molli, Raii Syn. 421,

polyst, 19.

Gramen cyperoides tenuifolium, spicis ad summum caulem sessilibus globorum æmulis, Raii Syn. 422, polyst. 20.

Carex pilulifera, Lin. S. P. 1385. Carex montana, Lin. S. P. 1385. Carex filiformis, Fl. Dan. 1048. Round-headed carex.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May and June.

Culm 9 in. long, acutely 3-sided, slender, weak; leaves upright, bent back at top, light green; bracteæ bristlelike, 3-sided; male spikes lanceolate, slender, acute; female spikes 2 or 3, cylindrical, conglomerate, spreading; glumes ovate, ferruginous, edge white, rib green; fruit green, apex not notched.

8. Trasus hirtus. Rough sedge. Male spikes 2; female 3, oblong, distant; lower one shortly footstalked; fruit oblong, pointed, rough haired, apex 2-cusped; glumes oblong, rough haired, awned; awns very long; leaves and sheaths roughhaired.

Gramen cyperoides polystachium lanuginosum, Raii Syn. 418, polyst. 7. Carex hirta, Lin. S. P. 1389.

Damp fields and marshes; perennial; May and June.

Root creeping widely; culm smooth, 2 feet high, upright, leafy; leaves upright, acute, downy on the upper face; sheath very roughly haired above; bracteæ leaflike, as long as the spike; male spike lanceolate; glume ovate, brown, hairy, rib yellowish; glumes of the female spike bald, longawned, rib-green; fruit ovate, ribbed.

s. glaber. Bald, sheath very slightly hairy; fruit roughhaired.

y. compositus. Male spikes 3 or 4; female branched; spikelets 2 or 3, crowded, with a leaflike bractea at their bottom.

9. Trasus filiformis.

Male spikes 2, very long; female spikes 2, ovate, oblong, distant, sessile; fruit elliptical, woolly, apex 2-forked; glumes oblong, lanceolate, shortawned, as long as the fruit; leaves grooved.

Carex filiformis, Lin. S. P. 1385. Carex tomentosa, Lightf. Scot. 2, 552. Carex hirta, Fl. Dan. 379. Carex lasiocarpa, Ehr. Gram. 10. Carex splendida, Willdenow Prod. 103. Slender leafed carex.

Bogs; perennial; June.

Root creeping; culm upright, naked, 2 feet high, towards the top 3-sided; leaves upright, stiff, narrow, not keeled: bracteæ leaflike, overtopping the culm; male spikes distant, lanceolate; glumes black with a yellow rib; female spikes 1 or 2, distant, upright; glumes pointed, bald; fruit ribbed, blackish with strawcolour hairs,

- β. simplex. Male spike 1.
  - d. Bracteæ leaflike, amplexicaul; spikes sessile, male many, upright; fruit smooth.

10. Trasus vesicarius.

Female spikes 2 or 3, footstalked, cylindrical; fruit oblong, inflated, beaked, apex 2-forked; glume lanceolate, smaller than the fruit; bracteæ long; culm acutely 3-sided; leaves broad.

Gramen cyperoides majus præcox, spicis turgidis teretibus flavescentibus, Raii Syn. 420, polyst. 14.

Carex vesicaria, α and γ, Lin. S. P. 1388. Carex inflata, Huds. Fl. Angl. 412.

Bogs and watery places; perennial; May.

Root creeping; culm 2 feet high, upright; leaves upright, pale green, very long; bracteæ sheathless; male spikes 2 or 3, slender, acute, light brown; glumes ovate, lanceolate, pale, ferruginous; female spikes upright; glumes lanceolate, acute, green; fruit very smooth, loosely spreading.

11. Trasus ampullaceus. Crewet sedge. Female spikes 2, cylindrical; fruit subglobose, inflated, beaked, apex 2-forked; glumes lanceolate, smaller than the fruit; culm obtuse-angled; leaves narrow, edge rough.

Gramen cyperoides polystachion majus, spicis teretibus erectis, Raii Syn. 419, polyst. 9.

Carex vesicaria, Hudson Fl. Ang. 413.

Carex rostrata, Withering B. Ar. ed. 2. 1059. Carex ampullacea, Goodenough L. T. 2, 207.

Bogs and watery places; perennial; May.

Root creeping; culm upright, 2 feet high, 3-sided; angles bald below, rough above the lowest spike; leaves upright, slender, glaucous; bracteæ without sheaths, long, the lowest overtopping the culm; male spikes 2 or 3, close, very slender, pale brown; glumes obtuse, brown, rib yellow; female spikes 2 or 3, distant, cylindrical, obtuse; glumes acute; fruit very smooth, apex longbeaked, beak diverging at a right angle.

e. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes footstalked, enclosed in the sheaths, upright, male solitary; fruit smooth.

12. Trasus flavus. Yellow sedge. Female spikes 3, close, elliptical; fruit ovate, beaked, beaks bent back, 2-toothed; glumes ovate, lanceolate, shorter than the fruit; culm rather smooth.

Gramen cyperoides q. Gramen palustre echinatum, Raii Syn. 421,

polyst, 18.

Gramen palustre echinatum, Ger. em. 17.

Gramen echinatum Germanicum, Park. 1187.

Carex flava, Lin. S. P. 1384.

Hedgehog grass.

Bogs; perennial; May and June.

Root creeping; culm upright, a foot high, 3-sided, leafy below; leaves pleasant green, upright, broadish, flat, longer than the culm; bracteæ much higher than the culm, the upper scarcely sheathing, the lower sheathing, and not much spread out; male spike 1 or 2, lanceolate, upright; female spikes 3, ovate roundish, the upper close, almost sessile, the lower rather distant, footstalk longer than the sheath; glumes ovate, yellow, edge white, rib green; fruit yellowish green, diverging every way.

- B. scaber. Culm rough edged.
- y. duplex. Male spikes 2.

Oeder's sedge. 13. Trasus Oederi. Female spikes 4, roundish; fruit globose, beaked, beak rather straight, 2-toothed; glume ovate, lanceolate, longer than the fruit; culm smooth.

Carex extensa, Withering? Carex Oederi, Hoffm. Germ. 214. Carex flava \$\beta\$, De Candolle Syn. Fl. Gall. 1745. Carex flava y, Willd. Sp. Pl. 4, 268.

Moist sandy meadows; perennial; all the year.

Root fibrous, creeping, throwing up new culms all the year; culm 12 in. high, lying down; leaves slender, acute; bracteæ as long as the spike, at length reflexed; male spike slender; female spike ovate, conical, acute, crowded, the lower ones distant; fruit expanding, apex bluntish.

f. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes footstalked, the upper enclosed, the lower exserted, male 1; fruit smooth.

14. Trasus extensus. Female spikes 3, elliptical, roundish, rather close, bracteæ very long; sheath and footstalks very short; fruit elliptical, ribbed, apex 2-toothed; glumes ovate, pointed, smaller than the fruit; culm smooth; leaves slender.

Gramen cyperoides q. Cyperoides echinatum majus Petiver, Raii Syn.

421, polyst. 18.\* Carex extensa, Goodenough, L. T. 2, 175.

Sea-side; perennial; June.

Root fibrous; culm upright, 12 in. high, bluntly 3-sided; leaves recurved, slender, grooved; bracteæ very long, spreading, with very short, dilated sheaths; male spike single, nearly sessile, lanceolate; female spikes 2 or 3, close, upright, ovate; glume ovate, 3-ribbed, pointed, ferruginous, back green; fruit spreading, scarcely beaked, angles smooth.

8. cylindraceus. Spike long, cylindrical.

15. Trasus Hostianus. Host's sedge: Female spikes 3, oblong, distant; bracteæ leaflike, long; ligula opposite to the leaves, long, acute; sheaths half the length of the footstalk; fruit 3-sided, beaked, beak 2-toothed, teeth acute; culm smooth, roundish; glumes obtuse.

Carex fulva, Host Gram. Austr. 77. Carex Hostiana. De Cand. Hort. Monsp. Mountains; perennial; June.

Culm rough and angular below the spikes, upright or bent, 2 feet high; radical leaves keeled, light green, edge rough; bracteæ not overtopping the culm, sheath ending in a membranous ligula; male spikes 1 or 2, slender, sessile, upright, cylindrical; glume rather blunt, chesnut brown; edge white, scariose; rib yellow, ending below the tip; female spikes 3, distant, oblong, acute; glume ovate, lanceolate, acute, nearly as long as the fruit, keeled, rib yellowish, ending below the tip; edge white, scariose; fruit yellowish green, 3-sided, slightly striated, angles very smooth, beaks linear, slightly bent, apex 2-toothed, acute.

Communicated by Mr. G. Don, as found on the Moun-

tain Clova, Angus-shire, in Scotland.

16. Trasus fulvus.

Female spikes ovate, oblong, distant; lracteæ upright; sheath half the length of the footstalk; ligula very short or 0; glumes ovate, blunt, larger than the fruit; fruit elliptical, beak upright, 2-toothed; culm serrulate.

Carex trigona, Allioni Pedem. 233, 5. Carex flava 2, Withering Bot. Arr. 134. Carex fulva, Goodenough L. T. 2, 177. Bogs; perennial; June, July.

Root creeping; culm upright, a foot high, 3-sided, angles rough; leaves upright, slender, dark green, shorter than the culm; bracteæ upright, not overtopping the culm; sheath long, apex brownish; ligula extremely short; male spike linear, slender, upright; glume obtuse, brown, rib brownish, very faint; female spikes 2 or 3, upright; glume ovate, rib pale, ending below the tip; fruit green, longer than the glumes, upright, spreading, faintly ribbed, angles smooth, beak linear, 2-toothed.

17. Trasus distans.

Distant sedge.

Female spikes 3, ovate, very distant; bracteæ upright; sheaths half the length of the footstalk; ligula opposite to the leaf, short, blunt; glumes ovate, pointed, nearly as long as the fruit; fruit acutely pointed, bicuspidate, acuteangled.

Gramen cyperoides spicis parvis longissime distantibus, Raii Syn. 420,

polyst. 16.

Carex distans, Lin. S. P. 1387.

Bogs by the sea-side; perennial; June.

Culm smooth, 2 feet high, upright, bluntangled, weak; leaves broadish, short, flat, light green, sheath long; ligula opposite to the leaves, short, blunt, white; male spike thick, lanceolate, obtuse; glume ferruginous, pointed, rib broad; glumes of the female spike broad, ovate, pointed; ribs three, closing at the apex; fruit longer than the glumes, brown, nearly 3-sided, many ribbed, edges raised, smooth, 2-cut, beaks short, diverging.

18. Trasus binervis. Tworibbed sedge. Female spikes 3, cylindrical, distant; bracteæ long, very slender, sheaths long; glumes obtuse, pointed, smaller than

the fruit; fruit elliptical, 2-ribbed, apex 2-lobed, hyaline.

Carex distans, Lightfoot Fl. Sc. 561. Carex binervis, Smith L. T. 5, 268.

Dry heaths; perennial; June.

Culm upright, 2 feet high, deep glaucous green, smooth, angles blunt; leaves broad, glaucous; bracteæ distant, like the leaves; male spike thin; glume elliptical, blunt, blackish, slightly pointed, rib green; female spikes 3 to 5, cylindrical, upright, lower very distant; glumes acute, blackish, smooth, pointed, rib green; fruit reddish brown, scarcely beaked, ribs green.

β. ramosus. Lower female spike branched.

y. androgynus. Female spikes with a few male flowrets above.

19. Trasus paniceus. Bread sedge. Female spikes 2 or 3, cylindrical, rather distant; sheaths long; glumes ovate, smaller than the fruit; fruit ovate, blunt, apex not notched; culm smooth.

Gramen cyperoides foliis caryophylleis, spicis e rarioribus et tumidioribus granis compositis, Raii Syn. 418, polyst. 3.

Carex panicea, Lin. Sp. 1387.

Damp meadows and pastures; perennial; May and June. Root creeping; culm weak, a foot high, angles blunt, sides rounded; bracteæ much shorter than the culm; male spike 1, bellied, acute; female spikes 2 or 3, distant, cylindrical; glumes long, ovate, acute, rib green; fruit inflated.

- B. Leersii. Female spike roundish, footstalk very long.
- Female spike having a few male flowers y. androgynus. at the tip.
  - δ. distachyos. Male spikes two.

20. Trasus depauperatus. Starved sedge. Female spikes 2, 3 to 5-flowered, distant; sheaths short; glumes oblong; fruit longer than the glumes, obovate, inflated, beaked, apex oblique.

Carex ventricosa, Curtis Fl. Lond. 6, 68. Carex depauperata, Goodenough L. T. 2, 181. Carex triflora, Willd. Phytogr. 1, 2.

Woods; perennial; May, June.

Culm 18 in. high, upright; leaves with long sheaths, pale green; bracteæ very like the leaves, sheaths shorter; male spike terminal, linear; glumes obtuse, ferruginous, rib green; female spikes 3 to 5, distant, loose, erect, 2 to 5-flowered; fruit ovate, 3-sided, ribbed, longbeaked, apex scariose, not notched.

g. Bracteæ leaflike, amplexicaul; spikes upright, upper sessile, lower footstalked, male 2 or 3; fruit smooth.

21. Trasus riparius. Bankside sedge. Male spikes 3-sided; female spikes 3, cylindrical, narrow at top; glumes as long and broad as the fruit, ovate, acute, awned; fruit oval, manyribbed, beak 2-forked.

Gramen cyperoides cum paniculis nigris, Rait Syn. 417, polyst. 1. Carex acuta a, Huds. Fl. Ang. 413. Carex riparia, Cartis Fl. Lond. 281. Great common cyperus grass.

Banks of rivers; perennial; April, May.

Root creeping; herb blackish green, rather glaucous; culm acute-angled, 3 feet high, firm, upright; leaves in tufts, broad, long; bracteæ very long, sheaths scarcely any, ears rounded, pale: male spikes 3 or 5, close, upright, 3-sided; female spikes 3 or 4, cylindrical, thick, footstalks long, lower sometimes hanging down; glumes awned; fruit brown, spreading, beak very short.

22. Trasus paliidosus. Bog sedge. Male spikes 2 or 3, bellied; glumes blunt; female spikes 3, cylindrical, narrowed; glumes lanceolate, awned; fruit ovate, ribbed, as long as the glume, beak 2-toothed.

Gramen cyperoides minus angustifolium, Park. 1266, Raii Syn. 418, polyst. 2.\*

Carex acuta, Curtis Fl. Lond. 4, 61. Carex rufa, Lamarcke Enc. Meth. 3, 394. Carex paludosa, Goodenough L. T. 2, 202. Carex acutiformis, Ehr. Gram. 2, 30. Small common cyperus grass.

River sides; perennial; May.

Root creeping; culm 2 feet high, upright, angles acute; leaves very long, glaucous, upright; bracteæ longer than the culm; male spikes 3 or 4, brownish black, glumes ovate, blunt, rib green; female spikes slender, blunt; footstalks short; glumes lanceolate, acute; fruit ovate, brown.

h. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing;
spikes drooping when ripe, sessile, lower footstalked, exserted,
male 1; fruit smooth.

23. Trasus pendulus. Drooping sedge. Female spikes 3 or 5, cylindrical, very long; sheaths long; glumes ovate, as long as the fruit, awns very short; fruit elliptical, crowded; beak short, 2-toothed; leaves broad, stiff.

Gramen cyperoides spicâ pendulâ longiora, Park. 1267; Raii Syn. 420, polyst. 13.

Carex maxima, Scop. Carn. 2, 229. Carex agastachys, Lin. Suppl. 414. Carex pendula, Huds. Fl. Ang. 411.

Damp woods and hedges; perennial; May and June.

Culm 6 feet high, firm, 3-sided; leaves broad, dark green, stiff, hard, glaucous beneath; bracteæ drooping, lower very long, sheaths as long as the footstalks; spikes 5 to 7, drooping, cylindrical, very compact, uppermost male, others female; glumes lanceolate, acuminated, brown, rib green; fruit smooth.

β. androgynus. Male spike with female flowrets at the upper part.

24. Trasus strigosus. Harsh sedge. Female spikes 3 or 4, threadlike, lax, distant; sheaths long; glume ovate, lanceolate; fruit longer than the glume, oblong, lanceolate, ribbed, apex obliquely cut off; leaves slender.

Gramen cyperoides polystachium majusculum latifolium, spicis multis longis strigosis, Raii Syn. 419, polyst. 11.

Carex leptostachys, Lin. Suppl. 414. Carex strigosa, Huds. Fl. Angl. 411.

Wood and hedges; perennial; April and May.

Culm upright, 2 feet high, smooth, slender; leaves broad, light green, thin; bracteæ long, sheaths nearly the length of the footstalk; ligula membranous, brown, amplexicaul; spikes 6 or 8, drooping, loose, uppermost male, others female; fruit green.

i. Bracteæ leaflike, sheathing; spikes drooping, footstalked, all exserted; fruit smooth.

25. Trasus sylvaticus. Wood sedge. Female spikes 4, distant, long, threadlike; bracteæ sheathing, half as long as the footstalks; glume ovate, memvol. II.

branous, awned; fruit as long as the glumes, loose, ovate; beak 2-cut.

Gramen cyperoides sylvarum tenuius spicatum, Raii Syn. 419, polyst. 10; Park. 1171.

Carex vesicaria β, Lin. S. P. 1389. Carex capillaris, Leers Herb. 202. Carex patula, Pollich 2, 597. Carex Drymeia, Linn. Suppl. 414. Carex sylvatica, Huds. Fl. Ang. 411.

Woods; perennial; May and June.

Culm 3 feet high, upright, leafy, 3-sided, sides convex; leaves roughish, light green; bracteæ longsheathed; spikes 6 or 8, slender, loose, male 1 or 2; glumes ovate, acute, whitish, rib green; fruit longbeaked.

26. Trasus capillaris.

Hair sedge.

Female spikes 3, ovate, loose, about 12-flowered; sheaths half as long as the footstalk; glumes ovate, shorter than the fruit, hyaline, deciduous; fruit elliptical.

Carex capillaris, Lin. S. P. 1386.

Alpine mountains; perennial; July and August.

Culm upright, naked; leaves short, narrow; bracteæ upright, terminal; footstalks 3 or 4, nearly umbellate, afterwards, by the growth of the rachis, distant; male spike upright, linear, silvery-brown, about 10-flowered; female spikes drooping, short; glumes brown, tip white; fruit brown, smooth.

27. Trasus ustulatus.

Burnt sedge.

Female spikes 2, ovate; glumes elliptical, shorter than the fruit; bracteæ sheathing, very short; fruit ovate, pointed, 2-toothed, compressed, edge rough.

Carex atrofusca, Scheuchzer Carex, 106. Carex ustulata, Wahl. Act. Holm. 1803, 156.

Moist micaceous mountains; perennial; July.

Root tufted, scarcely creeping; culm almost naked, smooth, 6 in. high; leaves short, erect, striated, smooth; spike dark blackish brown, tumid, short; male upright.

28. Trasus lævigatus.

Female spikes 3, cylindrical, slender, distant; glumes oblong, ovate, nearly as long as the fruit, awned; fruit ovate, pointed; beaks 2, deeply cut, spreading; sheaths of the bracteæ very long.

Carex lævigata, Smith L. T. 3, 272, Carex belodes, Link in Schrad. Diar. Bot. 1799, 303. Marshes; perennial; May.

Root fibrous; culm 4 feet high, smooth; leaves upright, broad, light green, smooth, very long sheathed; bracteæ erect, overtopping the culm, pointed, upper with short sheaths or none; spikes cylindrical, long, acute; male usually 2, females with long footstalks; fruit longer than the glumes, ribbed, green, smooth; seed 1, filling the fruit, 3-sided.

29. Trasus erectus.

Upright sedge.

Female spikes 3, distant, threadlike, upright; sheaths short; glumes ovate, shorter than the fruit, submucronate; fruit ovate, inflated, 3-sided, edge slightly hispid, apex membranous, 2-lobed.

Carex Mielichoferi, Willd. S. P. 4, 276. Carex Scopolii α, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 2, 168. Carex erecta, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1741.

Alpine rocks; perennial; August.

Root creeping; culm 1 foot high, angles obtuse; leaves very long, smooth, outer leaves broader and shorter; lower sheaths brownish, often leafless; male spike slender, ferruginous, glumes obtuse, mucronate, brownish, rib broad, pale; female spikes 2 or 3, round, upright; sheaths of the bracteæ one third the length of the peduncle; glumes lax, rib green; fruit green, apex purple, 2-lobed.

30. Trasus limosus.

Mud sedge.

Female spikes 2, ovate; glumes ovate, as long as the fruit, mucronate; fruit elliptical, compressed, 3-sided; beak very short, apex not nicked; root creeping.

Carex limosa, Lin. S. P. 1386. Green and gold carex.

Turf bogs; perennial; June.

Root shootbearing; herb rather sea-green; culm 1 foot high; leaves linear, shorter than the culm, sheathed at bottom with brown scales; bracteæ upright, brown, edge whitish; male spike upright, shining reddish brown; female spikes many flowered, compact; fruit green, golden brown on the edge; rarely flowering.

31. Trasus glaucus.

Female spikes 2, cylindrical, distant; bracteæ eared; glumes blunt; fruit elliptical, roughish; apex very blunt; culm roundish; root creeping.

F 2

Gramen cyperoides, foliis caryophylleis, spicis oblongis e pediculis longioribus pendulis, Raii Syn. 418, polyst. 5.

Carex limosa β, Leers Herb. 201. Carex glauca, Scop. Carn. 2, 223. Carex recurva, Huds. Fl. Ang. 413.

Moist grass lands and woods; perennial; May, June. Root creeping; herb sea-green; culm 1 foot high, sides convex; leaves upright, shorter than the culm, broadish; bracteæ upright, equalling the culm in height; male spike linear, lanceolate; female spikes cylindrical; glumes ovate,

blackish, edge whitish, rib yellowish; fruit bluntly 3-sided, almost ribless, brownish green, turning black.

β. Micheliana. Male spikes many; fruit smooth. Carex Micheliana, Smith L. T. 5, 270.

y. ramosa. Spikes branched.

32. Trasus rariflorus. Fewflowered sedge. Female spike loose, fewflowered; glumes ovate, acute; fruit obovate, obtusely 3-sided; root creeping.

Carex rariflora, Eng. Bot. 35, 2516. Carex limosa rariflora, Wahlen. Act. Holm. 1803, 163.

Alpine mountains; perennial; July. Culm a foot high; glumes black.

33. Trasus chlorostachyos. Greenspike sedge. Female spikes 4, cylindrical, manyflowered; glume as long as the fruit; fruit ovate, lanceolate, furrowed, 2-cusped, spreading; root fibrous.

Gramen cyperoides, spica pendula breviore, Raii Syn. 419, polyst. 12. Pseudo-cyperus, Ger. èm. 29. Cyperus seu Pseudo-cyperus spica brevi pendula, Park. 1266.

Carex Pseudo-cyperus, Lin. S. P. 1387.

Bastard cyperus.

Moist woods and river-banks; perennial; June.

Culm a foot high, upright, leafy, acute-angled; leaves pale green, sheathing; peduncles very long; spikes cylindrical, manyflowered, compact; male spikes upright, reddish; female spikes drooping, greenish; glumes awned; awns very long, very rough.

6. bipedunculatus. Peduncles in pairs from the same sheath.

34. Trasus pallescens. Pale sedge.

Female spikes 2 or 3, elliptical; glumes as long as the fruit, ovate, acute; fruit elliptical, inflated, obtuse; root fibrous; leaves pale.

Gramen cyperoides polystachium flavicans, spicis brevibus prope summitatem canlis, Raii Syn. 419, polyst. 8.

Carex pallescens, Lin. S. P. 1386.

Grass lands and moist woods; perennial; May and June. Culm 18 inches high, leafy at bottom; leaves yellowish; bracteæ much overtopping the culm; male spike lanceolate, upright, pale, ferruginous; glumes ovate, yellowish, rib green; fruit pale green.

#### III. 34. COBRESIA. Willdenow.

Cobresia.

Spathelles imbricate all round; spathellule 1, persisting, cartilaginous, involving the ovary; stamens 3; stigmata 3, downy; style dilated at the base, jointed; akenium horny, smooth, crowned with the persistent base of the style, enclosed in the persisting hardened glumule.—Root perennial, tufted; leaves linear, channelled, edge and keel rough; culm round, naked above, angular; spike compound, monoicous; bracteæ glumaceous, the lower one sometimes leaflike.

Cobresia caricina. Carexlike Cobresia. Spike contracted, subovate; spikelets 3 or 4, alternate, imbricate, upper one male.

Carex hybrida, Schkuhr Car. 161. Kobresia caricina, Willd, S. P. 4, 205. Cobresia caricina, Persoon Syn. 534. Carex bipartita, Allioni Ped. 2301. Schænus monoicus, Eng. Bot. 20, 1410.

Subalpine mountains; perennial; July.

Root scaly; leaves recurved, narrow; culm erect, single, 9 in. high; spike erect; bracteæ ovate, membranaceous, brown; glumes brown, edge white.

B. CYPERACEÆ. Glumes 2-rowed; flowers hermaphrodite; glumelles none or bristlelike.

# IV. 35. CYPERUS. Theophrastus. Cyperus.

Spathelle 1, 2-rowed, keeled, all flowerbearing, equal; glumelle 0; stamens 3; style not jointed to the ovary, deciduous; stigmata 3; akenium oblong, 3-sided.—Root creeping; culm 3-sided, base leafy; leaves linear, keeled, edge

rough; sheath truncated, brown; bracteæ 3 or 6, leaflike; bracteolæ 2 or 4, bristlelike; spikelet 2-rowed, hermaphrodite, umbelled; umbels compound.

Cyperus longus.

Culm leafy; umbels subcorymbose; involucrum 3 or
4-leaved, unequal; radii unequal, very long, naked; involucellum setaceous; spikelets linear, alternate, distant, flat.

Cyperus longus, Raii Syn. 425, 1; Ger. em. 30; Lin. S. P. 67. Cyperus longus odoratus, Park. 146. Sweet cyperus. English Galingale.

Bogs; perennial; July to September.

Root very long, brown; culm smooth, erect, slender, 2 or 3 feet high, base leafy; leaves very long, light green; sheath short, pale, scariose; umbels 6 in. high; spikelet 10 or 12-flowered; involucellum white; glume oblong; apex nicked; edge pale, scariose; keel green, smooth.

Root diuretic, emmenagogue, tonic; also sweet-scented,

the scent improving by being kept in powder.

## V. 36. CLADIUM. Schrader.

Pricklerush.

Spathelle 1, imbricate, 1-flowered, outer smaller and empty; glumelles none; stamens 2; style not jointed; stigmata 2, 3, or 4; drupe long, rather 3-sided; putamen brittle, thin; nut long, elliptical, rather 4-furrowed, upper part naked, nucleus white.—Root creeping, fistulous, round, branchy, tumid and knobby at the bottom; leaves flat, linear, edge and ridge prickly, sheath short; ligula none; corymbus terminal or axillary; spikelets 2 or 3-flowered.

Cladium Germanicum. German Pricklerush.
Culm round; corymbus crowded; spikelet fascicled.

Cyperus longus inodorus sylvestris, Ger. em. 29; Raii Syn. 426, 4. Cyperus longus inodorus vulgaris, Park. 1263. Pseudo-cyperus palustris, Micheli N. P. G. 55. Schænus Mariscus, Lin. S. P. 62. Cladium Germanicum, Schrader Germ. 75. Prickly bogrush.

Marshes, especially saline; perennial; July and August. Leaves dry, very long; sheaths very smooth; corymbi in pairs; peduncles long; bracteæ ovate; spikelet shining, 2-flowered, ovate, crowded; glumes light brown, obtuse; drupe red, shining.

37. CHÆTOSPORA. R. Brown.

Spathelle 1, imbricate, 1 or 2 outer smaller, empty; glumelles setaceous; setæ 6, shorter than the glumes; stamens 2 or 3; style deciduous, not jointed; stigmata 2, revolute; akenium lenticular, 3-sided.—Root creeping; culm roundish, base leafy; leaves flat, or half-round, channelled, edge smooth, ridge 0; ligula short; spike terminal, upright, 2-rowed, compressed, compound; spikelet alternate, sessile, 2 or many-flowered; rachis flexuose.

1. Chætospora compressa. Compressed marshrush. Culm roundish; leaves flat; bracteæ leaflike, acute, longer than the spike; spikelets manyflowered.

Gramen cyperoides spica simplici compressa disticha, Raii Syn. 425;

spic. 14.

Cyperella, § 2, Micheli N. P. G. 53. Carex uliginosa, Lin. S. P. 65. Scirpus caricis, Retz Prod. 64. Scirpus compressus, Persoon Syn. 1, 66. Scirpus caricinus, Schrad. Germ. 1, 132.

Turfy bogs; perennial; July.

Root shootbearing; culm rather 3-sided, 9 in. high, upright; leaves not channelled, smooth; ligula truncate; spike brown, shining; lower bracteæ 3, slender, leaflike; upper ovate, scariose, mucronate; spikelets 6 to 12, the lower sometimes branched.

2. Chætospora rufa. Red marshrush. Culm round; leaves half-round, channelled; bracteæ leaflike, obtuse, shorter than the spike; spikelet fewflowered.

Schoenus rufus, Hudson Fl. Ang. 15. Scheenus brunnesis, Solander's MSS. Scheeni compressi varietas, Lightf. Fl. Scot. 1138.

Scirpus rufus, Wahl. Lapp. 15. Bogs; perennial; July.

Root horizontal; culm 6 in. high; leaves dilated at bottom, membranous, sheathing, full as long as the culm; spike brown, shining; spikelets 5 or 6, branched; bracteæ sometimes wanting.

#### VII. 38. RHYNCHOSPORA. Vahl. Beakrush.

Spathelle 1, imbricate, lower smaller and empty; glumelles setaceous, setæ 8 or 10, denticulate, shorter than the glumes; stamens 2 or 3; style subulate, dilated at the bottom, persisting; stigmata 2 or 3; akenium bony, lenticular, conical, beaked. — Root perennial, fibrous, or creeping; culm slender, triangular, base slightly tumid; leaves linear, channelled, edge and ridge rough; sheaths short; ligula 0, or very short; spikelets umbelled, axillary, or terminal, 2 or 3-flowered; bracteæ leaflike, longer than the spikelets.

1. Rhynchospora alba. White beakrush. Culm rather acute-angled; leaves very slender, channelled; spikelets fascicled; root fibrous.

Cyperus minor palustris hirsutus, paniculis albis paleaceis, Raii Syn.

427, 6.

Gramen junceum leucanthemum, Ger. em. 30. Cyperella § 1. No. 1. Micheli N. P. G. 53.

Scheenus albus, Lin. S. P. 65.

Scheenus setaceus, Thuil. Fl. Par. 19. Rhynchespora alba, Vahl Enum. 2, 236.

Bogs; perennial; July and August.

Culm fascicled, in tufts, 12 in. high; leaves shorter than the culm, erect; sheath 3-sided, white; ligula very short; spikelet oblong, erect, white, turning brownish; akenium compressed, acute, white; stigmata shorter than the style.

2. Rhynchospora fusca. Brown beakrush. Culm blunt-angled; leaves bristlelike, channelled; spike-lets fascicled; root creeping.

Cyperus minor angustifolia palustris capitulis fuscis paleaceis, Raii

Syn. 427, 6.\*

Cyperella § 1, No. 2, Micheli N. P. G. 53. Schœnus fuscus, Lin. S. P. 1664. Schœnus albus β, Hudson Fl. Ang. 16. Rhynchospora alba β, Vahl Enum. 2, 236. Schœnus setaceus, Thuil. Fl. Paris, 19. Rhynchospora fusca, Ræmer Syst. Veg. 88.

Turf bogs; perennial; August.

Root hard, throwing up a single culm here and there; culm almost naked, slender; leaves very slender; sheath round; ligula 0; spikelet 3 or 4-flowered, oblong, brown, acute; akenium roundish, palebrown, shining; stigmata longer than the style.

VIII. 39. SCHŒNUS. Theophrastus. Bogrush.

Spathelle 1, imbricate, 3 or 6 outer small, crowded and empty, flowerbearing 3 or 4, alternate; rachis flexuose; glumelles bristlelike, bristles 3 to 6, smooth, shorter than the glumes; stamens 3; style deciduous, not jointed; stigmate 3; akenium 3-sided.—Root fibrous, perennial; leaves all radical, tufted, bristlelike, ridged, planoconvex, shorter than the culin; sheaths broad, slit lengthways, black, shining; ligula very short; culm round, not branched, apex thickened; head terminal, ovate; spikelets many; involucrum 2-valved, valves unequal.

1. Schænus nigricans.

Black bogrush.

Head ovate; spikelets many; bracteæ unequal, lower ending in an awlshape bristle longer than the head; culm round, smooth.

Scirpus q. Juncus lævis minor, panicula glomerata nigricante, Raii Syn. 430, 10.

Melanoschænus palustris, Micheli N. P. G. 46.

Scheenus nigricans, Lin. S. P. 64.

Cyperus nigricans, With. 78.

Spongy bogs; perennial; May and June.

Culm erect, 18 in. high; head terminal, black, shining; leaves rather rough; lower bracteæ ovate; stem clasping, black, enclosing the spikelets, cartilaginous, shining, ribbed, opake, ridged, rib green, ending in an awlshape seta longer than the head; upper bracteæ small, similar to the lower, but the seta is very short, or even wanting; spikelets crowded, acute; glumes acute, keel rough; seed shining, white.

2. Schoenus ferrugineus. Brown bogrush. Head linear; spikelets 2 or 3; bracteæ nearly equal; bristle scarcely longer than the head; culm round, smooth. Scheenus ferrugineus, Lin. S. P. 64.

Mountain bogs; perennial; August.

Leaves slender, setaceous, very short, smooth; sheath brown, apex notched; culm slender, 8 in. high; head brownish, slender; bracteolæ at the base of each spike, ovate, 5-ribbed, back smooth; bracteæ nearly equal, setæ 4 or 5.

C. Scirpideæ. Glumes imbricate all round; flowers hermaphrodite; glumelles more or less bristlelike.

IX. 40. SCIRPUS. Tragus.

Spathelles 1, imbricate all round, all fertile; spathellules bristly, bristles 5 or 6, toothed, shorter than the glumes; stamens 2 or 3; style 1, not dilated at the bottom, jointed, deciduous; stigmata 2; akenium 3-sided.

a. Bœotherion. Root fibrous, perennial; culm round, smooth, striated; leaves none; sheaths tubular, leafless; spikes solitary, terminal; bracteæ 2, glumaceous.

1. Scirpus cæspitosus. Turf rush. Spike ovate, 4 or 5-flowered; bracteæ nearly equal, as long as the spike; lower ending in a very short blunt mucro; radical scales many.

Scirpus montanus capitulo brevior, Raii Syn. 429, 9.

Scirpus §.

Scirpus cæspitosus, Lin. S. P. 72.

Deer's hair.

Turfy heaths; perennial; July.

Culm densely tufted, very smoothly streaked, stiff, 6 in. high; sheaths ending a short leaf; lower bracteæ 3 or 5-ribbed; mucro white, thick.

2. Scirpus pauciflorus. Fewflowered rush.

Spike ovate, 6 or 7-flowered; bractea unequal, shorter than the spike; radical scales very few.

Scirpus, § 5, No. 1, Micheli N. P. G. 51. Scirpus Bœothryon, Lin. Suppl. 103. Scirpus pauciflorus, Lightfoot Scot. 1078. Scirpus Halleri, Villars Delph. 2, 188.

Hilly bogs; perennial; August.

Culms many, 6 in. high, upright; barren culms taller; glumes obtuse, and apex whitish.

3. Scirpus campestris. Champaign rush. Spike linear, 3 or 4-flowered; bracteæ equal, as long as the spike; radical scales very few.

Scirpus campestris, Roth Catal. 1, 35. Splashy fields; perennial; August.

Culm 4 in. high, upright; spike when flowering linear; when fruiting oblong; bracteæ as long, or 2 to 3 times longer than the spike.

4. Scirpus multicaulis.

Spike ovate, manyflowered; bracteæ equal, not very short, obtuse; radical scales 0.

Scirpus equiseti capitulis crassioribus et habitioribus, humilis et multicaulis, Rupp. Fl. Jen. a Hallero, 319.

Scirpus palustris  $\beta$ , Lin. Fl. Lapp. Scirpus palustris, Ehr. Calam. 61.

Scirpus multicaulis, Smith Fl. Brit. 48. Scirpus multicaulis, equiseti capitulis minoribus, Reliq. Rudbeck. 28, 2.

Bogs; perennial; July.

Root thick; culm 9 in. high; sheath cylindrical; spike ferruginous; glumes equal, ovate, obtuse, blackish, edge and point membranaceous, rib green.

b. Scirpus. Spikes many, terminal; culm round or 3-sided, naked; leaves none; root creeping; bracteæ 2 or 3, leaflike.

5. Scirpus lacustris.

Culm round, elongated, smooth; panicle branched; spikes ovate; lower bracteæ long, upright; upper bracteæ short, horizontal.

Scirpus palustris altissimus, Raii Syn. 428, 1. Juncus aquaticus maximus, Ger. em. 35. Juncus lævis maximus, Park. 1191. Scirpus § 1, No. 1, Mich. N. P. G. 49. Scirpus lacustris, Lin. S. P. 72. Bull rush.

Rivers and large pools; perennial; July.

Root horizontal; culm upright, 6 feet high, dark green, spongy; sheaths alternate, submembranaceous, brownish; branches of the panicle unequal; bracteæ 2, lanceolate, shorter than the panicle; upper bracteæ many, small, placed next the panicle; spikelets crowded, brownish; glumes keeled, edge fringed.

6. Scirpus medius. Middling rush. Culm round, smooth, glaucous; panicle scarcely branched; spike ovate; bracteæ 3, lower erect, leaflike, 2 upper membranous, equal, prickly, as long as the panicle; stigmata 2.

Scirpus q. Juncus sive Scirpus medius C. Bauhin, Raii Syn. 428, 2.

Scirpus lævis vulgaris, Park. 1191. Scirpus § 1, No. 2, Mich. N. P. G. 50.

Scirpus Tabernæmontani, Gmel. Fl. Bud. 1, 101.

Scirpus palustris  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 52. Scirpus glaucus, Eng. Bot. 33, 2321.

Less Bullrush.

Pure waters; perennial; July.

7. Scirpus carinatus. Ridged rush.

Culm below round, above 3-sided; panicle nearly simple; spike ovate; bracteæ prickly; stigmata 2; sheaths acute, leafless.

Scirpus q. Juncus aquaticus medius, caule carinato Doody, Raii Syn., 428, 3.

Scirpus lacustris γ, Smith Fl. Brit. 52. Scirpus Davilis, Hoppe in Strum. Germ. 36.

Scirpus carinatus, Engl. Bot. 28, 1988.

Banks of rivers; perennial; August. Upper bracteæ shorter than the panicle.

8. Scirpus triqueter. Threesided rush. Culm 3-sided; panicle cymose; spikes sessile and peduncled; spikelets ovate, crowded; sheaths ending in short leaves; bractea 1, leaflike, upright, longer than the spike.

Scirpus q. Juncus acutus maritimus, caule triquetro maximo molli, proceiror nostras Plukeneti, Raii Syn. 428, 4.
Scirpus mucronatus β, Huds. Fl. Ang. 20.

Scirpus mucronatus β, Huds. Fl. Ang. 20. Scirpus triqueter α, Smith Fl. Brit. 55. Scirpus triqueter, Withering. Bot. Arr. 76.

Sea-shore and river-banks; perennial; August.

Root yellow; culm single or tufted, 4 feet high, upright, pale green, angles acute; bracteolæ short, membranaceous; spikelets 3 or 5; glumes ovate, edge ciliated, apex blunt mucronated; apex of the anther cuspidate, small, white, diaphanous; akenium obovate, edge rounded, very smooth.

β. foliaceus. Sheaths ending in a short leaf.

9. Scirpus pungens. Prickly rush. Culm 3-sided; spikes glomerate, sessile; glumes ovate, rounded, apex 2-cut; anther aristated; sheath ending in short leaves; bractea 1, upright, longer than the panicle.

Scirpus q. Juncus acutus maritimus caule triquetro, rigido, mucrone pungente Plukenet, Raii Syn. 429, 5.

Juncus acutus maritimus caule triangulo, Park. 1196.

Scirpus mucronatus, Wither. Bot. Arr. 2, 50. Scirpus mucronatus  $\alpha$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 20. Scirpus triqueter  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 1, 55. Scirpus Rothii, Hoppe Deutschl. Fl. 36, 4.

Sea-shore; perennial; August.

Culm slender, firm; sheaths all ending in leaves; spikelets 4 or 6, sessile; bracteæ 3 or 4 in. long; glumes chesnut colour, rounded, lobes acute, rib not prominent.

10. Scirpus maritimus. Sea rush. Culm 3-sided, leafy; panicle cymose, simple, bracteate; leaves many, ridged; bracteæ 2 to 5, pungent; glumes mucronate.

Cyperus q. Gramen cyperoides palustris, panicula sparsa, Parkinson (1266), Raii Syn. 425, 2.

Gramen aquaticum cyperoides vulgatius, Ger. em. 22.

Scirpus maritimus, Lin. S. P. 74. Scirpus cyperoides, La Marcke Fl. Fr. 3, 553.

Salt marshes; perennial; August.

Root creeping, scaly; culm upright, rigid, 3 feet high, angles acute; leaves channelled, pointed, upper largest; sheaths smooth; panicle cymose, branchy, spreading; spike sessile or peduncled; bracteæ unequal, pungent, lower longest.

β. conglobatus. Panicle simple, conglomerate; spikes all sessile; bracteæ mostly 2.

y. nodosus. Root knobbed.

Cyperus rotundus littoreus inodorus, Raii Syn. 426, 3.

Cyperus rotundus littoreus, Ger. em. 31.

Cyperus rotundus littoreus inodorus Anglicus, Park. 1264.

Round-rooted bastard cyperus.

11. Scirpus sylvaticus.

Wood rush.

Panicle very branched, corymbose, bracteate; culm 3-sided, leafy; spikelets crowded; glumes not nicked, mucronate; bracteæ 3, leaflike, unequal.

Cyperus gramineus, Raii Syn. 426, 5. Cyperus gramineus miliaceus, Ger. em. 30. Pseudocyperus miliaceus, Park. 1171. Scirpus sylvaticus, Lin. S. P. 175. Millet cyperus grass.

Damp woods; perennial; July.

Culm single, upright, 2 feet high, hollow at top, leafy; leaves broad, acute, shining; sheaths smooth; ligula small; bracteæ 2 or 4, lower longer than the panicle; upper small, loose, truncated; spikelets dark green.

#### X. 41. ELEOCHARIS. R. Brown.

Clubrush.

Spathelle 1, all alike fertile; glumelles bristlelike, bristles 4, denticulate; style dilated at bottom, jointed to the ovary; stigmata 2 or 3; akenium lenticular, dilated at bottom, crowned with the hardened style.—Root annual, fibrous, or perennial, creeping, horizontal; culm simple, round or angular, smooth; sheaths truncated, leafless; spike 1, terminal, upright, naked; glume imbricate all round; leaves 0, except on the barren culms.

a. Culm bristly, threadshape, angular; root fibrous.

1. Eleocharis acicularis.

Needlelike clubrush.

Culm 4-angled, bristly; spike ovate, acute; bractea half the length of the spike; root fibrous; stigmata 3.

Scirpus minimus capitulis equiseti, Raii Syn. 429, 8.

Scirpus acicularis, Lin. S. P. 71.

Cyperus acicularis, With. 78.

Eleocharis acicularis, Ræmer Sys. Veg. 154.

Wet heaths and bogs; perennial; August.

Root fibrous, in tufts; culms many; sterile culms long, recurved, obtuse, threadshape, smooth, knotty; sheaths very fine; spikes 5 to 11-flowered, turning black; glumes ovate, obtuse, rib green; akenium white, shining; bristles 4, falling off.

b. Culm round; root creeping.

2. Eleocharis palustris.

Marsh clubrush.

Culm round; spike oblong; glumes lanceolate, acute; root creeping; stigmata 2; bracteæ very small.

Scirpus equiseti capitulo majori, Raii Syn. 429, 7. Juncus aquaticus capitulis equiseti, Park. 1196. Juncus minor capitulis equiseti, Ger. em. 34. Scirpus palustris, Lin. S. P. 70. Eleocharis palustris, Ræmer Sys. Veg. 151. Bulbostylis palustris, Steven Mem. Mosq. 5, 355.

Rivers and ditches; perennial; June and July.

Root horizontal, stoloniferous; culms unequal, in tufts, very soft, spongy, thick; sheaths coloured; apex brown, obliquely truncated; spike ovate, cylindrical, neatly imbricate; glumes equal, brown, edge scariose, rib green; akenium yellow.

#### XI. 42. ISOLEPIS. R. Brown. Smoothrush.

Spathelles 1, all alike, fertile; glumelles none; stamens 3; style not jointed to the ovary, base simple, falling off; stigmata 2 or 3; akenium lenticular or 3-sided.—Root fibrous or creeping; leaves 0, except the barren round culms; spikes terminal, single; spikelets lateral, sessile or capitate, footstalked; bracteæ 2, glumaceous.

a. Spike 1, terminal; bracteæ 2-valved.

1. Isolepis fluitans. Floating smoothrush. Culm branched; barren culms flaccid; spike fewflowered. Scirpus equiseti capitulo minori, Raii Syn. 431, 12. Scirpus fluitans, Lin. S. P. 71. Isolepis fluitans, R. Brown Prod. 222.

Ditches and ponds; perennial; July, August.

Root fibrous; culm very long, floating, rooting at the joints; spike green, small; stigmata 2.

 $\beta$ . stolonifera. Culm channelled, leafy at the bottom; spike 2-flowered.

b. Spikelets terminal, aggregated, capitate; bracteæ 2, leaflike.

2. Isolepis paniculata. Panicled smoothrush. Heads globose, sessile or footstalked; bracteæ unequal, the lower channelled, edge sawed, the upper shorter, bent down; culm round, naked, smooth.

Scirpus maritimus, capitulis rotundioribus glomeratis, Raii Syn. 429, 6. Scirpioides § 1, No. 1, Micheli N. P. G. 52. Scirpus Holoschænus, Lin. S. P. 72. Scirpus Holoschænus α, Smith Fl. Br. 51.

Isolepis Holoschænus, Ræm. Sys. Veg. 151.

Salt marshes; perennial; August to November.

Root horizontal, in tufts; culms many, sea-green, 3 feet high, stiff; sheaths 3 or 4, alternate brown, streaked, acute, apex ending in a short barren culm 2 or 3 in. long; panicle unequal, stiff, divaricating; lower bractea acute, upright, 6 in. long; upper green, short, divaricated; heads 5 to 8, verrucose; spikelets rounded; stamens 3.

β. australis. Middle head sessile, the rest footstalked; culm slender.

Juneus minor acutus maritimus prolifer, Pluken. Phyt. 40, 5.

Scirpioides § 2, No. 2, Michell N. P. G. 52.

Scirpus australis, Lin. S. P. 72.

Scirpus Holoschænus B, Smith Fl. Br. 53.

y. Romana. Head all sessile; culm very slender.

Scirpioides § 3, No. 2, Micheli N. P. G. 52.

Scirpus Romanus, Lin. S. P. 72.

Scirpus Holoscheenus y, Smith Fl. Br. 53.

Isolepis Holoschænus romanus, Ræm. S. V. 151.

- c. Spike terminal, solitary or aggregate; bracteæ 1 or 2-leaved; akenium streaked longitudinally.
- Bristle smoothrush. 3. Isolepis setacea.

Culm bristlelike, slender, unbranched; spikes 1 to 4, nearly sessile, horizontal; bractea 1, leaflike, long, upright, much shorter than the culm; akenium roundish.

Scirpus foliaceus humilis, Raii Syn. 430, 11. Juncellus Lobellii, Park. 1192.

Gramen junceum maritimum exile Plimmestii, Park. 1270.

Scirpus § 2, No. 5, Micheli N. P. G. 50.

Scirpus setaceus, Lin. S. P. 73.

Isolepis setacea, R. Brown Prod. 222.

Plymouth rush. Small clubrush.

Wet sandy ground; annual; July and August.

Root fibrous, in tufts; culms many, 3 in. high, rather stiff; sheaths ending in a short, channelled, barren stem; spike apparently lateral, ovate, 1, 4, 6, or 12-flowered, variegated with white, green, and purple; bracteæ sheathing, dilated at bottom, edge scariose, concave; akenium obovate, very small.

XIL. 43. TRICHOPHORUM. Persoon. Hares-tail.

Spathelle 1, imbricate, all round; glumelles bristlelike; bristles 6, woolly, crisp, smooth, longer than the glumes, becoming exserted; stamens 3; style 1, not dilated at bottom, jointed, falling off; stigmata 2 or 3; akenium ovate.— Root creeping, perennial, in tufts; culm angular, rough,

slender, leafy at bottom; leaves short, linear, obtuse, channelled; sheaths tubular; scales many; spike terminal, single, hermaphrodite or unisexual; bracteæ 2, unequal, glumaceous.

Alpine hares-tail. Trichophorum alpinum. Culm 3 or 4 angular, angles rough; bracteæ shorter than the spike; spike few-flowered.

Linagrostis § 1, No. 3, Micheli N. P. G. 54. Eriophorum alpinum, Lin. S. P. 77. Trichophorum alpinum, Persoon Syn. 1, 70.

Turf bogs; perennial; April, May.

Culms erect, 9 in. high; leaves 1 in. long, blunt; spike ovate; bracteæ ovate; upper bractea mucronate; mucro short, blunt; lower bractea awnless.

XIII. 44. ERIOPHORUM. Theophrastus. Cottongrass.

Spathelle 1, imbricate, all fertile; glumelles bristly, bristles many, smooth, woollike, longer than the glumes, becoming exserted; stamens 3; style 1, not dilated at bottom, jointed, falling off; stigmata 2 or 3; akenium 3-sided, ovate.—Root creeping, mostly in tufts, perennial; culms round or angular, mostly smooth; spike manyflowered, hermaphrodite; glumes scarcely ribbed, very thin, scariose, dark, edge white.

- a. Spikes single, terminal; bracteæ 3 or 4, like the glumes.
- 1. Eriophorum capitatum. Headed cottongrass. Culm round; sheaths slightly inflated: spike subglobose; anther heartshape, ovate, short; root creeping.

Linagrostis § I, No. 2, Micheli N. P. G. 54. Eriophorum capitatum, Hoff. Germ. 3, 26. Eriophorum Scheuchzeri, Person Syn. 1, 70. Eriophorum vaginatum  $\beta$ , Suter Fl. Helv. 1, 28. Eriophorum alpinum, Villars Dauph. 2, 184.

Marshy heaths; perennial; March.

Root long; culms few, thick, soft, deep green, sheathed below; leaves in bundles, bristlelike, awlshape, spongy, shorter than the culms.

2. Eriophorum vaginatum. Sheathed cottongrass. Culms 3-sided; sheaths inflated above, bellied; spike oblong, ovate; anthers linear, long; root fibrous, in tufts.

Linagrostis q. Juncus Alpinus cum cauda leporina Joh. Bauhin, Raii

Gramen juncoides lanatum alterum Danicum, Park. 1271.

Gramen junceum montanum, subcærulea spica, Cambro-britannicum, Park. 1188.

Linagrostis, § 1, No. 1, Micheli N. P. G. 54.

Eriophorum vaginatum, Lin. S. P. 76,

Linagrostis vaginata, La Marck Fl. Fr. 555.

Eriophorum cæspitosum, Schrader Germ. 1, 150.

Harestail rush, Moss crops.

Pl. end. ph.

Turf bogs; perennial;

Roots in dense tufts; culms I foot high, hard, slender, angles black and smooth; sheaths long, tubular, leafless, brown above, inflated, reticulate; leaves upright, 3-sided, shorter than the culms.

#### b. Spike many peduncled, paniculate; bracteæ 2, leaflike, unequal.

3. Eriophorum latifolium. Broadleaved cottongrass. Culms roundish; leaves flat; spike drooping; peduncles rough.

Linagrostis, § 2, No. 1, Micheli N. P. G. 54.

Eriophorum polystachyon, Lin. S. P. 76.

Linagrostis paniculata α, La Marck Fl. Fr. 3, 555.

Eriophorum vulgare, Persoon Syn. 70.

Eriophorum latifolium, Hoppe Bot. Tasch. 1800, 109.

Bogs; perennial; April.

Root fibrous, thick; culm erect, small, 2 inches high, leafy, above rather 3-sided; edge and ridge of the leaves rough, apex 3-sided; sheaths white, leafless; panicle terminal; bracteæ 2 or 4, green, shorter than the spike, black and sheathing at bottom; peduncles upright, very short, growing long and pendulous.

#### B. ramosum. Peduncles branched.

4. Eriophorum angustifolium. Narrowleaved cottongrass. Culm roundish; leaves channelled, plaited; spikes drooping; peduncles not branched, very smooth.

Linagrostis, Rati Syn. 435, 1.

Gramen tomentarium, Ger. em. 29. Gramen junceum lanatum, vel Juncus bombycinus vulgaris, Park. 1271.

Linagrostis § 2, No. 3, Micheli N. P. G. 54.

Eriophorum polystachion, Huds. Fl. Ang. 21. Eriophorum angustifolium, Hoppe Bot. Tasch. 1800, 107. Eriophorum polystachion β, Willd. S. P. 1, 313.

Cotton grass.

Turf bogs; perennial; April.

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Root creeping, scaly; culms slender, smooth, a foot high, round, 3-sided above; leaves long, slender, acutely keeled, edge smooth; panicle 4 to 8-spiked; bracteæ leaflike, unequal; spike sometimes dioicous or polygamous.

B. Alpinum. Panicle 2 or 3-spiked.

5. Eriophorum gracile. Slender cottongrass. Calami 3-sided; leaves filiform, 3-sided, channelled; spike erect, peduncled, overtopping the bracteæ; peduncles rough.

Eriophorum triquetrum, Hoppe Bot. Tasch. 1800, 108. Eriophorum gracile, Roth Catal. 11. Appendix. Linagrostis paniculata β, La Marck Fl. Fr. 3, 555.

Bogs; perennial; April.

Roots creeping; culms slender, 18 in. high; leaves channelled at bottom; lower sheaths brown; spikelets 3 or 4, oblong, fruitbearing, drooping; peduncles unequal.

#### V. 10. GRAMINEÆ.

Flower hermaphrodite, or unisexual, glumaceous; glumes 1, 2, or manyflowered, or 2-rowed on a common rachis; spathelles 2 or none; glumelle of 1 or 2 spathellules; spathellules dissimilar; outer mostly carinate, 1 or many-ribbed, awnless, bristled, or awned; lower mostly 2-ribbed, awnless, rarely 2-awned, sometimes more; lodicule 1 or 2, hypogynous, small, inserted mostly side by side between the external spathellule, and the stamens, rarely opposite, alternating with the valves, or wanting; stamens 3, hypogynous, rarely 1 or 2; anthers 2-celled, 2 forked; ovary 1, free, 1-seeded; style 2 or 3; stigmata feathered, hispid, or aspergilliform; cariopsis membranaceous; corculum small, basillary; perisperm farinaceous.—Herb annual or perennial; root fibrous; culm cylindrical, fistulous, jointed, mostly simple; leaves alternate, I at each joint, sheathing; sheath divided lengthways; flowers small, panicled or spiked.

- 1. Locustæ all alike; flowrets enclosed in the same receptacle. Monothalama.
  - A. Axis not jointed; glumes inserted alternately.

a. Glumes 1-flowered; lower spathelle largest.

Spathellule 1, awned; axis spiked; spike not involucrated . . . . . . . Alopecurus. 85. Spathellule 1, awned; axis panicled;

sputhellule nicked at the apex ...... AGRAULUS. 91.

Spathellules 2, awnless, acute; lodicule	
lanceolate: glumelles not notched MILIUM. 98.	
Spathellules 2, awnless, acute; lower spathellule 3-cut. VILFA. 88. Spathellules 2, lower ending in a bristle;	
spathellule 3-cut. VILFA. 88.	b
Spathellules 2, lower ending in a bristle;	
lower spathellule 2-cut CALAMAGROSTIS. 93.	•
Spathellules 2, lower with a bristle below the apex; glumes nearly equal, obtuse,	
nicked, with a long bristle Polypogon. 95	
Spathellules 2, lower ending in an awn;	b
spathellules cartilaginous; awn jointed STIPA. 970	
Spathellules 2, lower ending in an awn;	
spathellules membranaceous; awn not	
jointed Achnatherum. 92	è
Spathellules 2, lower with an awn below	
the apex, 3 or 4-toothed; glumes very long,	
base ventricose	
b. Glumes 1-flowered; lower spathelle smallest;	
spathellules 2.	
Spathellules awnless, lower many-toothed;	
glumes truncated, mucronate Phleum. 83	
Spathellules awnless, lower acute; glumes	•
very acute; locusta spiked, unilateral Spartina. 87	ò
Spathellules mucronate below the apex;	
stigmata 3; awns turbinate, 3-sided;	
panicle spiked	•
Spathellule lower, with a bristle below	
the apex; upper 2-cut; stigmata 2; panicle	
Compound	•
glume truncated, fringed; axis digitate Mibora. 99	)
Lower spathellules awned below the	
middle; bristles 2, at the top; panicle spiked LAGURUS. 96	
c. Glumes imperfectly 2-flowered; spathellules 2, awnless.	
Rudiment of the abortive flowret sessile,	
subulate; glumes nearly equal, boatshaped,	
gibbous PHALARIS. 84	١,
Rudiment of the abortive flowret pedi-	
celled, filiform; glumes equal; lodicule lan-	
ceolate, small	4
Rudiment of the abortive flowret pedi-	
celled, clavate; glumes very short, persist-	
ing; axis digitate	

d. Glumes 2-flowered; flowers polygamous; spathellules 2.
Spathellules awnless; lower glumes very
minute; axis digitate; locusta unilateral DIGITARIA. 100.
Spathellules awnless; lodicule obtuse;
axis panieled; locusta involucrated with bristles Setaria, 101.
Spathellule lower, ending in a bristle;
glumes and glumelles of the lower flowret
hairy Echinochioa, 102.
Lower spathellule awned on the back
below the middle; apex 2-lobed; lower flowret male ARRHENATHERUM. 75.
e. Glumes 3, or many-flowered; flowers polygamous.
Spathellules awnless; glumes 5 or 7-flowered;
upper flowret hermaphrodite, base girt with
woolly hairs
middle flowrets hermaphrodite, awnless
Anthoxanthum. 78.
f. Glumes 2 or many-flowered; flowers hermaphrodite.
Spathellules awnless; locustæ 2 in each in-
volucrum; involucrum 1-leaf, lobed; lobes pin-
natifid
Spathellules awnless, cordate, not notched; involucrum 0; glumes compressed, base cor-
date, subauriculated Briza. 55.
Spathellules awnless, ovate, not notched; in-
volucrum 0; glumes ovate; upper floscule abor-
tive, pedicelled
lucrum 0; stigmata aspergilliform; seed bimu-
cronate Monilia. 56
Spathellules awnless; upper 2-cut, toothed;
involucrum 0; stigmata villose; lodicule ovate,
Smooth Pos. 54.  Lower spathellule mucronate, 2-lobed;
upper 2-toothed; locustæ elongated; flowrets
2-rowed, imbricate MEGASTACHYA. 53
Lower spathellule mucronate; locustæ shorter
than the glumes; lodicule lanceolate TRIODIA. 58,
Lower spathellule ending in a bristle; spike involucrated; style simple; lodicule
aubulate Sesieria. 69.

Lower spathellule with a very short seta	
below the tip; upper 2-cut; panicle spiked KOELERIA.	67.
Lower spathellule with a short seta below	
the tip, nicked; upper 2-cut; panicle com-	
pound, glomerated DACTYLIS.	66.
Lower spathellule with a long seta below	
the tip, nicked; upper 2-cut; locusta few-	
flowered; panicle compound ZERNA.	61.
Lower spathellule with a straight awn and	
cordately nicked below the tip; locustæ many-	
flowered; panicle loose Bromus.	62.
Lower spathellule with a flexuous awn on	
the back; flowrets dissimilar, lower almost	
awnless	79.
Lower spathellule with a flexuous awn above	,,,,
the middle; flowrets all alike; apex 2-bristled	
Trisetum.	79
Lower spathellule with a plaited awn above	, ~.
the middle; flowrets all alike; bristles none;	
seed husked Avena.	71
Lower spathellule torn, awned below the	∦. <b>'</b> Æ' 0
	77
	11.
Lower spathellule not notched, awned be-	
low the middle; middle of the awn jointed,	
woolly; below twisted; above clubshape	0.1
Corynephorus.	01.
Lower spathellule many-toothed, awned at	
the base; awn straight, scarcely longer than	00
the glumelle Deschampsia.	80.
Lower spathellule 2-toothed, apex awned;	-
upper obtuse, truncated; lodicule ovate DANTHONIA.	73.
B. Axis jointed or toothed; glumes inserted parallely.	
ů č	
a. Locustæ many-flowered; flowrets hermaphrodite.	
Spathellules awnless; lower erose, many-	
toothed; glumes margin hyaline; lod. heart-	
shape	65.
Spathellules awnless, lower truncate, erose,	
toothed; glumes 3-toothed; lodicule lanceolate	
CATABROSIA.	76:
Spathellules awnless; lower heartshape,	
nicked, obtuse; upper not nicked; lod. nicked;	
locusta unilateral	52
consta unnateral Delerotator.	A 77 0

Lower spathellule with a bristle below the
apex; apex nicked; proper peduncle inflated,
wedgeshape
bristle; apex not nicked; stamens 3; locusta
panicled; prop. ped. inflated, wedgeshape Festuca. 63,
Lower spathellule ending in a long bristle;
apex not nicked; stamen 1; locusta panicled;
prop. ped. inflated, wedgeshape Vulpia. 64.
Lower spathellule ending in a bristle;
upper obtusely truncated; edge stiff-haired;
locusta 1 in each joint of the rachis Brachypodium. 59, Lower spathellule ending in a short seta;
upper nicked, 2-cut; ovary bald; locusta 1 in
each tooth of the rachis Agropyron. 49.
Lower spathellule ending in a short seta;
2-cut, toothed; lodicule unequally 2-toothed;
locusta 1 in each tooth of the rachis; lower
1-glumedLolium. 48.
Lower spathellule ending in a short seta,
toothed; lodicule not notched; glumes broad,
boatshaped, nearly equal; locustæ 1 in each
tooth of the rachis; ovary bearded Triticum. 50.
Lower spathellule ending in a long bristle,
entire; lodicule entire; glume awlshape; lo-
custæ 1 in each tooth of the rachis SECALE. 46.
Lower spathellule ending in a seta, not
nicked; lodicule not notched; locustæ 2 or 3
in each tooth of the rachis, all 2-glumed ELYMUS. 47.
b. Locustæ 1-flowered.
Spathellules ending in a seta; locustæ 3 in
each tooth of the rachis; all fruitful Hordeum. 44.
Spathetlules ending in a seta; locustæ 3 in
each tooth of the rachis; 2 lateral barren Zeocriton. 45.
Spathellules membranaceous, awnless;
glume cartilaginous, half immersed; spike
cylindrical Ophiurus. 43.
Spathellules convolute; lower subulate,
awnless; glumes none; spike 1-rowed Nandus. 42,

λ,

2. Locustæ dissimilar, each sort enclosed in its proper receptacle. Polythalama.

A. Axis whole, not pointed, nor toothed; glumes often unequal, inserted alternately.

a. Axis androgynous; locustæ 1-flowered.

A. Hordeace. Rachis spiked; spikelet solitary, in pairs, or many, 1 or many-flowered; glumes opposite, equal; lower spathelle bearded or awnless; upper spathelle 2-keeled; styles 2.

I. 42. NARDUS. Theophrastus.

Matgrass.

Glume 0; spathellules 2, oblong, convolute; lower spathellule awlshape; styles and stigmata simple, hairy; cariopsis free, furrowed.—Rachis toothed, spiked; spike simple, filiform; locustæ 1-rowed.

Nardus stricta.

Stiff matgrass.

Spike setaceous, straight, 1-rowed, Gramen sparteum juncifolium, Raii Syn. 393, 2. Spartum nostras, parvum Lobelio, Ger. em. 43. Spartum parvum, Batavicum et Anglicum, Park. 1199. Nardus stricta, Lin. S. P. 77. Small matweed.

Moist sandy heaths; perennial; July.

Culm bent at top, 6 in. high, stiff, rather angular, smooth; leaves radical, closely tufted; spike terminal, single, slender.

## II. 43, OPHIURUS. Gærtner.

Snaketail.

Glume cartilaginous, half immersed in a hollow of the rachis, longer than the glumelles; glumelles membranous, hyaline; ovary rather naked, cordate; stigmata feathered.—Rachis jointed, toothed, spiked; spike simple, awlshape; culm branchy.

1. Ophiurus incurvatus. Bent snaketail. Spike round, awlshape, incurved; spathelles adpressed; 1-flowered; leaves flat; floscules awnless.

Ægilops incurvata, Lin. S. P. 1491. Agrostris incurvata, Scop. Fl. Carn. 1, 62. Rottbollia incurvata, Lin. Supplem. 114. Sea hard grass. Fields and meadows near the sea; annual; August.

Culm rather compressed, very smooth, shining, kneed, procumbent at bottom; leaves spreading, short, smooth on the back; sheaths rather tumid, compressed; ligula very short, truncate; spike and rachis smooth; spathelles when in full flower patent, nearly equal, 3-ribbed; outer spathelle larger, 1-ribbed.

2. Ophiurus erectus.

Upright snaketail.

Spike round, subulate, rather compressed, upright; spathelles 2, swordshape, 1-flowered; flowret awnless; leaves channelled, subulate.

Rottbollia erecta, Savi Giorn. Pis. 4, 230. Rottbollia filiformis, Willd. S. P. 1, 464. Rottbollia incurvata \$\beta\$, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Fr. 1653. Fields near the sea; perennial? August.

### III. 44. HORDEUM. Theophrastus.

Bere.

Locustæ 3 in each tooth of the rachis, 1-flowered, all the florets fertile; spathelles 2, awlshape; lower spathellule bristle pointed; upper spathellule not nicked, rather obtuse; lodicule blunt, not nicked, smooth; ovary bearded at the tip; stigmata villose; cariopsis husky, furrowed.—Rachis jointed, toothed, spiked; spike not branched.

Cultivated largely for malting, especially in Scotland.

## 1. Hordeum hexastichum.

Six-row bere.

Seeds disposed in six rows.

Hordeum polystichum hybernum, Raii Syn. 388, 3, confounded with hordeum tetrastichum.

Hordeum hexastichon; Lin S. P. 125. Hordeum vulgare β, Lam. Ft. Fr. 623.

Full 6-sided big or bere. Round barley. Winter barley. Greek barley.

Cultivated, sown in autumn; biennial; June and July.

Root and leaves like hordeum distichum; culm 3 feet high; spike cylindrical, nearly erect; beards more than twice as long as the spikes; cariopsis spread out.

Used as food for horses in warm countries, and for

malting.

## 2. Hordeum tetrastichum.

Four-row bere.

Seeds in four rows.

Hordeum polystichum, Raii Syn. 388, 3; Park, 1130.

Hordeum polystichum vernum, Ger. em. 70. Hordeum vulgare, Lin. S. P. 125.

Triticum vulgare, Salis. Prod. 27.

Square Barley. Big. Bear.

Cultivated like the preceding, with which it is generally

confounded.

Spike slightly compressed; beards nearly twice as long as the spike; cariopsides 20 to 45, those on the sides spread out, the others adpressed, more numerous but many imperfect.

Glume not adhering to the cariopsis.

Triticum spica hordei, Raii Syn. 387, 7.

Hordeum nudum, Ger. em. 72. Zeopyrum, sive Tritico-speltum, Park. 1123.

Hordeum vulgare β cœleste, Lin. S. P. 125.

Naked barley. Black barley. Barley wheat.

Grown by few, but praised by them as excellent for malting.

#### IV. 45. ZEOCRITON. C. Bauhin.

Barley.

Locustæ 3 in each tooth of the rachis, 1-flowered; the middle floret fertile, the two lateral florets neutral or barren; spathelles 2, awlshaped; lower spathellules bristlepointed; upper spathellule not nicked, blunt; lodicule blunt, not nicked, smooth; ovary bearded at the tip; stigmata villose; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—Rachis toothed, jointed, spiked; spike simple.

1. Zeocriton distiction. Two-rowed barley. Lateral flowers beardless; cariopsides angular, lying one over the other.

Hordeum distichum, Raii Syn. 388, 1; Ger. em. 70; Park. 1130; Lin. S. P. 125.

Zeocriton distichum, Palis. de Beauvois.

Barley. Spring barley.

Cultivated largely for malting, especially in England: the decorticated seeds make a cooling and demulcent drink by being boiled in water; and the flour is made in some parts into bread, which must be baked almost as soon as it is made up, as it grows sour very soon. The wort made of the malt is antiseptic, and still more the yeast, or froth that collects during the fermentation, which is also a valuable febrifuge. The fermented wort, of which there are many varieties, is stimulant, cordial, and well supplies the want of wine.

Beard more than twice as long as the spike.

β. nudum. Spathelle not adhering to the cariopsis. Turkie barley, Park. 1129.

Seeds elliptic, tawny, glabrous.

2. Zeocriton vulgare. Common barley. Lateral flowers beardless; cariopsides angular, patent.

Hordeum distichum, spica breviore et latiore, granis confertis, Raii Syn. 388, 2.

Hordeum distichum minus, Park. 1129. Hordeum Zeocritou, Lin. S. P. 125. Sprat barley. Battledore barley.

Cultivated, but not commonly.

Spike compressed, ovate, lanceolate; beard terminal, sometimes more than three times as long as the spike.

3. Zeocriton murinum.

Wall barley.

Flourets three; spathelle of the intermediate flowret linear, lanceolate, ciliated; spathelles of the outer flowrets bristled, rough; sheaths smooth.

Gramen secalinum, Secale sylvestre, Raii Syn. 391, 1; Ger. em. 73. Hordeum spurium vulgare, Park. 1147, Hordeum murinum, Lin. S. P. 125.

Triticum murale, Salis. Prod. 27. Zeocriton murinum, Palis. de Beauvois. Way bennett. Wild Rye. Mouse barley.

Ruins and waysides; annual; the whole summer.

Culms many, a foot long, erect, bent at bottom, leafy; leaves light green, rough; sheaths nearly as long as the leaves, rather bellied, very bald; stipula very short; spike about 3 in. long.

4. Zeocriton secalinum.

Rye barley.

Flowrets three; side-flowrets with short aristæ; spathelles of all the flowrets setaceous, rough; locustæ smooth; sheaths smooth.

Gramen secalinum, Raii Syn. 392; Ger. em. 29 \*. Gramen secalinum majus et minus, Park. 1144, Hordeum nodosum, Lin. S. P. 126. Hordeum murinum B, Lin. S. P. 126, Hordeum pratense, Huds. Fl. Ang. 56, Hordeum secalinum, Willd. S. P. 1, 45. Zeocriton secalinum, Pal. de Beauv. Tall meadow rie-grass.

Meadows and pastures; perennial; June.

Culm 18 in. high, erect, slender, leafy below, naked above; leaves spread, acute, roughish; sheaths a little bellied; ligula very small; spike short, narrow; setæ short.

5. Zeocriton maritimum. Sea barley. Spathelles rough, inner spathelle of the lateral flowrets semilanceolate; the rest setaceous; leaves flat, soft.

Gramen secalinum palustre et maritimum, Raii Syn. 392, 3. Hordeum maritimum, With. Bot. Ar. 172. Hordeum marinum, Huds. Fl. Arg. 57. Zeocriton maritimum, Pal. de Beauvois.

Squirrel-tail grass. Marsh rye-grass.

Grass lands by the sea; annual; June, July.

Leaves rather glaucous; locustæ pyramidal, compact; setæ long, stiff, and strongly barbed.

#### V. 46. SECALE. Pliny.

Rye.

Locusta 1 sessile in each tooth of the rachis, 2 or 3-flowered, 2 lower fertile, sessile, opposite, uppermost abortive; spathelles subulate, opposite, not notched, shorter than the glumes; lower spathellule not notched, ending in a very long bristle; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule obovate, not notched, pilose; ovary bearded; styles 2; stigmata feathered; cariopsis husked, furrowed. - Rachis jointed, toothed, spiked; spike simple; locustæ crowded, imbricate.

Secale cereale.

Harvest rye.

Outer spathellule prickly, ciliated,

Secale, Raii Syn. 388, 1; Ger. em. 68.

Secale vulgatius, Park. 1128. Secale cereale, L. S. P. 124.

Triticum cereale, Salis. Prod. 27.

Cultivated in fields; annual; sown in autumn, for bread either alone, or mixed with wheat to form meslin bread, not drying so soon as wheat bread: and still more for fermentation, and the manufacture of rye, malt, or cornspirit. The straw is split, and plaited into women's hats, &c.

Root fibrous; culm above naked, smooth, erect; leaves erect; sheaths long, smooth; ligula very short; spike erect;

locustæ glaucous, smooth.

β. compositum. Spike branching.

y. vernum. Spike small, slender; plant small,

Secale vernum seu minus, Raii Syn. 388, 2. Secale æstivum seu minus, Park. 1129.

Sown in the spring.

#### VI. 47. ELYMUS. Micheli.

Lymegrass.

Locustæ 2 or more in each tooth of the rachis, 3 to 9-flowered; spathelles in pairs nearly equal; lower spathellule not notched, bristled; bristle sometimes very short; upper spathellule 2-cut, toothed; lodicule ovate, whole, hairy; ovary bearded; stigmata feathered; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—Rachis jointed, toothed, spiked; spike simple; locustæ crowded.

## a. Locusta more than 2-flowered. Elymus.

1. Elymus arenarius.

Spike erect, close; locustæ mostly 3-flowered, downy; in two rows in the top and bottom of the spike, in three in the middle; scarcely shorter than the ciliated glume; flowrets awnless; leaves involute, stiff.

Elymus arenarius, Lin. S. P. 122. Hordenn villosum, Mænch Meth. 199.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; July.

Root creeping; culm 4 feet high, upright, stiff; leaves upright, firm, glaucous; ligula very short, crenulate; spike about 7 in. long, subcompressed, closely set.

2. Elymus geniculatus.

Spike loose, first erect, afterward bent and drooping; locustæ 3 or 4-flowered, pubescent, lower ones remote; spathelles, short, smooth; leaves involute, stiff.

Elymus geniculatus, Curtis Br. Gr. 46.

Culm 6 feet high, slender; leaves very narrow; spike 18 in. to 2 feet long, flowrets remote, so that the rachis is visible, the lower flowrets at a great distance from one another; rachis bent twice, so that the tip hangs perpendicularly down; spathelles half as long again as the locustæ, smooth; locustæ 4-flowered.

#### b. Locustæ 2-flowered. Cuvieria.

3. Elymus? europæus. Europe lymegrass. Spike erect; locustæ in threes, 1 or 2-flowered, bearded, rough; spathelles linear, awlshape, bearded, as long as the locustæ; leaves flat, smooth; sheath hairy.

Gramen secalinum majus sylvaticum, Raii Syn. 392, 3. Gramen secalinum maximum, Park. 1144.

Elymus europæus, Lin. Mant. 35.

Hordeum sylvaticum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 57. Triticum sylvaticum, Salisb. Prod. 27.

Secale villosum, Huds. Fl. ed. 1, 46.

Cuvieria Europæa, Kæl. Gram. 328.

Great wood rye-grass.

Woods on chalky soils; perennial; June.

Culm erect, 2 feet high, striated, bald, leafy at bottom; leaves spreading; sheaths ribbed, rather bellied; ligula small, crenulate; spike about 2 in. long, blunt, close set; flowrets mostly perfect, bearded; beards twice as long as the flowret; locustæ subpedicelled, twoflowered, often only oneflowered, as long as the spathelles.

VII. 48. LOLIUM. Pliny.

Darnel.

Locustæ sessile, 1-glumed; terminal locusta 2-glumed; glumes opposite; lower spathelle pointed at the tip, or with a bristle; upper spathelle membranous, 2-cut, toothed; lodicule 2-teethed; teeth unequal; ovary rather 3-sided; stigmata feathered; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—Rachis jointed, toothed, spiked; spike compound.

1. Lolium perenne. Lasting darnel. Spike beardless; locustæ longer than the glume; root perennial.

Lolium q. Gramen Ioliaceum, angustiore folio et spica, Raii Syn. 395, 2. Lolium rubrum, Ger. em. 78.

Lolium rubrum, sive Phœnix, Park. 1145.

Lolium perenne, Lin. S. P. 122. Ray-grass. Red darnel. Crap.

Meadows, pathsides, and cultivated; perennial; June. Culm a foot high; leaves deep green; spike nearly erect,

2-rowed, compressed; rachis bent alternately to take in the locustæ; locustæ alternate, erect, ovate, compressed, manyflowered; glume of one spathelle, lanceolate, not bearded, smooth, sometimes viviparous.

Locustæ few-flowered. B. tenue.

Lolium tenue, Lin. S. P. 122.

Leaves and spike thin; locustæ 3 or 4-flowered, not much compressed, yet longer than the glume.

In barren soils.

y. paniculatum. Spike branched at bottom.

Lolium q. Gramen Ioliaceum paniculatum; Raii Syn. 395, 3. Phænix multiplici spicata panicula, Park. 1146.

- Spike compound, very short, 7 to δ. compositum. 9-flowered, compressed, crowded.
  - E. viviparum. Glume and glumelle changed into leaves.
  - ¿. purpurascens. Locustæ purplish green.

2. Lolium temulentum.

Intoxicating darnel.

Spike bearded; locustæ smaller than the glume; root annual; culm rough above.

Lolium album, Raii Syn. 395, 1; Ger. em. 78; Park. 1145.

Lolium temulentum, Lin. S. P. 122. Lolium annuum, Lamarck Fl. Franc.

Crachalia temulenta, Schrank Fl. Bat. 255.

Bromus temulentus, Bern. Erford. 49.

Bearded darnel.

Corn-fields and among flax; annual; June.

Culm erect, 2 feet high, very bald below, but rough above; leaves rough; ligula very short, blunt, crenulate; spike erect, large; rachis rough; flowrets many, awned a little below the tip; awn twice as long as the flowret.

Seeds ground with bread-corn produce headach and vertigo, if the bread is eaten hot; malted with barley, and made into malt-liquor it renders the liquor very intoxicative: if eaten by itself, or with but a little wheat-flour, it is even deleterious.

3. Lolium arvense.

Corn darnel.

Spikes mostly awnless; locustæ and glumes of equal length; root annual.

Lolium arvense, With. 168.

Lolium temulentum, Huds. Fl. Ang. 55.

Lolium annuum, Bern. Erford. 1801.

White darnel.

Fields; annual; July.

Culm and rachis entirely bald; leaves bald, but sometimes rough at top; glume mostly of one spathelle, sometimes of two; locustæ rather longer than the glume; flowret apparently awnless; awns extremely short.

# VIII. 49. AGROPYRUM. Gærtner. Wheatgrass.

Locustæ sessile or with short footstalks; glume 3 to 9-flowered, acute, not notched, opposite, shorter than the flowret; lower spathellule not notched, sometimes toothed; bristled; bristles sometimes very short or none; upper spathellule nicked or 2-cut, toothed; lodicule ovate, not nicked, hairy; ovary smooth; stigmata feathered; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—Rachis jointed, toothed, spiked; spike compound.

1. Agropyrum junceum. Rush wheatgrass. Glume mostly 9-ribbed, blunt, 4 or 5-flowered; flowret awnless; rachis smooth; root creeping.

Gramen caninum, q. Gramen maritimum, spica loliacea, foliis pungentibus Plukenet, Raii Syn. 391, 4.

Triticum junceum, Lin. S. P. 128.

Triticum glaucum, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1662.

Bromus truncatus, Scopoli Fl. Carn. 121. Agropyrum junceum, Pal. de Beauvois.

Sea-shores, on the sands; perennial; July.

Root creeping; culm purplish at bottom, naked top and bottom, leafy in the middle; leaves glaucous, very smooth underneath, rough on the upper face; ligulæ very short; spike upright, 1 inch long; spathelles boatshape, furrowed. blunt.

β. crassum. Leaves less acute, convolute; spike thick. Gramen caninum q. Gramen Ioliaceum supinum, spica crassiore Tournefortii, Raii Syn. 391, 5.

Spike leafy. y. foliosum.

Gramen caninum maritimum, spica foliacea, Raii Syn. 391, 6.

2. Agropyrum caninum. Dogs' wheatgrass. Glume with a short awn, 3 to 5-ribbed, mostly 5-flowered; flowrets bearded; root fibrous, perennial.

Gramen caninum aristatum, radice non repente, sylvaticum, Raii Syn.

390, 2.

Elymus caninus, Lin. S. P. 124. Triticum caninum, Huds. Fl. Ang. 58. Festuca nutans, Moench Meth. 191. Agropyrum caninum, Pal. de Beauvois. Bearded dog-grass.

Woods and hedges in chalky soils; perennial; July. Root not creeping; culm 2 feet high; leaves ribbed, green, rough on both faces; sheaths smooth; ligula very short; spike 3 or 4 in. long, rather upright, then drooping, loose; lower locustæ often double, the rest alternate; spathelles equal, 3 or 5-ribbed, opposite; awns purplish, as

long as the spathelle, or longer; spathellules ciliate.

3. Agropyrum cristatum. Crested wheatgrass. Glume 3 to 5-flowered, awned; locustæ lanceolate, imbricate; *culm* pubescent.

Triticum cristatum, Schreb. Gram. 12. Bromus cristatus, Lestib. Anvers. 339. Agropyrum cristatum, Ræm. Sys. Veg. 758.

Rocks by sea-side; perennial; July, August.

Root creeping; culm upright, 18 in. high, procumbent at bottom, and taking root; leaves erect, close, striated; sheaths smooth; ligula short, truncate; rachis white, alternately toothed; locustæ compressed; pale green, 3 to 5-flowered; spathelles with short awns; spathellules 5-ribbed; flowrets crowded so as to depress each other.

4. Agropyrum pungens. Pricking wheatgrass.

Spike continued; rachis hispid; locustæ alternate 2-rowed; spathelles equal, acute, 5 to 7-ribbed; spathellules very short, mucronate; leaves flat at bottom, edge convolute at top, rather stiff, pungent; root creeping.

Gramen caninum maritimum spica triticea, Raii Syn. 390, 3.

Triticum repens y, Smith Fl. Brit. 1, 158.

Triticum pungens, Lamarck Fl. Fr. Supp. 1662. Agropyrum pungens, Ræm. Sys. Veg.

Sea-side.

Root creeping; leaves flat, apex rolled, smooth or hairy.

5. Agropyrum repens. Creeping wheatgrass. Root creeping, white, jointed, soboliferous; locustæ oblong, mostly 4-flowered; spathelles awnless; spathellules mucronated, as long as the spathelles.

Gramen caninum q. Gramen spica triticea repens vulgare, caninum dic-

tum, Raii Syn. 390, 1.

Gramen caninum, Ger. em. 23.

Gramen caninum vulgatius, Park. 1173,

Gramen of the medical writers.
Triticum repens, Lin. S. P. 121.
Bromus glaber, Scop. Carn. 1, 84.

Triticum arvense, Schreber.

Triticum infestum, Salis. Prod. 27. Agropyrum arvense, Ræmer Sys. Veg. 754. Dogs grass. Couch grass. Quitch grass.

Fields and gardens; perennial; July to August.

Root creeping; culm erect, 2 feet high, slender, leafy; leaves very spreading, nearly 1-rowed, rough on the upper surface and edge; spike rather erect, 2 to 3 in. long; locustæ small; spathelles often awned; awns of different

lengths.

Root sweet, used as food for horses in many countries, also for man in time of scarcity, or medicinally as a demulcent and aperient, has also been proposed as a saccharine matter for brewing; but being a troublesome weed in gardens is mostly burnt; leaves eaten by dogs as an emetic, probably acting mechanically.

β. subulatum. Locustæ oblong, mostly 6-flowered; spathelles awlshape; spathellules mucronate, longer than the spathelles.

Triticum subulatum, Schreber.

γ. dumetorum. Locustæ either single, in pairs or in threes, oblong, 5 or 6-flowered; spathelles and spathellules awned; awns not a line long.

Triticum dumetorum, Schreber.

Triticum repens 3, With. Bot. Arr. 1, 229.

Pl. end. ph.

8. Leersianum. Locustæ oblong, mostly 5-flowered; spathelles and spathellules awned; awns twice the length of the spathelle.

Triticum Leersianum, Schreber. Triticum repens, Fl. Dan. 748. Triticum sepinum, Thuill. Fl. Par. 67.

### 50. TRITICUM. Pliny.

Wheat:

Locusta 1 sessile in each tooth of the rachis, 3 or 4-flowered; 2 lower flowerets sessile, opposite, fertile; uppermost often abortive; spathelles broad, boatshaped, nearly equal, opposite, toothed, ending in a short bristle; spathelinles lower, toothed, ending in a short bristle; upper slightly nicked; lodicule ovate, not notched, hairy; ovary bearded at the tip; style 2-parted; stigmata feathered; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—Rachis toothed, jointed, spiked; spike simple; locustæ crowded, imbricate.

Faring of the seed is in general use as food for mankind, very nutritious on account of the gluten which it contains, and which is in greater proportion in the wheats grown in warm countries than in cold; seed used for the manufacture of starch, and it is malted and fermented into a kind of beer called mum; husks of the seeds used as a food for horses and swine; straw cut into chaff given to horses as a

mechanical stimulus to the appetite.

a. Cariopsis free; rachis flexible; glume coriaceous.

1. Triticum æstivum.

Summer wheat.

Spike parallel. compressed, bristled; glumes glabrous, bristled, truncated; base contracted, plaited; bristle from the base, obtuse, very short.

Triticum æstivum, Raii Syn. 387, 6 \*; Lin. S. P. 126,

Triticum trimestre, Park. 1121.

Triticum vulgare, Vill. Delph. 2, 153. Triticum segetale, Salis. Prod. 27.

Triticum vulgare a, Willd. Hort. Berol. 1, 135.

Triticum sativum, Lam. Enc. Meth. 2, 554.

Cultivated in fields; annual; sown in spring.

Culm erect, many, glabrous; leaves flat; sheath round, smooth; ligula truncated; spike subquadrate; locusta smooth.

- $\beta$ . album. Spike white; cariopsides white.
- y. albo-rubrum. Spike white; cariopsides red.
- 8. rubro-album. Spike red; cariopsides white.
- s. rubrum. Spike red; cariopsides red.

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2. Triticum compositum. Manyeared wheat.

Spike compound; locusta 3-flowered, turgid, ventricose, roundish, imbricate, bristled; uppermost flowret barren, awnless.

Triticum spica multiplici, Raii Syn. 387, 6; Ger. em. 66; Park. 1120, 4. Triticum compositum, Lin. Suppl. 115.

Egyptian wheat.

Cultivated in fields; annual;

Culm not hollow at top; leaves smooth, flaccid; spike thick, less 2-rowed than summer-wheat, mostly villose, bristled; bristle long, coloured.

3. Triticum turgidum.

Turgid wheat.

Spike parallel, compressed; locusta 4-flowered, ventricose, pubescent, imbricate, bristled; uppermost flowret barren; glumes obtuse.

Triticum aristatum spica maxima cinericea, glumis hirsutis, Raii Syn.

387, 4.

Triticum turgidum, L. S. P. 126.

Duckbill wheat. Square gray wheat. Gray pollard wheat.

Cultivated in fields.

Leaves smooth; locusta very turgid, velvety, villose, purplish; bristle red, shining.

β. submuticum. Glumes awned; awns short.

y. aristatum. Glumes awned; awns as long as the spike.
Triticum spica villosa quadrata longiore aristis munitum, Raii Syn. 387, 3 \*.

Triticum lucidum, Park. 1120.

Triticum aristis circumvallatum, Ger. em. 66. Cone wheat. Normandy wheat. Red wheat.

4. Triticum hybernum.

Winter wheat.

Spikes parallel, compressed, nearly awnless; glumes gibbous, truncated, mucronate; base contracted, plaited; rib obtuse, prominent.

Triticum spica mutica, Raii Syn. 386, 1; Ger. em. 65; Park. 1120.

Triticum hybernum, Lin. S. P. 126. Triticum segetale, var. Salisb. Prod. 27.

Triticum vulgare &, Willd. Hort. Berol. 135.

Triticum sativum  $\beta$ , Lam. Enc. Meth. 554.

Cultivated in fields; sown in autumn, and reaped the following year.

β. aristatum. Spikes bristled.

Triticum aristis circumvallatum, granis et spica rubescentibus, glumis lævibus et splendentibus, Raii Syn. 387, 2.

Red-eared bearded wheat.

b. Cariopsis free; rachis flexible; glume leaflike.

5. Triticum? Polonicum. Polish wheat. Spike irregular; locusta 3 or 4-flowered, ventricose,

rough, imbricate; awn long; 2 intermediate flowrets barren, awnless; glumes unequal, ciliated.

Triticum majus longiore grano glumis foliaceis incluso, seu T. Poloniæ dictum, Raii Syn. 387, 5.

Triticum Polonicum, Lin. S. P. 478. Triticum glaucum, Moench Method.

Spike irregular, grey; locusta 3 to 5-flowered, long; awns very long; spathelles long; outer spathellule double the length of the inner; cariopsis long; apex pubescent.

c. Cariopsis husky; rachis brittle; spike obtusely compressed.

6. Triticum monococcum. One-seeded wheat. Spike simple, compressed; locusta 2-flowered, ventricose, imbricate, 1-seeded; awn of the fertile flowret long; apex of the glume 3-toothed; rachis bearded; barren flowret awnless.

Briza monococcos, Ger. em. 73. Zea monoccos aristis munita, Park. 1124. Triticum monococcum, Lin. S. P. Brant barley. St. Peter's corn.

Cultivated in fields; annual; sown in autumn.

Culm 1 or 2 feet high: leaves ciliated: ligula toothed; spike like rye, white, very smooth, margin of the rachis pubescent; locusta shining.

β. rubrum. Spike pale red, pubescent.

d. Cariopsis husked; rachis brittle; spike parallelly compressed.

7. Triticum spelta. Spelt wheat. Spike simple, compressed; locusta 3-flowered, ventricose, rough, bristled; middle flowret barren, awnless; glumes obtuse; margin of the rachis very smooth.

Triticum amyleum, Ger. em. 69. Olyra, Park. 1126. Zea verna, Raii Hist. 1243. Triticum spelta, Lin. S. P. 127. Starch corn.

Cultivated in fields; annual; sown in spring.

Culm short, pubescent; leaves woolly; spike slender, long, 2-rowed, smooth.

β. muticum. Spike awnless.

Zea, sive Spelta, Ger. em. 69. Zea dicoccos spica mutica, Park. 1124. Spelt corn.

B. Chlorideæ. Rachis spiked; locustæ solitary, rarely many-flowered, upper-flowret abortive, 2-formed; glumes keeled, not opposite; lower spathellule very often awned, rarely awnless, upper 2-keeled; styles 2.

#### X. 51. CYNODON. Richard.

Dogstoth .

Spathelles alternate, half 2-flowered, membranaceous, persisting, shorter than the flowrets; glumelle awnless; upper spathellule 2-cut, toothed; rudiment of the abortive flower pedicelled, smooth, clavate; lodicule obtuse, truncated; stigmata aspergilliform; cariopsis not furrowed; spike digitate; locustæ 4 or 5, filiform, simple, slender, unilateral, in a single row.

Cynodon sarmentosum.

Creeping Dogstooth.

Runners creeping; spike digitate, spreading, inner base villose; locustæ single, sessile; glumes very spreading, rough; edge of the leaves ciliated.

Gramen Dactylon q. Gramen repens cum panicula graminis Mannæ, Raii Syn. 399, 1.

Gramen Canarium ischæmi paniculis, Park. 1179. Gramen dactyloides radice repente, Ger. em. 28.

Panicum dactylon, Lin. S. P. 85. Digitaria littoralis, Salisb. Prod. 10. Digitaria dactylon, Scop. Carn. 73.

Paspalum dactylon, Lam. Ench. Meth. 5, 32. Digitaria stolonifera, Schrad. Germ. 1, 165.

Fibichia umbellata, Koel. Gram. 309.

Cynodon dactylon sarmentosum, Per. Syn. 1,85.

Creeping cocksfoot grass.

Sandy sea-shore; perennial; July, August.

Root sarmentose, jointed; runners prostrate, many; culm ascending, 9 in. long; leaves short, glaucous, spreading, slightly 5-ribbed, edge scariose, back hirsute; sheaths hirsute; ligula pilose; spike filiform, spreading, purplish.

C. Bromer. Rachis panicled; locusta solitary, 1, 2, or many-flowered; glumes keeled; glumelles of the same consistence as the glumes; lower spathellule concave or carinate, awned or awnless; upper 2-keeled; styles 2.

XI. 52. SCLEROCHLOA. Beauvois. Spraygrass.

Spathelles parallel, unequal, 3 to 5-flowered, obtuse, shorter than the flowrets; lower spathetlile cordately nicked, obtuse; upper not nicked; lodicule nicked? ovary beaked; stigmata feathered; cariopsis free, furrowed? beaked, beak 2-cut; rachis panicled or spiked; locustæ 2-rowed, sessile, hermaphrodite.

Procumbent spray-grass. Sclerochloa procumbens. Panicle lanceolate, contracted, unilateral, rough; rachis round; locustæ 3, 4, or 5-flowered; flowrets bluntly ribbed.

Poa procumbens, Curtis Lond. 11. Poa rupestris, With, 146, 126. Sclerochloa procumbens, Pal. de Beauvois.

Inundated sea-rocks and ruins; annual; July, August. Root fibrous, tufted; culm prostrate, mostly 6 in. long; leaves glaucous, very long sheathed, broad, acute, flat, acutely ribbed, rather rough; ligula torn; panicle stiff; locusta lanceolate, glaucous; spathelles obtuse, very unequal, keeled, outer 5-ribbed; spathellules linear, 5-ribbed, apex membranaceous, torn, inner ciliated.

XII. 53. MEGASTACHYA. Beauvois. Ferngrass.

Spathelles alternate, 5 to 20-flowered; shorter than the flowrets; lower spathellule nicked, mucronate between the teeth; upper 2-cut, toothed; stigmata villose; cariopsis free, not furrowed; panicle compound; locusta long, pedicelled; flowrets 2-rowed, imbricate, hermaphrodite.

Megastachya rigida. Stiff ferngrass. Panicle 2-ranked, 1-rowed, contracted, stiff, smooth; Megastachya rigida. locusta linear, acute, 5 to 11-flowered; rachis margined; spathellules free, obsoletely 5-ribbed; root fibrous.

Gramen pratense q. Gramen exille duriusculum in muris et aridis proveniens, Rail Syn. 410, 8.

Gramen minus duriusculum, Ger. em. 4. Gramen panicula multiplica, Park. 1157. Poa rigida, Lin. S. P. 101. Megastachya iigida, Pal. de Beauv. 74. Small hard grass.

Dry sandy places and walls; annual; June, July.

Culm many, 1 to 6 in. high, erect, stiff, rather compressed, smooth; leaves slender, acute, short, often convolute; sheath shining, bluish red; ligula short, obtuse, torn; panicle deep green, or purplish; peduncle short, alternate, 2-rowed; spathelles very slender, acute; spathellules very smooth, outer obsoletely 3 to 5-ribbed.

β. maritima. Culm prostrate, thick, stiff, glaucous, small. Triticum maritimum, Wulf in Jacq. Collect. 3, 34.

54. POA. Theophrastus. Meadow grass.

Spathelles alternate, 2 to 20-flowered, shorter than the floscules; glumelles sometimes joined at the base with wool; lower spathellule awnless; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule obtuse, not notched, smooth; stamens 2 or 3; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villose; cariopsis free, furrowed; panicle compound, more or less branchy and effused.

a. Locustæ very smooth; spathellules obtuse.

1. Poa aquatica. Water meadow-grass.

Panicle equal, erect, very large, much branched; locustæ linear, 5 to 9-flowered; glumelles free at the base, 7-ribbed; leaves very broad, base spotted; root creeping.

Gramen pratense q. Gramen aquaticum majus, Raii Syn. 411, 13. Poa aquatica, Lin. S. P. 98. Poa altissima, Moench Meth. 185.

Reed meadow-grass.

Marshes and banks of rivers; perennial; June and July. Culm thick, smooth, bald, 6 feet high, erect, compressed, 2-edged; leaves ensiform, smooth; base having 2 or 3 angular spots; sheaths smooth, bald; ligula truncated; panicle obtuse; peduncle very long, rough; glume all white; locustæ green and purple.

β. vivipara. Flowers viviparous.

2. Poa maritima. Sea meadow-grass. Panicle equal, branchy, or rather spreading, becoming contracted; locustæ 5 to 12-flowered, roundish; flowrets distant, obtuse, obsoletely 5-ribbed; culm ascending; root creeping.

Gramen pratense q. Gramen paniculatum maritimum vulgatissimum,

Raii Syn. 409, 6.

Poa arundinacea, Mænch Meth. 186. Poa maritima, Hudson Fl. Angl. 42.

Sandy shores; perennial; July.

Culm decumbent at bottom, I foot high, very smooth, round, leafy; leaves involute, glaucous; ligula obtuse; panicle erect; peduncles slightly flexuous, first spreading, then erect becoming divaricated; locustæ purplish.

Loose-flowered meadowgrass. 3. Poa distans. Panicle equal, becoming divaricated; fruit-bearing branches deflexed; locustæ 4 to 6-flowered, roundish; flowrets distant, very obtuse, obsoletely 5-ribbed; culm ascending; rost fibrous.

Aira aquatica β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 34. Poa salina? Pollich. vi. 89. Poa retroflexa, Curt. Lond. 6, 1. Poa distans, Lin. Mant. 32. Reflexed meadow-grass.

Sandy fields near the sea; perennial; July. Culms many, 18 inches high, leafy, smooth; leaves longly sheathed, smooth, flat; radical leaves slightly involute; ligula obtuse; panicle erect; locusta green, or green and purple; lower spathelle 1-ribbed; upper 3-ribbed.

β. glauca. Glaucous, very stiff. Salt marshes.

b. Locustæ pubescent; ligula truncated, or nearly wanting.

4. Poa nemoralis. Grove meadow-grass. Panicle long, few-flowered, drooping; locustæ 2 or 3-flowered, pale, ovate, small, as long as the glumes; glumes acute; glumelles acute, free, subvenose; leaves flat, plaited at bottom; culm weak.

Poa nemoralis, Lin. S. P. 102.

Poa angustifolia \( \beta \), Huds. Fl. Angl. 41.

Poa nemoralis vulgaris, Gaudin Agr. Helv. 179.

Woods; perennial; June.

Root slightly creeping, tufted; culm light green, 18 in. long, slender, smooth; leaves flat, slender, base pleated; sheaths shortish, smooth; panicle slender; peduncles in pairs or threes; locustæ green; spathelles nearly equal, very acute, 3-ribbed.

Stiffish meadow-grass. 5. Poa firmula. Panicle pyramidical, many-flowered, erect; locustæ 2 or 3-flowered, slightly coloured, ovate, longer than the glumes; glumes acute; glumelles acute, free, subvenose; leaves flat, plaited at bottom; culm firm.

Poa nemoralis  $\beta$ , Smith Flor. Brit. 106. Poa angustifolia  $\alpha$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 40.

Poa pratensis 2, With, Bot. Arr. 142. Poa nemoralis, Vill. Delph. 2, 129.

Poa nemoralis firmula, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 181.

Woods; perennial; June, July.

Culm erect, 2 feet high, naked above; panicle spreading; peduncles nearly verticillate, branchy, naked below.

6. Poa glauca. Seagreen meadow-grass. Panicle spikeshaped, straight, few-flowered; locustæ 2 or 3-flowered, coloured, much longer than the glumes; glumes acute; glumelles obtuse, villose; leaves flat, plaited at bottom; culm stiff, in bundles.

Poa glauca, Smith Flor. Brit. 1388.

Poa nemoralis glauca, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 182. Mountains; perennial; June, July.

Root tufted; culms many, 2 feet high, smooth, leafy below, compressed; leaves flat, slender; sheath almost as long as the leaves; ligula very short, crenate; panicle almost 1-sided; peduncles short, 1 to 2-flowered, adpressed, in pairs or threes; locustæ ovate, small, violet, scarcely ribbed.

7. Poa cæsia. Gray meadow-grass.

Panicle pyramidical, many-flowered; locustæ 4 or 5-flowered, elliptical, acute, coloured, larger than the glumes; glumes acute; glumelles constricted or free; leaves and culm glaucous.

Poa cæsia, Smith Fl. Brit. 103.

Poa glauca, Poiret Ench. Meth. 5, 78.

Poa nemoralis cæsia, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 184.

Mountains; perennial; June, July.

Root fibrous, tufted; herb glaucous; culm 1 foot high, erect, round, striated, above naked; leaves flat; sheath round, keeled; ligula short, lanccolate, torn; panicle erect, diffused; peduncles nearly verticillate, branchy; locustæ ovate, erect, glaucous, and purple.

# c. Locustie pubescent; glumelles free at bottom.

8. Poa annua.

Panicle 1-sided; peduncles in pairs, divaricated; locustæ oblong, ovate, 5 to 7-flowered; ligulæ short, obtuse; culm oblique, slightly compressed; root fibrous, annual.

Gramen pratense minus seu vulgatissimum, Raii Syn. 408. Gramen pratense minimum album et rubrum, Park. 1156. Poa annua, Lin. S. P. 99. Fields, pastures, and roadsides; annual; all the year.

Culm ascending, 9 in. long, leafy; leaves 2-rowed, spreading, flat, flaccid, obtuse; sheaths light green, compressed; panicle erect, smooth; peduncles slightly branched; locustae compressed, white and green, with short footstalks; spathelles carinate, acute, edge scariose, upper 3-ribbed, lower 1-ribbed; outer spathellule 5-ribbed, obtuse, edge scariose.

- β. rubra. Locustæ variegated with purple, white, and green.
  - y. vivipara. Panicle viviparous.
  - 8. crispa. Leaves transversely crisp and waved.
- 9. Poa alpina.

  Panicle equal, diffused; peduncles in pairs, many-flowered; locustæ ovate, 5 or o-flowered; lower ligulæ truncated, very short; upper lanceolate; culm round, ascending, shining; root fibrous, perennial.

Poa pratense β, Huds. Fl. Angl. 39. Poa brizoides, Wohllenb. Suppl. 5. Poa Alpina, Lin. S. P. 99. Poa Badensis, Willd. Sp. Pl. 92. Poa glomerata, Knapp Gram.

Alpine meadows; perennial; July.

Culm 18 in. high, erect, with 2 or 3 knots, naked above, purple; radical leaves many, spreading, flat, glaucous beneath, obtuse; sheaths short; stem leaves 2 or 3, short; sheaths very long; panicle broad, short, roundish; locustæ compressed, green, violet, and yellow; lower spathelle 3-ribbed; outer spathellule obsoletely 5-ribbed, acute; edge scariose.

β. vivipara. Spikelet vegetating. Poa vivipara, Lin. S. P. 99.

- y.? glomerata. Tall; leaves long, flaccid; panicle clustered, many-flowered; locustæ pubescent.
  - d. Glumelle connected at the base with wool; culm bulbose at the base.
- 10. Poa bulbosa. Bulbose meadow-grass. Panicle ovate, almost 1-sided; peduncles mostly in pairs; locustæ ovate, lanceolate, turgid, 4 or 5-flowered; ligula elongated, acute; culm bulbose at bottom.

Poa bulhosa, Lin. S. P. 102,  $\alpha$  et  $\gamma$ .

Sandy fields and pastures near the sea; peren.; Apr. May.

Root fibrous; culm 12 in. high, erect, smooth, round; leaves short, flat; radical very slender, convolute; uppermost very short; sheaths very long, smooth, angular; panicles slender, spreading before flowering, and afterwards contracted; peduncles usually in pairs, rarely solitary or ternate; locustæ glaucous, purple and white, large.

Viviparous, panicle large; sheaths roughish. ? β. vivipara.

Poa crispa, Thuil. Paris. 45.

Poa prolifera, Schmidt in Mayer Phys. Sam. 1, 188.

May, June.

e. Locustæ pubescent; glumes connected at the base with wool; peduncles in pairs; culm not bulbose.

Loose meadow-grass. 11. Poa laxa.

Panicle subracemose; apex drooping, flexuous; peduncles few-flowered; locustæ broad, ovate, pubescent, 2 or 3-flowered; spathelles free or connected; ligula long, acute; culm erect, compressed; root fibrous.

Poa laxa, Willd. S. Pl. 1, 386. Poa flexuosa, Smith Flor. Brit. 99. Poa elegans, De Cand. Fl. Fr. 1615.

Alpine mountains; perennial; July.

Root tufted; culm many, smooth, 6 in. high, slightly glaucous; leaves flat, slender, acute; sheaths long, dilated below, very smooth, coloured; panicle contracted; locustæ broad, oval, green, white, and violet; glumes nearly as long as the flowrets.

B. vivipara. Flowrets viviparous; locusta 2-flowered.

12. Poa compressa. Squeezed meadow-grass. Panicle contracted, 1-sided; peduncles many-flowered, ligula short, very obtuse; locustæ lanceolate, 3 to 9-flowered, pubescent; spathelles connected; culm ascending, compressed; root creeping.

Gramen pratense paniculatum medium Tournefort, Raii Syn. 409, 5. Poa compressa, Lin. S. P. 101. Poa muralis, Web. Werth. 114.

Walls and dry pastures; perennial; July, August.

Root jointed; culm rooting, leafy, erect above, naked; leaves flat, short, rather glaucous; sheaths smooth, 2-edged; ligula exserted; paniele oblong; peduncles sometimes semiverticillate, branchy, short; locustæ green and purple.

B. erecta. Culm erect; paniele large, very branchy. Gardens.

f. Locustæ pubescent. Glumelles connected with hairs at the base; peduncles mostly semiverticillate.

13. Poa trivialis. Wayside meadow-grass. Panicle pyramidical, diffuse; locustæ ovate, 3 to 4-flowered, black green; glumelles pubescent at bottom; leaves all flat, rough; sheaths and culm rough; ligula long, acute; root fibrous.

Gramen pratense paniculatum medium C. Bauhin, Raii Syn. 409, 2.

Poa trivialis, Lin. S. P. 99. Poa pratensis, Roth Germ. 2, 1, 113.

Poa scabra, Koel. Gram. 161; Chr. Gram. 8, 72.

Poa dubia, Leers Herb. 28.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May, October.

Culm rooting at the base, decumbent, weak, 2 feet high; leaves erect, flat, flaccid; sheaths pale green; panicle large, erect, very spreading; peduncles many-flowered; locustæ small, rather obtuse.

Poa setacea. Bristly meadow-grass.

Panicle pyramidical, diffused; locust@ovate, 2 or 3-flowered, dark green; glumelles pubescent at bottom; lower leaves involute, setaceous, rough; culm and sheaths rough; ligula long, acute; root fibrous.

Poa setacea, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 34. Poa trivialis; var. Huds. ed. 2, 210.

Dry sandy places; perennial; June, September.

Culms decumbent at bottom, 18 inches high, round; leaves not broader than the sheath; sheaths slightly compressed.

Field meadow-grass. 15. Poa pratense.

Panicle pyramidical, very spreading; locustæ ovate, 3 or 4-flowered, variegated; leaves all flat, smooth, the upper much shorter than the sheaths; sheaths smooth; ligula abbreviated, truncated; root creeping.

Gramen pratense paniculatum majus latiore folio, Raii Syn. 409, 3. Poa pratensis, Lin. S. P. 99.

Poa pratensis vulgaris, Gaudin Agr. Helv. 212.

Meadows; perennial; May and June.

Root creeping, shoot-bearing; culm erect, smooth, round, 2 feet high; leaves obtuse, spreading; panicle becoming divaricated; locustæ numerous, green and white.

16. Poa angustifolia. Narrow-leaved meadow-grass. Panicle pyramidical, very spreading; locustæ ovate, 3 or 4-flowered, slightly coloured; radical leaves very long, slender, roughish; culm and sheaths smooth; ligula short, truncated; root creeping.

Poa angustifolia, Lin. S. P. 99.

Poa pratense angustifolia, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 214.

Poa pratense &, Smith Flor. Brit. 105.

Fields and meadows; perennial; May and June.

Culm erect, smooth, 18 inches high; radical leaves 2 or 3-bundled, flat, very slender, long; stem leaves short, broad, both light green; panicle becoming divaricated, smaller than poa pratensis; spathelle green, or green and white.

17. Poa strigosa. Stiff meadow-grass. Panicle contracted, almost spike-shaped; locustæ ovate, 3-flowered, coloured; leaves slender, glaucous, becoming convolute; sheath and culm smooth; ligula short, truncated; root creeping.

Poa strigosa, Hoff. Germ. 111,44. Poa angustifolia, Poinet Encl. Meth. 5,72. Poa pratensis strigosa, Gaud. Agros. Helv. 214.

Dry sandy places; perennial; May, June.

Culm 3 feet high; radical leaves very slender, setaceous, involute; culm broad, involute, all glaucous; paniele strigose.

18. Poa humilis.

Panicle diffused; locustæ ovate, 3-flowered, glaucous; leaves flat, expanding, glaucous, smooth; sheaths and culms smooth, glaucous; ligula short, truncated; root creeping; glumes acute.

Poa humilis, Ehr. Gram. 115. Poa subcærulea, Eng. Bot. 1004. Poa cærulea, Knapp. 118. Poa pratensis alpina, Huds. Fl. Ang. 39. Poa alpina  $\gamma$ , Willd. Sp. Pt. 1, 386.

Mountainous pastures; perenial; June.

Plant glaucous, purple; culm 8 in. high, ascending, naked above; leaves short, straight; sheaths long, compressed; locustæ broad, ovate; spathelles green, apex purple; glumelles white, purple, and green.

#### XIV. 55. BRIZA. Greeks.

Cowquake.

Spathelles alternate, boatshaped, compressed, cordate at bottom, rather eared, 3 to 12-flowered; flowrets 2-rowed, imbricate; glumelles awnless; lower spathellute cordate at bottom; upper almost orbicular, very short; lodicule ovate, lanceolate, not notched, smooth; siyle 2-parted; stigmata aspergilliform; ovary hemispherical, 2-beaked; cariopsis free, 2-beaked; beaks filiform, short; panicle compound; peduncles pendulous, very slender; flowrets hermaphrodite.

1. Briza minor.

Small cowquake.

Panicle erect, base involuted in the upper leaves; peduncles rough; locustæ greenish, 3-angular, 5 to 7-flowered; glumes larger than the flowrets; liguta long, lanceolate.

Gramen tremulum minus, panicula ampla, locustis parvis triangulis, Raii Syn. 412, 2.

Briza minor, Lin. S. P. 102. Briza aspera, Knapp. 61.

Fields; annual; July.

Root fibrous; culm erect, 9 in. high, round; base often branched; leaves erect, acute, flat, light green; sheaths smooth; ligula stem-clasping; panicle diffused; peduncles green; locustæ very numerous, green and white.

2. Briza media.

Middling cowquake.

Panicle erect, base naked; peduncles smoothish; locustæ coloured, ovate becoming cordate, 7-flowered; glumes shorter than the flowrets; ligula very short, obtuse.

Gramen tremulum, Raii Syn. 412, 1. Phalaris pratensis, Ger. em. 86. Briza media, Lin. S. P. 103. Quaking grass. Lady's hair. Shaker.

Fields and pastures; annual; May and June.

Root fibrous; culm erect, 1 foot high, naked above; leaves erect, acute, flat; sheaths very long; ligula obtuse; panicle diffused; peduncles brown; locustæ 10 to 30, ovate, smooth, white and brown.

β. virens. Locustæ green, small; panicle contracted.

3. Briza maxima. Large cowquake. Panicle ramose, drooping; base naked; locustæ oblong, cordate; 15 to 17-flowered; ligula long, acute.

Phalaris pratensis altera, Ger. em. 87. Briza maxima, Lin. S. P. 103. Briza grandis, Salisb. Prod. 21.

Pearl-grass or Garden-shaker. Garden-quaker.

Dunghills; perennial; June. A doubtful native.

Culm 2 feet high, naked above; leaves soft, lax; locustæ 4 to 8, nearly an inch long.

#### 56. MONILIA. Moench. XV.

Singlejoint.

Spathelles alternate, 2 or 3-flowered, shorter than the flowrets; glumelles awnless, lanceolate, acute; lodicule rather truncated; style 2-parted; stigmata aspergilliform; cariopsis bimucronate with the persisting vestiges of the styles, slightly furrowed, furrows broad; panicle compound; locustæ roundish; culm with only one joint at the base.

Monilia cærulea.

Blue singlejoint.

Panicle long, contracted, equal; locustæ erect, oblong, cylindrical.

Gramen miliaceum q. Gramen pratense serotinum, panicula longa purpurescens, Raii Syn. 404, 8.

Gramen pratense spica lavendulæ, Merret Pinax.

Aira cærulea, Lin. S. P. 95.

Melica cærulea, Lin. Mant. 2, 325.

Monilia cærulea, Moench in Kæl. Gram. 145. Festuca cærulea, De Candolle Fl. Fr. 1578.

Enodium cæruleum, Persoon in Gaud. Agrost. Helv. 145.

Monilia varia, Schrank.

Monilia variabilis, Web. Werth. 115.

Purple melic grass. Knotless grass.

Boggy barren meadows and pastures; peren.; June, July. Root tufted; culm erect, 2 feet long, base thickened into a bulb, naked above; leaves stiff; ligula densely hairy; panicle erect; locustæ violet, smooth.

The culms are made into a neat sort of broom.

β. sylvatica. Panicle pale; culm 2 to 3 feet high.

y. multiflora. Locusta 5 to 6-flowered.

### XVI. 57. MELICA. Dodonæus.

Melick.

Spathelles alternate, unequal, membranous, almost the length of the flowrets, 3 to 5 flowered; upper flower incomplete, abortive, pedicelled; glumelles awnless; lodicle truncated, fringed; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villose; cariopsis free, not furrowed; panicle few-flowered, compound or simple; culm angular.

1. Melica uniflora.

One-flowered melick.

Panicle branchy, spreading, 1-sided; locustæ ovate, erect, long footstalked; hermaphrodite flower single; culm very smooth.

Gramen miliaceum q. Gramen avenaceum nemorense, glumis rarioribus ex fusco xerampelinis, Raii Syn. 403, 6.

Melica nutaus, Huds. Fl. Ang. 37. Melica uniflora, Retz. Obs. Bot. 1, 10. Melica Lobelii, Vill. Delph. 2, 90. Wood melick-grass.

W ood metter-grass.

Woods and hedges; perennial; May and June.

Culms 12 in. high, filiform, slender, very smooth, leafy, ascending; leaves flat, thin, light green; sheaths short; ligula very short, truncated; panicle irregular; glumes purple.

2. Melica nutans.

Drooping melick.

Panicle scarcely branched, contracted, 1-rowed; locustæ ovate, pendulous; hermaphrodite flowers 2; culm rough above.

Gramen miliaceum q. Gramen avenaceum locustis rubris montanum, Raii Syn. 403, 7.

Gramen locustis rubris, Park. 1151. Melica nutans, Lin. S. P. 98. Melica montana, Huds. Fl. Ang. 37. Aira nutans, Willd. Prod. 143. Mountain melic-grass.

Mountainous woods; perennial; June, July.

Root creeping; culm erect; leaves erect, short; ligula very short, torn; panicles racemose, few-flowered; glumes scariose, white, edge purple.

### XVII. 58. TRIODIA. R. Brown.

Three-cut.

Spathelles alternate, 3 to 5-flowered, boatshaped, longer than the flowrets; glumelles 2-cut, toothed; lower spathel-lule toothed, with a mucro between the teeth; mucro thick, toothshape; lodicle lanceolate, not notched, smooth; ovary beaked; beaks 2-cut, diverging; style 2-parted; stigmata aspergilliform; panicle not branched, few-flowered.

Triodia decumbens. Downlying three-cut. Panicle contracted; locustæ oblong, ovate, 3 or 4-flowered; leaves flat, pubescent.

Gramen avenaceum parvum procumbens, paniculis non aristatis, Raii Syn. 408, 11.

Festuca decumbens, Lin. S. P. 110.

Poa decumbens, With. Bot. Arr. 147.

Bromus decumbens, Koel. Gram. 242. Melica decumbens, Salisb Prod. 20.

Melica rigida, Web. Werth. 117.

Sieglingia decumbens, Bern. Erf. 44.

Danthonia decumbeus, De Cand. Fl. Fr. 1543.

Triodia decumbens, Pal. de Beauv.

Mountainous fields and pastures; perennial; June.

Root fibrous, rather creeping; culm ascending, becoming upright, 9 in. high, smooth, bald; ligula very short, longly ciliated; racemus oblong; locustæ swelled, green, grey, and purple.

#### XVIII. 59. BRACHYPODIUM. Beauvois. Short foot.

Spathelles parallel, 3 to 15-flowered, shorter than the flowrets; glumelles not notched; apex of the lower spathellule ending in a bristle; upper spathellule obtuse, truncated, scarcely nicked, generally edged with stiff hair; lodicule ovate, not nicked, pilose; ovary obtuse; stigmata feathered; cariopsis slightly husked, furrowed; rachis jointed, spiked; spike not branched; locustæ hermaphrodite, 2-rowed, alternate.

# a. Locustæ footstalked; footstalk broad, thick.

1. Brachypodium pinnatum. Featherlike shortfoot. Spike upright, 2-rowed; locustæ rather distant, becoming spread, pubescent, bristled; bristle shorter than the glumelle; spathellules blunt; leaves and sheath rather naked; root creeping.

Gramen spicâ brizæ majus, Raii Syn. 392,

Bromus pinnatus, Lin. S. P. 115. Festuca pinnata, Huds. Fl. Ang. 48.

Avena læta, Salisb. Prod. 22.

Triticum pinnatum, Moench Enum. 102.

Triticum bromoides, Web. Wirth. 104.

Chalky fields and heaths; perennial; July.

Culm 2 feet high, jointed, slightly villose; leaves flat, rather stiff; sheaths smooth; spathelles acute; lower 5-ribbed; spathellules blunt.

- β. brevius. Bristle as long as the glume.
- 7. pubescens. Locustæ pubescent.

Wood shortfoot. 2. Bruchypodium sylvaticum.

Spike rather drooping, 2-rowed; locustæ villose, rather remote, upright, bristled; bristles short; upper longer than the glumelle; spathellules pointed; leaves pilose; sheaths pubescent.

Gramen avenaceum dumetorum spicatum, Raii Syn. 394.

Festuca pinnata β, Huds. Fl. Ang. 48. Festuca gracilis, Moench Meth. 191. Festuca sylvatica, Huds. ed. 1. Bromus gracilis, Weigel Obs. 15.

Bromus pinnatus, Fl. Dan. 164. Bromus dumosus, Villars Delph. 2, 119.

Bromus sylvaticus, Pollich. 1, 118. Triticum sylvaticum, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Fr. 1665.

Triticum teretifolium, Web. Werth. 104. But all the synonymes are doubtful.

Woods, hedges, and fields; perennial; June.

Root fibrous, tufted; culms 3 feet high; knots very villose; leaves flat, long, soft; ligula short, obtuse; locustæ 6 or 9-flowered; spathelles acute, lower 5-ribbed; spathellules acute, outer 7-ribbed.

β. pubescens. Locustæ pubescent. Bromus gracilis, Willd. Sp. Pl. 1, 458. Festuca gracilis, Koel. Gram. 267. Triticum gracile, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Fr. 1664. Bromus sylvaticus \( \beta \), Gaud. Agr. Helv. 281. Festuca gracilis, β, Schrad. Germ. 1, 343.

# b. Locustæ sessile, facing one way.

3. Brachypodium loliaceum. Darnel shortfoot. Spike upright, not branched; rachis flexuose; locustæ smooth, oblong, blunt, awnless, facing one way; glume 3-ribbed, manyflowered; root fibrous; culms many, tufted.

Lolium q. Gramen pumilum loliaceo simile, Raii Syn. 395, 4.

Poa loliacea, Huds. Fl. Angl. 43.

Triticum unilaterale, Aiton Hort. Kew. 1, 122.

Triticum Ioliaceum, Engl. Bot. 221. Triticum Rottbollia, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Fr. 1669.

Dwarf sea wheat-grass.

Sea-shore; annual; June and July.

Culm stiff, branchy, ascending, smooth, 3 in. high; leaves flat, becoming revolute; sheaths smooth; ligula short; spike stiff, in sunny places brownish.

4. Brachypodium ramosum. Branched short foot. Spike branched at bottom; rachis compressed; locustæ oblong, smooth, blunt, awnless, facing one way; glume 3-ribbed, manyflowered; root fibrous.

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# 114 59. Brachypod. 10. GRAMINEÆ. Pl. end. ph.

Triticum maritimum, Lin. S. P. 128? Triticum loliaceum; var. Knapp Gram. 114, 2.

Sandy shores near the sea.

Culm ascending, 9 in. high; spike 2 in. long; branches alternate.

# XIX. 60. SCHEDONORUS. Beauvois. Schedonorus.

Spathelles parallel, 5 to 15-flowered, shorter than the flowrets; glumelles bristled; lower spathellule slightly notched below the apex, toothed; teeth often ending in a bristle; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule lanceolate, awlshape, not notched, smooth; stigmata villous; cariopsis rather husked, furrowed.—Rachis jointed, panicled; panicle racemose, branched; pedicle inflated, wedgeshape; ligula rather eared; leaves all flat.

1. Schedonorus loliaceus. Darnel schedonorus. Panicle racemose, spiked, long, rather drooping; locustæremote, becoming spreading; root fibrous.

Triticum patens, Brot. Fl. Lus. Festuca loliacea, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 38. Festuca fluitans  $\beta$ , Huds. Fl. Ang. 47. Festuca elongata, Ehr. Beitr. 133.

Poa loliacea, Koel. 207.

Moist pastures; perennial; June, July.

Culm 2 feet high, smooth; leaves flat; ligula exserted, blunt; rachis angular, rough; spikelet linear, oblong, roundish, becoming compressed, 2-rowed; cariopsis adpressed to the rachis, flat; outer spathellule 4 to 5-ribbed; inner 1-ribbed.

β. compositus. Lower spikelets in pairs.

2. Schedonorus pratensis. Meadow schedonorus. Panicle spreading, branchy, rather upright, loose; locustælinear, compressed, blunt; root fibrous.

Gramen pratense q. Gramen paniculatum elatius, spicis longis muticis, aquamosis, Raii Syn. 411, 16.

Festuca pratensis, Huds. Fl. Ang. ed. 1, 37.

Festuca elatior, Lin. Fl. Succ. 32. Festuca elatior 2, With. Bot. Arr. Festuca fluitans y, Huds. Fl. Angl. 47. Bromus elatior, Koel. 214.

Poa curvata, Koel. 207.

Damp fields and meadows; perennial; June, July.

Culm ascending, 2 feet high; leaves pointed; sheaths streaked, very smooth; ligula short; panicle upright; branches mostly simple, rough; locustæ manyflowered; puter glumes 3-ribbed; spathellules scarcely ribbed.

1

3. Schedonorus elatior. Tall schedonorus.

Panicle rather diffuse, drooping, very much branched; locustæ ovate, lanceolate, acute; flowrets cylindrical, scarcely ribbed; leaves linear, lanceolate; root rather creeping.

Gramen pratense q. Gramen paniculatum nemorosum, latiore folio

glabrum, panicula nutante non aristata, Dillen in Raii Syn. 411, 15.

Festuca elatior, Lin. S. P. 111.

Festuca arundinacea, Schreb. Spicil. 57. Festuca spadicea, Moench. Meth. 190, Bromus littoreus, Willd. Sp. Pl. 433.

Bromus arundinaceus, Roth Germ. 2, 141.

Avena secunda, Salish. Prod. 21.

Damp fields; perennial; June, July.

Culm 4 feet high, smooth; leaves broad, ribbed, smooth; panicle becoming slightly erect; locustæ very numerous, ovate, acute, slightly flattened.

4. Schedonorus sylvaticus.

Wood schedonorus.

Panicle facing one way, upright, very much branched, becoming contracted; locustæ oblong; glumes much shorter than the glumelles; outer spathellule 3-ribbed; leaves ensiform; root fibrous.

Festuca sylvatica, Villars Dauph. 2, 105. Festuca calamaria, Smith Fl. Brit. 121.

Poa trinervata, Koel Gram. 171. Poa sylvatica, Pollich 1, 83.

Hilly woods; perennial; July.

Roots in tufts; culm erect, 3 feet high, very smooth; joints purple; leaves flat, upright; sheaths cylindrical, hairy; ligula very short; panicle small, manyflowered; locustæ small, whitish green or purplish.

5. Schedonorus deciduus.

Falling schedonorus.

Panicle facing one way, erect, very much branched, becoming contracted; locustæ 2 or 3-flowered, oblong; outer spathellule 3-ribbed; leaves linear, streaked.

Festuca decidua, Eng. Bot. 32, 2266.

Mountain woods; perennial; August.

Plant small and slender; leaves acute; panicle many-flowered; locustæ small, purplish; upper flowrets falling off.

XX. 61. ZERNA. Panzer.

Drank.

Glumes 3 to 6-flowered, flowrets 2-rowed, imbricate; spathelles alternate, linear, lanceolate, acute; lower short, 1-ribbed; upper large, 5, 7, or 9-ribbed, tip bristled; glumelle bristled; lower spathellule linear, convolute, 3 to

9-ribbed, heartshape lobed at the tip; bristle straight, placed below the tip; upper short; lodicule ovate, not notched, smooth; ovary blunt; stigmata feathered; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—Panicle very much branched; branches semi-verticillate, all one way; locustæ linear, lanceolate; peduncles rather wedgeshape.

Zerna erecta.

Upright drank.

Panicle erect; peduncles simple, semiverticillate; locustæ upright, flattened; flowrets wedgeshape; bristle straight, shorter than the glume; radical leaves very slender, ciliate, pilose.

Bromus erectus, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 39. Bromus agrestis, Allioni Pedem. 2, 249. Bromus perennis, Vill. Delph. 2, 122. Bromus pseudo-arvensis, Koel. Gram. 241. Bromus angustifolia, Schrank Bavar. 236. Bromus arvensis, Pollich Palat. 113. Bromus montanus, Flor. Wetter. 147.

Dry fields; perennial; May to September.

Roots in tufts; culm 3 feet high, erect, round; radical leaves very long; stem leaves broad, flat; sheaths long; ligula short; panicle contracted; peduncles upright, very unequal; locustæ 5 or 6-flowered.

2. Zerna gigantea. Giant drank. Panicle drooping, loose; peduncles long, in pairs, facing one way; locustæ flattened, bald; flowrets imbricate; bristles flexuose, longer than the glume; leaves broad, bald.

Festuca avenacea q. Gramen avenaceum glabrum, panicula e spicis rario strigosis composita, aristis tenuissimis, Raii Syn. 415, 11.

Bromus giganteus, Lin. S. P. 114. Festuca gigantea, Fill. Dauph. 2, 110. Bromus aquaticus, Gmel. Syst. Veg. 1, 189. Avena gigantea, Salisb. Prod. 22. Schedonorus giganteus, Gaud. Fl. Helv. MSS.

Damp woods and hedges; perennial; July, August.

Root fibrous; culm 4 feet high, firm, smooth; leaves nging, swordshape, firm; sheaths bald; ligula short; panicle a foot long; peduncles in pairs; locustæ small, white and green, 4 to 7-flowered.

B. triflorus. Plant smaller; panicle drooping and spreading; locustæ 3 or 4-flowered.

Bromus triflorus, Lin. S. P. 115. Festuca triflora, Eng. Bot. 1919.

Dry barren places.

3. Zerna asper.

Rough drank.

Panicle drooping, loose; peduncles very long, in pairs, facing one way; locustæ compressed, pubescent; flowrets becoming remote; bristle straight, shorter than the glume; leaves villose, rough.

Festuca avenacea q. Gramen avenaceum dumetorum panicula sparsa, Raii Syn. 415, 10.

Bromus asper, Lin. Suppl. 111.

Bromus ramosus, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 13, 102.

Bromus nemoralis, Huds. Fl. Ang. 51. Bromus hirsutus, Curtis Fl. Lond. 8.

Bromus nemorosus, Vill. Dauph. 2, 117.

Bromus altissimus, Web. Holsat. 94. Bromus montanus, Scop. Carn. 117.

Schedonorus asper, Gaud. Fl. Helv. MSS.

Moist woods; annual or biennial; July.

Root fibrous, horizontal; culm firm, upright, 3 feet high; knots blackish; hairs short, deflexed; leaves flat, broad; sheaths rough; ligula short, torn; locustæ green, or green and purple, 7 or 9-flowered, hanging.

4. Zerna sterilis.

Barren drank.

Panicle spreading, drooping at top; peduncles semiverticillate, mostly simple; locustæ oblong, rough; flowrets becoming remote; bristle straight, longer than the glume; leaves pubescent.

Festuca avenacea sterilis elatior, seu Bromos Dioscorides, Raii Syn, 412, 1.

Bromus sterilis, Lin. S. P. 113.

Bromus grandiflorus, Weig. Obs. 9.

Bromus distichus, Moench Meth. 192.

Avena sterilis, Salisb. Prod. 22.

Fields and hedges; annual; June and July.

Root fibrous; culm 3 feet high, upright, smooth; leaves flaccid, soft, hairy at bottom; sheath's pubescent, hairs deflexed; ligula short, blunt; panicle a foot long, loose; locustæ hanging, green.

5. Zerna Madritensis.

Madrid drank.

Panicle upright, rather spreading; peduncles simple, in bundles; locustæ oblong, rough; flowrets becoming remote; stamens 2; bristles straight, not so long as the glume; leaves bald.

Festuca avenacea sterilis, paniculis confertis erectioribus, aristis brevioribus, Raii Syn. ed. 2, 261, omitted in the 3d edition.

Bromus Madritensis, Lin. S. P. 114.

Festuca Madritensis, Desfart. Atlant. 1, 91.

Bromus diandrus, Curtis Fl. Lond. 6, 5. Bromus gynandrus, Roth Cat. 1, 15.

Bromus muralis, Hudson Fl. Angl. 50. Bromus ciliatus, Hudson ed. 1, 40.

Sandy places, sides of walls; annual; June.

Root fibrous; culm 1 foot high, upright, slender, leafy; sheaths rather keeled; ligula short; peduncle 3 inches long, upright, bundled; branches 3 to 6, mostly simple, one-flowered, upright; locustæ upright, brownish.

B. triandra. Stamens 3.

XXI. 62. BROMUS. Theophrastus. Brome,

Glumes manyflowered; flowrets crowded, imbricate, much shorter than the glumelles; spathelles alternate, oval, lanceolate; lower 5-ribbed; upper many-ribbed, bristled; glumelles awned; lower spathellule, ovate, 5 to 9-ribbed, apex cordately lobed, awn straight below the tip; upper flat oblong; lodicule ovate, not notched, smooth; ovary obtuse; stigmata feathered; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—

Panicle compound; locustæ ovate.

1. Bromus arvensis.

Field brome.

Panicle spreading, drooping, compound; peduncles branched, long; locustæ lanceolate, acute; spathellules elliptical, imbricate, depressed, smoothish, with 2 close ribs on each side; awn straight, shorter than the flowrets; leaves slightly downy.

Festuca avenacea q. Festuca elatior, paniculis minus sparsis, locustis oblongis strigosis, aristis purpureis splendentibus Doody, Rati Syn. 414, 9.

Bromus arvensis, Lin. S. P. 113.

Avena arvensis, Salisb. Prodr. 23.

Bromus versicolor, Pollich Palat. 109.

Bromus spicula tenuata, Knapp Gram. 81.

Bromus leptostachyos, Hull Brit. Fl. ed. 2, 32.

Corn-fields; annual; August.

Root fibrous; culm 3 feet high, upright; leaves spreading; peduncles first upright, afterward drooping, with 6 to 12 locustæ; lower bracteate; bracteæ 2, falling off.

2. Bromus pratensis.

Panicle spreading, rather erect, branched; peduncles long, scarcely branched; locustæ ovate, turgid; spathellules elliptical, broad, imbricate, smoothish, with 3 equidistant ribs on each side; awn as long as the flowret; leaves pilose; lower sheath tomentose.

Bromus pratensis, Ehrh. Calam. 116. Bromus arvensis, Engl. Bot. 920. Bromus elongatus, Gaud. Agrost. Helv. 305.

Fields; annual; June.

Culm 2 feet high; panicle small, upright.

3. Bromus secalinus. Rye brome.

Panicle lax, drooping; peduncles semiverticillate, not branched; locustæ oblong, ovate, compressed, bald; flowrets turgid, becoming distinctly remote; awn flexuose, shorter than the flowret; sheaths smooth; leaves rather hairy on their upper face.

Festuca avenacea spicis habitioribus, glumis glabris, Raii Syn. 414, 8.

Bromus secalinus, Lin. S. P. 112.

Bromus polymorphus 7, Huds. Fl. Angl. 49, Bromus vitiosus, Weigel Obs. 4, 1.
Avena secalina, Salisb. Prod. 22.

Corn-fields; annual; July.

Culm 3 feet high, smooth; leaves long, broad, eared at bottom, plaited; sheaths angular; upper always bald; ligula short; panicle 6 in. long, erect at first; locustæ large, smooth.

4. Bromus multiflorus. Many flowered brome.

Panicle spreading, drooping; peduncles scarcely branched, stiff, semiverticillate; locustæ ovate, lanceolate, ventricose, pubescent, becoming distant; flowrets depressed; awn straight, pubescent, nearly as long as the glume.

Festuca avenacea, q. Festuca graminea glumis hirsutis et glabris C. Bauhin, Raii Syn. 414, S.

Bromus secalinus 2, Lin. Fl. Suec. 96. Bromus secalinus, Leers Herb. 36. Bromus multiflorus, Weigel Obs. 2.

Bromus grossus, Desfont.

Bromus velutinus, Schrader Germ. 1, 349.

Fields; annual; July.

Culm upright, smooth, shining; panicle 9 in. long, at first upright, afterwards drooping; peduncles very unequal; locusta ovate, 10 or 12-flowered.

5. Bromus mollis.

Soft brome.

Panicle upright, contracted; peduncles branchy, semiverticillate; locustæ ovate, oblong, rather compressed, pubescent; flowrets imbricate, depressed; awn straight, as long as the glumelles; leaves soft, pubescent.

Festuca avenacea hirsuta, paniculis minus sparsis, Raii Syn. 413, 5.

Bromus mollis, Lin. S. P. 112.

Bromus polymorphus a, Huds. Fl. Angl. 48.

Bromus hordeaceus, Lin. Sp. ed. 1, 77. Avena mollis, Salisb. Prod. 23.

Lobgrass. Oatgrass.

Meadows and pastures; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; culm 2 feet high, upright; leaves acute. dark green; sheaths pale; lower ligula obtuse, panicie ovate; peduncles 2 or 4-flowered; locustæ upright.

β. nanus. Culm 2 in. high; panicle fewflowered. Bromus nanus, Weigel Obs. 8.

6. Bromus racemosus.

Bunched brome.

Bunched brome.

Panicle upright, diffuse; peduncles not branched, semi-verticillate; locustæ ovate, oblong, rather compressed, bald; flowrets imbricate, depressed; awn straight, as long as the glumelles; leaves scarcely pubescent.

Festuca avenacea spicis strigosioribus, e glumis glabris compactis, Raii

Syn. 414,7.

Festuca avenacea, q. Gramen avenaceum pratense, gluma tenuiore glabra Bobarti, Raii Syn. 414, 6.

Bromus racemosus, Lin. S. P. 114.

Bromus polymorphus β et δ, Huds. Fl. Angl. 49.

Fields and pastures; annual; June.

Culm slender, smooth; leaves pilose; sheaths hirsute;

panicle not branched; peduncles long, not branched; locustæ

shining, white and green.

7. Bromus squarrosus. Scurfy brome.

Panicle loose, not branched, nearly facing one way, drooping at top; peduncles not branched, in pairs; locustæ ovate, lanceolate, rather compressed, very smooth; flowrets imbricate, depressed; awn becoming divaricated; leaves pubescent.

Bromus squarrosus, Lin. S. P. 112.

Fields; annual; July. A doubtful native.

Roots fibrous; culm 18 in. high, upright, smooth; leaves and sheaths pubescent; panicle rather racemose; locustævery large, shining.

### XXII. 63. FESTUCA.

Fescue.

Glume 2 to 15-flowered; spathelles parallel, nearly equal; lower many-ribbed; glumelles bristled; lower spathellule not notched, ending in a seta shorter than the glumelle; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule ovate, not notched, hairy; stamens 3; stigmata villose; cariopsis mostly husked, furrowed.—Rachis jointed, panieled; paniele branchy, facing one way; pedicels inflated, wedgeshape.

a. Ligula very short, truncated, 2-eared; leaves all bristlelike; culm 4-angular.

1. Festuca ovina.

Panicle spreading, becoming contracted; locustæ ovate,
4 or 5-flowered, bristled; spathellules roundish, smooth at
bottom, inner margin very smooth; leaves setaceous, rough.

Festuca ovina, Lin. S. P. 108. Avena ovina, Salisb. Prod. 22.

Meadows and hills; perennial; June.

Root fibrous, in tufts; radical leaves many, upright, glaucous; stem-leaves few, short; sheaths very long; culm 8 in. high; panicle spikeshape; peduncles solitary; locustæ very small.

2. Festuca tenuifolia.

Fineleaved fescue.

Panicle facing one way, spreading, becoming contracted; locustæ ovate, 4 or 5-flowered, awnless, rough; spathellules roundish, upper edge very smooth; leaves hairlike, flaccid, rough.

Gramen pratense q. Gramen capillaceum locustellis pennatis non aristatis, Ruii Syn. 410, 9.

Festuca tenuifolia, Sibthorp. 44. Festuca ovina β, Leers Herb. 33.

Meadows; perennial; June.

3. Festuca vivipara.

Childing fescue.

Panicle contracted; locusta ovate, lanceolate, pubescent; flowrets compressed, keeled, awnless, pubescent; inner margin of the spathellules pubescent; culm rather naked; leaves very slender, smooth.

Gramen pratense q. Gramen sparteum montanum spica foliacea graminea majus et minus How. Raii Syn. 410, 11.

Festuca ovina β, Lin. S. P. 108. Festuca vivipara, Smith Fl. Brit. 114.

Alpine mountains; perennial; July.

Root fibrous, in tufts; leaves recurved, angular, light green; panicle short, scarcely branched, upright; locustæ green; glume and glumelle changing into leaves.

4. Festuca violacea.

Violet fescue.

Panicle branched, slightly spreading; locustæ oblong, smoothish, bristled; leaves hairlike, soft; stem-leaves very short, doubled, capillary; culm threadlike.

Festuca rubra, With. Bot. Arr. 202.? Festuca violacea, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 231. Festuca ovina β, Smith Ft. Br. 113.

Meadows and hills; perennial; June,

Root in tufts; culm very smooth, 4 in. high; leaves light green; stem-leaves 2 or 3; sheaths very long, smooth; panicle oblong; peduncles in pairs, violet; locustæ violet.

5. Festuca cæsia.

Grey fescue.

Panicle contracted, glaucous; locustæ roughish, bristled; flowrets cylindrical; margin of the inner spathellule pubescent; leaves compressed, channelled; ligula minute;

Festuca cæsia, Engl. Bot. 1917.

Dry barren heaths; perennial; June.

Roots in tufts; culm 9 in. high; naked above, sides convex; leaves narrow, carinate, smooth, channelled; panicle ovate, very glaucous, tinged with purple; flowrets 4 or 5, round; awn straight; glumelle downy at the edge.

b. Ligula very short, truncated, 2-eared; radical leaves bristlelike; stem leaves flat, broad; culm round.

6. Festuca rubra.

Panicle facing one way, spreading, erect; locustæ oblong, elliptical, smooth, bristled, reddish; bristle long; leaves glaucous, stem-leaves woolly above; root creeping.

Festuca rubra, Lin. S. P. 109.

Alps and sea-coasts; perennial; July.

Root creeping, jointed; radical leaves glaucous, upright, smooth, stiff, bristlelike, angular; stem-leaves broader, closely villose above; culm smooth; locustæ purplish.

2. vivipara. Spikelet viviparous.

7. Festuca glauca.

Seagreen fescue.

Panicle compact, becoming loose and spreading, glaucous; locustæ oblong, elliptical, 7 to 20-flowered, bristled; bristle short; leaves seagreen; culm stiff; root creeping.

Festuca glauca, Winch Bot. Guide, 2, 1102, not of Lamarck.

Loose sands of the sea; perennial; June.

Root creeping; leaves narrow, involute, acute, in tufts; culm reedlike, 12 in. high.

8. Festuca Cambrica.

Welsh fescue.

Panicle oblong, upright, branched; locustæ ovate, smooth, bristled; leaves glaucous; stem-leaves smooth; roots fibrous.

Festuca Cambrica, Huds. Fl. Angl. 45. Festuca rubra \( \beta \), Smith Fl. Br. 116.

Mountains of Wales; perennial; May, June.

Root fibrous; culm 9 in. high, cylindrical, smooth; radical leaves upright, channeled, acute; stem-leaves 2 or 3, acute, smooth: locustæ 6 or 7-flowered.

Pl. end. ph.

β. glabra. Locustæ 3-flowered.
 Festuca glabra, Lightf. Fl. Scot. 1085.
 Festuca rubra γ, Smith Fl. Brit. 116.

9. Festuca duriuscula.

Stiff fescue.

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Panicle facing one way, upright, spreading; locustæ lanceolate, smoothish, bristled; leaves stiff, bristlelike, seagreen; root fibrous.

Festuca avenacea q. Gramen pratense panicula duriore laxa, unam partem spectantia, Raii Syn. 413, 4.

Festuca duriuscula, Lin. S. P. 108.

Festuca dura, Host Gram. Austr. 2, 87.

Festuca duriuscula lævigata, Gaudin Agr. Helv. 251.

Dry pastures; perennial; June.

Roots in tufts; radical leaves many, hard, smoothish; stem-leaves flat, stiff, short; sheaths smooth; ligula short, brown; panicle oblong, broad, green and white; peduncles single.

10. Festuca dumetorum.

Hedge fescue.

Panicle upright, spikeshape, facing one way; locustæ pubescent, bristled; bristle shorter than the glumelle; leaves threadlike, seagreen; root fibrous.

Festuca dumetorum, Lin. S. P. 109. Festuca duriuscula, var. Huds. Fl. Ang. 45.

Dry pastures; perennial; June.

Roots in tufts; leaves many; stem-leaves slender, flattish, rather stiff; panicle slender; locustæ smaller than festuca duriuscula; glumelle entirely pubescent.

# XXIII. 64. VULPIA. Gmelin.

Capons-tail.

Glumes 4, 6, or 8-flowered; spathelles parallel, very unequal; inner 3 or 4 times shorter than the outer; glumelle bristled; lower spathellule ending in a bristle longer than the glumelle; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule ovate, entire, hairy; stamen 1; stigmata villose; cariopsis rather husked, furrowed.—Rachis jointed; panicle racemose, facing one way; pedicels inflated, wedgeshape; leaves bristlelike.

1. Vulpia murorum.

Wall capons-tail.

Panicle long, rather contracted, drooping, spiked, many-flowered; locustæ smoothish; inner spathelle half the length of the outer; culm inclosed in a sheath nearly to the panicle; ligula short, 2-eared.

Festuca avenacea q. Gramen murorum spica longissima, Ger. em. 29. Rati Syn. 415, 12.

Festuca myurus, Lin. S. P. 109. Yulpia myurus, Gmel. Fl. Bad. 1, 8. Walls and barren places; biennial; May to September. Root fibrous, in tufts; culms many, 12 in. high, upright, very smooth; radical leaves none; stem-leaves 3 to 6, short; sheaths bellied above, inclosing part of the panicle; ligula white; panicle 6 in. long, pale green; lower peduncle many-flowered.

2. Vulpia bromoides. Bromelike capons-tail. Panicle short, spikeshape, fewflowered, upright; locustæ smoothish; inner spathelle half the length of the outer; culm naked above; ligula scarcely visible.

Festuca bromoides, Lin. S. P. 110. Bromus Derloniensis, Allioni Ped. 2, 2225. Bromus ambiguus, Cyrilli.

Walls and barren places; biennial; May to September. Culm 6 in. high, usually branched at bottom; leaves bristlelike, short; ligula brown; panicle 3 to 9-flowered; peduncle 1-flowered; margin of the inner spathellule pubescent.

β. sciuroides. Culm very high.Festuca sciuroides, Roth Germ. 1, 46, et 2, 130.

3. Vulpia maritima. Sea capons-tail. Panicle scarcely branched, spikeshape, upright, few-flowered; locustæ smooth; inner spathelle very minute, scarcely perceptible; ligula short, obtuse.

Festuca avenacea sterilis humillima spica unam partem spectante, Raii Syn. 413, 3.

Lelium bromoides, Hud. Fl. Ang. 55. Stipa pennata, Lin. Sp. P. 116.

Festuca uniglumis, Solander in Aiton H. Kew. 1, 108.

Sandy sea-shores; biennial; June.

Root fibrous; culms angular, many, branched, leafy, 6 in. high; leaves subinvolute, smooth; sheaths long, smooth; panicle 12 in. long; locustæ upright.

XXIV. 65. GLYCERIA. R. Brown. Manna-grass.

Glume 5 to 7-flowered; spathelles parallel, truncated, shorter than the locustæ; edge membranous, transparent; lower spathellule torn, manytoothed, boatshape; upper 2-toothed, embracing; lodicule almost connate, cordate; stigmala feathered; cariopsis fewfurrowed.—Rachis panicled; panicle scarcely branched, facing one way.

Glyceria fluitans. Floating manna-grass. Panicle spread out, facing one way; locusta linear, round, compressed, adpressed; spathellules 7-ribbed; root creeping.

Gramen prateuse q. Gramen aquaticum cum longissima panicula, Raii Syn. 412, 17,

Gramen fluviatile, Ger. em. 14; Park. 1275.

Festuca fluitans, Lin. S. P. 111. Poa fluitans, Salisb. Prod. 219.

Desvauxia fluitans, Palisot de Beauvois.

Glyceria fluitans, Brown Prod.

Flote-grass.

Rivers and watery places; peren.; April to September. Culm ascending, lower joints rooting; leaves flat, obtuse, broad; lower leaves floating; sheaths long; ligula deltoid, short; panicle long; peduncles solitary or in pairs, very spreading; locustæ blunt, green and white.

- β. terrestris. Panicle scarcely branched, very small.
- y. vivipara. Glume and glumelle changed into leaves.
- 8. maritima. Leaves glaucous, blunt, broad; locusta 6 or 8-flowered.

#### XXV. 66. DACTYLIS.

Roughgrass.

Glume 2 to 7-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly equal, shorter than the flowrets; glumelle bristled; lower spathellule nicked below the tip, bristled; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule ovate, hairy; stigmata villose; cariopsis free, scarcely furrowed.—Rachis panicled; panicle branched; peduncles short; locustæ many, crowded into 1-sided heads.

Dactylis glomerata. Balled roughgrass. Panicle very much branched; peduncles alternate, spreading; leaves carinate.

Gramen arundinaceum q. Gramen asperum, Raii Syn. 400, 2. Dactylis glomerata, Lin. S. P. 105. Bromus glomeratus, Scop. Carn. 111. Festuca glomerata, Vill. Dauph. 2, 96. Rough cocksfoot.

Fields and hedges; perennial; June to August. Root fibrous, tufted; culm erect, 2 feet high, naked above; leaves acute, dark green; sheaths compressed; ligula long.

#### XXVI. 67. KOELERIA. Persoon. Silver-grass.

Glume 2 or 3-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly as long as the flowrets; glumelle bristled; lower spathellule shining, pointed beneath the tip, edge scariose; bristle very short; upper 2-cut; stigmata rather plumose; feathers aspergilliform; cariopsis free.—Rachis panicled; panicle not branched; peduncles crowded; locustæ compressed, pubescent, nearly awnless.

Koeleria cristata. Crested silver-grass.

Panicle spikeshaped, base interrupted, smoothish; locustæ 2 or 3-flowered, very slightly bristled, very acute; leaves flat, the lowest ciliately pubescent; culm smooth below the panicle.

Gramen alopecuroides q. Gramen pumilum birsutum spica purpuroargentea molli, Raii Syn. 396, 3.

Aira cristata, Lin. S. P. 94. Poa cristata, With. Bot. Arr. 145. Festuca cristata, Vill. Dauph. 2, 93. Kœleria cristata, Persoon Syn. 1,97.

Barren pastures and walls; perennial; July and August. Root fibrous, in tufts; culm upright, leafy at bottom; leaves green, shorter than the culm; sheath rough; ligula very short; panicle oblong; peduncles pubescent, short, in pairs; locustæ yellowish.

#### XXVII. 68. CYNOSURUS. Linnæus. Dogs-tail.

Glumes 4 or 5-flowered; spathelles alternate, shorter than the flowrets; glumelle awnless; lower spathellule very acute, upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule ovate, not nicked, hairy; stigmata villose; cariopsis husked, furrowed.—Rachis spiked; spike branched; locustæ 2 in each involucrum; involucrum i-leafed, lobed; lobes pinnatified.

Cynosurus cristatus.

Crested dogs-tail.

Panicle linear; leaves linear.

Gramen vernum q. Gramen cristatum, Raii Syn. 398, 2.

Gramen cristatum Anglicum, Park. 1159. Gramen cristatum Bauhini, Ger. em. 29. Cynosurus cristatus, Lin. S. P. 105. Phleum cristatum, Scop. Carn. 81.

Dry pastures; perennial; June to August.

Roots in tufts; culm erect, I foot high, very smooth; leaves narrow, smooth; sheaths round, quite smooth; ligula short; spike facing one way, 1 or 2 in. long.

8. tetragonus. Spike 4-rowed, 4-sided.

y. viviparous. Spike viviparous.

XXVIII. 69. SESLERIA. Scopoli. Moor-grass.

Glume 3 or 4-flowered; spathelles alternate, shorter than the pedicelled flowrets; glumelle bristled; lower spathellule irregularly 2-toothed, bristled below the apex; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule ovate, longer than the ovary, subulate; style simple; stigmata very long, feathered.—Rachis spiked; spike branched, involucrated; universal involucrum manyleaved; leaflets sometimes falling off.

Sesleria cærulea.

Blue moor-grass.

Spike ovate, oblong; leaflets of the involucrum alternate, not notched; locustæ 2 or 3-flowered; bristle of the spathellule shorter than the glumelle; leaves flat, obtuse.

Gramen vernum q. Gramen parvum montanum spica crassiore purpurocærulea brevi, Raii Syn. 399.

Cynosurus cæruleus, Lin. S. P. 106. Sesleria cærulea, Scop. Carn. 1, 63.

Damp chalky soils; perennial; April and May.

Roots fibrous, in tufts; culm 12 in. high, upright, smooth; leaves bent back; sheaths short, pale, smooth; ligula scarcely visible; spikes upright, blue and brown, shining.

#### XXIX. 70. CHRYSURUS. Persoon. Gold-tail.

Spathelles alternate; locustæ dissimilar; NEUTER LOCUSTA (involucrum of Linnæus) manyflowered, flowrets distant; spathelles linear, awlshape; spathellule 1, barren; HERMA-PHRODITE LOCUSTA 1-flowered; spathelles linear, awlshape; flowrets pedicelled; lower spathellule bristled, under the unnicked tip; upper spathellule not nicked; lodicule lanceolate; ovary nicked; style 2-parted; stigmata plumose; cariopsis 2-beaked, free, not furrowed.—Rachis panicled; panicle much branched.

Chrysurus echinatus. Rough gold-tail. Panicle contracted, ovate; barren locusta scariose, longly bristled; leaves lanceolate.

Gramen alopecuroides spica aspera brevi, Raii Syn. 397, 5.

Cynosurus echinatus, Lin. S. P. 105.

Chrysurus echinatus, Pal. de Beauvois.

Rough-eared fox-tail.

Sandy grounds near the sea; annual; July.

Root fibrous; culm erect, branchy at bottom; leaves sharppointed, light green, flat; sheath's large, inflated; ligula long; panicle grey, growing silvery, shining.

β. purpureus. Awn purplish.

D. ARUNDINACE. Rachis panicled; locustæ single, manyflowered; glumes carinate; glumelles of nearly the same consistence as the glumes; lower spathellule concave, awlshape at top; bottom generally girt with hairs; upper 2-ribbed; styles 2.

### XXX. 71. ARUNDO. Pliny.

Reed.

Glumes 5 or 7-flowered; spathelles alternate, unequal, acute, shorter than the flowrets; lower flowret male or neuter; glumelles naked; upper flowret hermaphrodite; glumelles girt at bottom with wool: lower spathellule long awlshape; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule truncate, fringed; stigmata aspergilliform; cariopsis husked. — Panicle very much branched, loose.

Arundo vallatoria.

Bankside reed.

Panicle loose; locustæ upright, 5-flowered; leaves and sheaths smooth; root creeping.

Arundo vallatoria, Ger. em. 32; Raii Syn. 401, 1. Harundo vulgaris sive vallatoria, Park. 1202.

Harundo vulgaris sive vallatoria, Park. 1209 Arundo Phragmitis, Lin. S. P. 120.

Arundo Palustris, Salish. Prod. 24.

Watery places; perennial; July.

Culm annual, erect, 6 feet high; leaves spreading, glaucous underneath; ligula very short; panicle rather erect,

purplish.

Panicles dye woollen green; culm forms a very durable skreen in gardens against the wind, and is also used as a foundation for plaster-floors; the inner membrane of the culm forms a very sensible hygrometer.

β. variegata. Leaves variegated.

E. AVENACEÆ. Rachis panicled; locustæ fewflowered; glumes carinate; glumelles of the same consistence as the glumes; lower spathellule awned; awn kneed, twisted; upper 2-keeled; styles 2-cut.

# XXXI. 72. TRISETUM. Persoon. Threebristle.

Glumes membranaceous, 3 to 5-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly as long as the flowrets; lower spathellule 2-cut, toothed, back awned above the middle; awn herbaceous, flexuose, rarely plaited; lodicule lanceolate, not notched, bald; style 2-parted; stigmata plumose, nearly aspergilliform; cariopsis slightly husked, furrowed.—Panicle branched.

Pl. end. ph.

Trisetum flavescens. Yellow threebristle. Panicle equally spreading, diffused, becoming contracted; locustæ 2 to 5-flowered, shining, yellowish; lower leaves pubescent; ligula scarcely visible; outer spathellules 5-ribbed; root rather creeping.

Gramen avenaceum pratense elatius, panicula flavescente, locustis

parvis, Raii Syn. 407, 5.

Avena flavescens, Lin. S. P. 97. Trisetum pratense, Persoon Syn. 1, 97.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Culm upright, 2 feet high; leaves flat, acute; sheaths pubescent; panicle rather drooping, manyflowered; peduncles semiverticillate; locustæ spreading; flowrets longer than the glume.

β. biflorum. Locustæ 2-flowered.

#### 73. DANTHONIA. R. Brown. Haver.

Glumes 2 to 5-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly equal, longer than the flowrets; lower spathellule 2-toothed, awned between the teeth; awn plaited, twisted, tapewormshape; upper blunt, truncated, not nicked; lodicule ovate, not notched, bald; stigmata aspergilliform; cariopsis free, obtuse, scarcely furrowed.—Panicle not branched, facing one way.

Danthonia strigosa.

Rough haver.

Panicle oblong, slender, loose; locustæ 2-flowered; lower spathellule streaked at the tip; leaves smooth.

Avena strigosa, Schreber Lips. 52.

Danthonia strigosa, Pal. de Beauvois, 92.

Corn fields; annual; July.

Root fibrous; culm 3 feet high, smooth; leaves flat, glaucous; ligula blunt; panicle upright, the tip drooping.

XXXIII. 74. AVENA. Pliny.

Oat.

Glume membranaceous; spathelles alternate, nearly equal, longer than the flowrets; glumelles awned; lower spathellule 2-lobed or 2-cut, toothed, awned on the back; awn leathery, plaited, twisted; upper spathellule 2-cut, toothed, sometimes torn; lodicule ovate, not notched, bald; stigmata villose; cariopsis husked, furrowed. - Panicle branched, loose.

### a. Locustæ 2-flowered.

1. Avena sativa. Cultivated oat. Panicle loose; locustæ drooping, 2-fruited; cariopsides

smooth, husked; upper flowret awnless.

Avena alba, Raii Syn. 389, 1.

Avena vesca, Ger. em. 68; Park. 1134.

Avena sativa, Lin. S. P.

White oats.

Cultivated in fields, principally in the northern parts; annual; June, July.

Culm 4 feet high; glumelles whitish.

Seeds used in the south for the food of horses, but in the north they are ground and the meal used either for bread, or for gruel: they are also malted for making an ale or a distilled spirit called whiskey: the ashes of the straw used to polish marble.

β. nigra. Glumelles blackish brown. Avena nigra, Raii Syn. 389, 3.

Black oats.

y. mutica. Flowrets all awnless.

Avena vesca, Park. 1134.

3. uniflora. Glumes 1-flowered.

Avena alba Scotica, semine simplici, pediculo laxo pendente, Raii Syn. 389, 2.

2. Avena orientalis. Eastern oats.

Panicle facing one way, contracted; locustæ horizontal,
parallel, 2-fruited; cariopsides husked, smooth; uppermost
flowret awnless.

Avena orientalis, Schreber Spic. 52.

Occurs along with the former species, but rarely.

8. mutica. Flowrets all awnless.

# b. Locustæ 3 or more-flowered.

3. Avena nuda. Naked oat. Panicle contracted, slender; locustæ upright, 3-seeded; cariopsides smooth, free; uppermost flowret awnless.

Avena nuda, Raii Syn. 389, 6; Ger. em. 75; Park. 1134. Pills. Pilcorn.

Cultivated in Cornwall, Staffordshire, and elsewhere; annual; July and August.

Glumelles yellow; flowrets very narrow.

Pl. end. ph.

4. Avena fatua.

Panicle equally branched, loose; locustæ drooping, 3 to 5-seeded; cariopsides husky, very hairy at bottom; flowrets all awned; leaves flat.

Avena q. Ægilops quibusdam aristis recurvis, seu Avena pilsoa, J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 389, 7.

Ægilops bromoides, Ger. em. 77. Ægilops bromoides Belgarum, Park. 1148.

Avena fatua, Lin. S. P. 118. Bearded wild oats, or haver.

Fields and corn-fields; annual; August.

Root fibrous; culm upright, 4 feet high, naked above; leaves broad, rather upright, plaited; sheaths bald; ligula blunt; panicle upright; peduncles unequal; pedicles drooping; locustæ pendulous; glumelles vellow, growing black; awns brown.

β. pilosissima. Glumelles entirely covered with hair.

Avena pubescens. Downy oat.

Panicle upright, nearly simple; locusta upright, long, 3-flowered; cariopsides husked; partial rachis bearded; culm simple; leaves all flat, pubescent.

Gramen avenaceum septimum seu glabrum (potius hirsutum) panicula purpuro-argentea splendente D. Doody, Raii Syn. 406, 2.

Avena pubescens, Lin. S. P. 1665. Avena pratensis, Gouan Hort. 53.

Chalky fields and pastures; perennial; June.

Root fibrous, in tufts; culm 2 feet high, smooth, bald; leaves obtuse, uppermost smooth, bald; lower ligula very short; upper oblong, blunt; panicle oblong; locustæ large, becoming obovate, shining, silvery green.

β. glabra. Leaves smooth.

6. Avena pratensis. Meadow oat.

Panicle upright, spiked, long; peduncles single or in pairs; locustæ upright, 5 to 8-flowered; cariopsides husked; partial rachis hairy; radical leaves, involute, rough, bald; upper flat.

Gramen avenaceum montanum, spica simplici, aristis recurvis, Raii Syn.

Avena pratensis, Lin. S. P. 119.

Calcareous fields and pastures; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; culms many, 2 feet high, upright, simple, naked above; radical leaves linear, acute, stiff; stem leaves broad; sheaths very long; ligulæ lanceolate.

B. bromoides.

7. Avena Alpina.

Alpine out.

Spike upright; panicle nearly spikelike; leaves naked, finely serrulate; sheaths oblong, rough; culm compressed.

Avena planiculmis, Eng. Bot. 30, 2144. Avena alpina, Smith T. L. S. 10, 335. Trisetum alpinum, Roemer Syst. Veg. 663. Gaudinia planiculmis, Pal. de Beauvois, 95.

Mountain rocks; perennial; July.

Root tufted; culm 3 feet high; flowrets very large; rackis hairy at the top; locustæ 3 to 5-flowered.

# XXXIV. 75. ARRHENATHERUM. Beauv. Dog-grass.

Glumes membranous, 2-flowered; spathelles alternate, shorter than the flowrets: Lower flowret male; lower spathellule 2-lobed at the tip, lobes often torn-edged, ciliate; awned on the back below the middle; upper membranous, hyaline, 2-cut, toothed; lodicule lanceolate, not notched, smooth: upper flowret hermaphrodite; spathellules 2-cut, toothed; lower awned above the middle of the back; awn short or none; stigmata featherlike; cariopsis free, furrowed.—Panicle branched, loose.

1. Arrhenatherum elatius. Tall dog-grass.

Panicle equally spread, rather contracted, drooping;

glumelles smooth; hermaphrodite flowret nearly awnless;

culm with smooth knots; root knotty; leaves smooth.

Avena elatior, Lin. S. P. 117. Avena elata, Salisb. Prod. 23. Holcus avenaceus, Wigger Fl. Holsat. 72.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June, July.

Culm erect, 4 feet high; leaves dark green, flat, recurved; sheaths round; ligula short; panicle oblong; peduncles nearly verticillate; spikelet large, whitish, or white and purple.

- s. muticum. Flowrets awnless.
- y. submuticum. Hermaphrodite flowret awnless.
- 8. aristatum. Flowrets with long awns.
- 2. Arrhenatherum bulbosum. Bulbose dog-grass. Panicle equally spread, verticillate; glumelles smooth; hermaphrodite flowret nearly awnless; knots of the culm pubescent; root bulb-bearing.

Gramen avenaceum q. Gramen nodosum avenacea panicula C. Bauhin, Raii Sun. 406, 4.

Gramen caninum nodosum, Ger. em. 23.

Gramen caninum nodosum bulhosum vulgare, Park. 1175.

Avena nodosa, Cullum, 41. Avena elatior β, Schreb. Gram. Avena precatoria, Thuill. Fl. Par.

Pl. end. ph.

Fields; perennial; June and July.

Locustæ smaller than in the former species.

XXXV. 76. CATABROSIA. Beauvois. Sweetgrass.

Glumes 2 to 5-flowered; spathelles parallel, shorter than the flowrets, rather truncated, torn-edged, toothed; glumelles awnless; lower spathellule rather truncate; tornedged, toothed; upper slightly 3-cut; lodicule lanceolate; ovary slightly nicked; stigmata featherlike, rather aspergilliform; cariopsis 2-horned.—Panicle compound.

Catabrosia aquatica. Water sweetgrass. Panicle loose, spreading; peduncles rather verticillate; locustæ 1 or 2-flowered; lower spathellule furrowed, plaited, smooth; leaves flat, smooth.

Gramen miliaceum aquaticum, Raii Syn. 402, 3,

Aira aquatica, Lin. S. P. 95. Poa dulcis, Salisb. Prod. 26. Poa airoides, Koel. Gram. 194.

Watery places; perennial; May, June.

Root creeping; culm floating, extended; branches ascending; leaves floating, broad; ligula not notched, white; panicle upright; locustæ small, close together, coloured.

β. uniflora. Locustæ 1-flowered; flowret sessile.

XXXVI. 77. AIRA. Theophrastus. Hairgrass.

Glumes scariose, 2-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly equal, longer than the flowrets; glumelles awned; lower spathellule torn or toothed at the tip, awned below the middle; awn coriaceous, plaited, twisted; upper 2-cut toothed; lodicule ovate, not nicked, bald; stigmata villose; cariopsis free.—Panicle branched; leaves bristlelike.

a. Spathelles equal; glumelles awned above the base; flowrets nearly sessile; plant annual. Canchium.

1. Aira præcox. Early hairgrass. Panicle contracted, spikeshape; base of the spathelles naked; awn twice the length of the glumes; ligulæ obtuse,

Gramen avenaceum q. Gramen parvum præcox, panicula (potius spica) laxa canescente, Raii Syn. 407, 10.

Aira præcox, Lin. S. P. 97. Avena præcox, Pal. de Beauvois. Avena pusilla, Web. Holsat. 9.

Barren sandy places; annual; May and June.

Culm erect, 3 in. high, very smooth, pale green; sheaths inflated, angular, smooth; panicle erect; locustæ upright.

2. Aira caryophyllea. Clove hairgrass. Panicle diverging, 3-forked; peduncles rather straight; base of the spathellules rather naked; awn scarcely longer

than the glumes; ligula long, acute.

Gramen avenaceum q. Gramen paniculatum locustis parvis purpuroargenteis annuum, Raii Syn. 407, 7.

Avena caryophyllea, Lin. S. P. 97. Sandy places; annual; July.

Culm branched at bottom, leafy; sheaths slightly striated; panicle 3 or 4-forked; locustæ small, silvery purple.

b. Spathelles unequal; spathellules awned at the base; flowrets pedicelled; perennial.

3. Aira flexuosa. Bent hairgrass. Leaves long, bristlelike, smooth; ligula short, blunt; panicle expanding; peduncles in pairs, flexuose; awn double the length of the spathellules; spathellules toothed, spinous.

Gramen avenaceum q. Gramen paniculatum locustis parvis, purpuroargenteis, majus et perenne Doody, Raii Syn. 407, 8. Aira flexuosa, Lin. S. P. 96.

Wet mountainous places; perennial; June, July.

*Roots* in tufts; *culm* 18 in. high, smooth, round, nakedish; leaves radical, fascicled, smooth, shorter than the culm; sheaths rough; locustæ small, whitish.

4. Aira setacea. Bristly hairgrass. Leaves short, bristlelike, rough; ligula long, acute; panicle rather contracted; peduncle becomes flexible; awn

double the length of the spathellule; spathellules toothed, spinous.

Aira setacea, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1. Aira flexnosa B, Smith Fl. Brit. 85. Aira montana, Willd. Sp. Pt. 1, 379.

Avena montana, Web. Holsat. 9? Aira scabro-setacea, Knapp Gram. 32.

Woods and heaths; perennial; July.

# XXXVII. 78. ANTHOXANTHUM. Lin. Spring-grass.

Glume 3-flowered; spathelles unequal, membranous, longer than the glumelles: SIDE FLOWRETS neuter, 1-spathelluled, awned; one flowret with a twisted, plaited awn below the middle; the other with a straight awn near the tip: MIDDLE FLOWRET hermaphrodite, three times shorter than the side flowrets; spathellules membranous, rather blunt, awnless; style simple at bottom; stigmata very long, featherlike; cariopsis free, furrowed.—Spike branched.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. Sweet spring-grass. Spike ovate, oblong; fertile flowret rather pedicelled, longer than the awn; spathellule of the barren flowret ciliated.

Gramen vernum spica brevi laxa, Raii Syn. 398, 1. Anthoxanthum odoratum, Lin. S. P. 40.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May.

Root fibrous; culm 2 feet high, upright, smooth, bald, naked above; leaves lanceolate, acute, shorter than the sheath, ciliated; upper leaves very short; sheaths smooth, villous above; upper very long; ligulæ nicked; spike interrupted, greenish becoming yellow, woolly; peduncles semiverticillate, fewflowered; locustæ very smooth, erect; plant while drying smells like woodroof.

- β. pubescens. Locustæ pubescent.
- y. effusum. Spike slightly branched; leaves pubescent.
- δ. alpinum. Spike branched; awn longer than the flowret, leaves smooth. Perhaps a distinct species.

#### XXXVIII. 79. HOLCUS. Linnæus. Softgrass.

Glumes 2-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly equal, membranous, longer than the flowrets, mucronate; flowrets dissimilar, both hermaphrodite; lower flowret longer; spathellules not notched, awned on the back; awn bent or plaited; lower spathellule of the upper flowret mostly awnless; lodicule lanceolate, not notched, bald; style 2-parted; cariopsis free, not furrowed.—Panicle contracted, cylindrical.

1. Holcus lanatus. Woolly softgrass. Awn of the upper flowret bowed, bent back; spathelles unequal, villous; root fibrous; leaves villous, soft.

Gramen miliaceum pratense molle, Raii Syn. 404, 14. Gramen pratense paniculatum molle, Park. 1155. Gramen lanatum Dalechampii, Ger. em. 30 \*. Holcus lanatus, Lin. S. P. 1485. Avena lanata, Koel. Gram. 303.

Aira Holcus lanatus, Vill. Delph. 2, 87.

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Fields and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Culms in tufts, 2 feet high, leafy above, pubescent; leaves broad, pubescent; sheaths woolly, grey; ligulæ short; panicle coloured becoming grey; peduncles in pairs or threes; locustæ ovate.

2. Holcus mollis. Tender softgrass.

Awn of the upper flowret bent; spathelles nearly equal, rather naked; root creeping; leaves rather naked.

Gramen miliaceum aristatum molle, Raii Syn. 404, 15.

Holcus mollis, Lin. S. P. 1485. Avena mollis, Koel. Gram. 300. Aira Holcus mollis, Vill. Delph. 2, 88.

Woods and fields; perennial; June and July.

Culm solitary, smooth; knots pubescent; leaves pubescent becoming smooth; sheaths rather smooth; ligula long; panicle greenish black; peduncles rough; locustæ ovate, lanceolate.

## XXXIX. 80. DESCHAMPSIA. Beauv. Pearlgrass.

Glume 2 or 3-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly equal, longer than the flowrets; lower spathellule many toothed at the tip, awned at bottom; awn straight, scarcely longer than the base; upper spathellule 2-cut toothed; lodicule roundish, not nicked, hairy; style 2-parted; stigmata distant, villous; cariopsis free, scarcely furrowed.—Panicle branched, semiverticillate,

1. Deschampsia lævigata. Smooth pearlgrass. Panicle contracted; base of the spathellules pilose; peduncles very short, smooth; leaves and sheath very smooth.

Aira lævigata, Smith T. L. S. 10, 334. Deschampsia lævigata, Roemer Sys. Veg. 687.

Mountains and sea-coasts in the North; per.; June, July. Culm 18 in. high.

β. vivipara. Panicle viviparous.

2. Deschampsia cæspitosa. Tufted pearlgrass. Panicle spreading; base of the spathellules pilose; pedicells of the upper flowrets long, hairy; leaves furrowed above; sheaths roughish; ligula lanceolate, acute.

Gramen miliaceum segetale majus, Raii Syn. 403, 5. Gramen segetum panicula speciosa, Park. 1158.

Gramen segetale, Ger. em. 5. Aira cæspitosa, Lin. S. P. 96.

Aira cæspitosa, Lan. S. F. 90.
Aira altissima, La Marck Fl. Tr. 3, 581.
Deschampia cæspitosa, Pal. de Beauvois.
Hussocks. Rough caps. Bulls' faces.

Woods and damp fields; perennial; July.

Roots in thick tufts; culm 3 feet high, upright; leaves slender; ligula long, 2-cut; panicle greenish purple; locustæ small.

β. argentea. Panicle silvery white.

y. vivipara. Panicle viviparous.

3. Deschampsia Doniana. Don's pearlgrass.

Panicle rather spreading; base of the spathelfule longly pilose; pedicell of the upper flowret long, pilose; leaves furrowed above; sheaths very smooth; ligula truncated at top.

Aira glomerata, Geo. Don.

Mountain Clova, Angus-shire; perennial; July.

Roots in tufts; culm erect, 2 feet high, very smooth; leaves stiff, flat, narrow, become revolute; sheaths short, lower white with a membranous edge; ligulæ long; panicle upright, villous.

## XL. 81. CORYNEPHORUS. Beauvois. Club-awn.

Glumes 2-flowered; spathelles alternate, membranous, longer than the flowrets; lower spathellule not notched, awned at bottom; awn woolly, jointed in the middle; the lower part coriaceous, twisted, threadshape; the upper clubshape, smooth; upper spathellule 2-cut toothed; stigmata yillous.—Panicle branched.

Corynephorus canescens. Grey club-awn. Leaves bristlelike; culm leafy; panicle spreading, becoming spikeshape, sheathed.

Gramen miliaceum maritimum molle, Raii Syn. 405, 16.

Aira canescens, Lin. S. P. 97.

Avena canescens, Weber Holsat. 9.

Weingaertneria canescens, Bern. Erford. 51. Corynephorus canescens, Pal. de Beauvois.

Sands by the sea; perennial; July.

Root fibrous, in tufts; culm upright or ascending, 6 in. high, smooth; leaves erect, stiff, rough, glaucous; ligula lanceolate, acute; panicle upright, rather facing one way, rarely coming out of the sheath; locustæ silvery-grey.

F. AGROSTIDEE. Rachis panicled; punicle sometimes contracted, spikeshape; locustæ solitary, one-flowered; glumes and glumelles of nearly the same consistence, often keeled; lower spathellule awned or awnless; upper sometimes 2-keeled; styles 2.

#### XLI. 82. CHILOCHLOA. Beauvois. Cats-tail.

Spathelles alternate, unequal, acute, longer than the flowrets, the edge and back often pilose; glumelles awnless, rather cartilaginous; rudiment of an abortive flowret pedicelled, threadshape; upper spathellule notched; lodicule lanceolate, not notched, bald; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villous; cariopsis detached, not furrowed.—Spike branched, cylindrical.

1. Chilochloa aspera. Rough cats-tail. Spike cylindrical, lobed, loose; glumes naked, thickened above; glumelles blunt; culm branchy.

Phleum paniculatum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 26, omitting the synonyms.

Phalaris paniculata, Aiton Hort. Kew. 6, 87.

Phalaris aspera, Retz Obs. 414.

Phleum asperum, Villars Delph. 1, 61. Chilochloa aspera, Pal. de Beauvois, 37.

Fields, walls, and heaths; annual; June and July.

Root fibrous; culms 9 in. high; leaves smooth, the uppermost very short; sheaths inflated, smooth; ligula long, acute; spike stiff, rather acute; peduncles verticillate; glumes with very short awns, keeled, gibbous above, edge opake, very bluntly truncated; smell like that of anthoxanthum.

2. Chilochloa Boehmeri.

Boehmer's cats-tail.

Spike cylindrical, lobed; spathelles rather smooth, inner edge turned up; spathellules acute; sheaths slightly bellied; culm not branched.

Phalaris phleioides, Lin. S. P. 80. Phleum phalaroides, Koel. Gram. 182. Phleum Bochmeri, Wibel Werth. 125.

Sandy fields; perennial; June and July.

Root fibrous; culm mostly single, purple, shining, 18 in. high; leaves and sheaths rather rough; spike dense, ovatecylindrical.

3. Chilochloa arenaria. Sand cats-tail. Spike ovate, lanceolate, scarcely branched, obtuse; spathelles ciliated; spathellules short, torn-edged; sheaths bellied; culm branchy.

Gramen typhinum maritimum minus, Raii Syn. 398, 4.

Phleum arenarium, Lin. S. P. 88.

Phalaris phleioides β, Aiton Hort. Kew. 1, 86.

Phalaris arenaria, Huds. Fl. Angl. 23.

Chilochloa arenaria, Pal, de Beauvois.

Sandy places near the sea; annual; June.

Roots fibrous; culm many, leafy below, naked above, 9 in. high, purple, shining; leaves glaucous; sheaths smooth; spike scarcely lobed.

4. Chilochloa hirsuta.

Rough cats-tail.

Panicle cylindrical, lobed, loose; spathelles lanceolate, keeled, ciliate hairy, with very short bristles; spathellules oblong, hairy.

Phleum phalarideum, Vill. Delph. 2, 60. Phleum Michelii, Allioni Pedem. 2138. Phalaris alpina, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Fr. 1489. Chilochloa Michelii, Pal. de Beauvois, t.7, f.2.

Alpine rocks; perennial; July.

Root creeping, thickened above; culm erect, very smooth, 18 in. high; leaves smooth, edge membranous, white; sheaths lax; upper very long, purplish; ligula obtuse; panicle soft, green or purplish.

## XLII. 83. PHLEUM. Pliny.

Timothy.

Spathelles alternate, boatshaped, compressed, nearly equal, twice as long as the spathellules, truncated at the tip, pointed with a prominent, bristlelike, intermediate rib; glumelle awnless; lower spathellule truncated, manytoothed, inclosing the upper twotoothed spathellule; lodicule lanceolate, acute, not nicked, bald; ovary beaked; beak inclined; style 2-parted; stigmata nearly aspergilliform, villous; cariopsis free, not furrowed, beaked; beak 2-parted. —Spike cylindrical.

1. Phleum pratense.

Meadow timothy.

Spike cylindrical, very long; spathelle much longer than the beard; keel ciliated; culm upright; root fibrous.

Gramen typhinum majus sive primum, Ger. em. 11; Raii Syn. 398, 1. Gramen typhinum medium seu vulgatissimum, Park. 1170.

Phleum pratense, Lin. S. P. 87.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July to September.

Culm 3 feet high, naked above, smooth, bald; leaves flat, very acute, bald, rough; ligula obtuse; spike 3 to 5 in. long, green, rather blunt; locustæ very much crowded.

B. viviparum. Glumes and glumelles changed into leaves.

y. minus. Culm short, not bulbose at the base.

2. Phleum nodosum. Knotted timothy. Spike cylindrical, short; spathelles much longer than the beard; keel ciliated; culm ascending, bulbous at bottom; root fibrous.

Gramen typhinum q. Gramen nodosum spica parva C. Bauhin, Raii Syn.

398, 3.
Phleum nodosum, Lin. S. P. 88.

Phleum pratense, var.-Huds. Fl. Angl. 26.

Barren places; perennial; July to November.

Culm 9 in. high, rather naked above; leaves very acute; spike 1 to 2 in. long, obtuse.

3. Phleum alpinum.

Spike ovate, cylindrical; spathelles the length of the beard; keel ciliated; culm ascending; root rather creeping.

Phleum alpinum, Lin. S. P. 88.

Mountains in the North; perennial; July.

Root jointed; culm 18 in. high; upper sheaths very long, inflated; lower ligula very short; upper slender, acute; spike 1 in. long, blackish purple.

## XLIII. 84. PHALARIS. Dioscorides. Phalaris.

Spathelles alternate, nearly equal, boatshape, gibbous on the back, often membranous winged, longer than the flowrets; glumelles awnless, hardened, leathery; rudiment of an abortive flowret sessile, like an appendix, awlshape, bald or hairy; upper spathellule slightly nicked; lodicule ovate, not notched, hairy; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, included in the hardened glumelle, not furrowed.—Panicle spikeshape, or effused; locustæ crowded; peduncle often involucrated.

## a. Panicle spikeshape; keel of the glumelles winged.

1. Phalaris Canariensis. Canary phalaris. Panicle ovate; margin of the upper spathelle truncate; eulm rather upright; root fibrous.

Phalaris major, semine albo, Raii Syn. 394, 1.

·Phalaris, Ger. em. 86.

Phalaris Canariensis, Lin. S. P. 79.

Phalaris ovata, Moench. Meth.

Canary grass.

Roadsides, ruins, also cultivated; annual; June to Sept. Culms many, 2 feet high, smooth; leaves flat, lanceolate, edge white; upper sheaths inflated; ligula large; panicle very dense; peduncles short; locustæ broad, ovate, white with 2 lunate green lines.

Seeds used as food for singing birds.

b. Panicle loose; keel of the spathelle sharp.

2. Phalaris arundinacea. Reedy phalaris.
Panicle upright, oblong, bellied, contracted; locustæ facing one way; spathelles acute; leaves flat; culm upright; root creeping.

Gramen arundinaceum, acerosa glumâ, Jerseyanum, Raii Syn. 400, 2.

Phalaris arundinacea, Lin. S. P. 80.

Arundo colorata, Solander in Aiton Hort. Kew. 1, 116.

Calamagrostis colorata, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 37.
Typhoides arundinacea, Moench. Meth. 99.
Baldigera arundinacea, Flor. Wetter. 99.
Calamagrostis variegata, With. Bot. Arr. 2, 124.
Bogs and river-sides; perennial; July.

Roots in tufts; culm upright, 3 feet high, knots smooth; leaves very broad, flat; sheaths round, long; ligula short, obtuse; panicle large, glomerate; peduncles in pairs or threes; involucrum small, white; locustæ compressed, whitish or purplish; ribs 3, green.

β. glauca. Leaves glaucous.

γ. picta. Leaves elegantly streaked with white. Ladies' laces. Gardeners' garters. Ribband grass.

XLIV. 85. ALOPECURUS. Theophrastus. Foxtail.

Spathelles alternate, lower larger, distinct or grown together at the bottom; spathellule one, pitchershape, split on one side, awned below the middle; lodicule linear, not nicked, bald; style 2-parted, nearly simple at bottom; stigmata very long, nearly aspergilliform.—Spike compound, stiff, cylindrical, not involucrated; peduncles very short.

a. Spathelles soldered together above the middle; keel dilated, bald above; awn long.

1. Alopecurus agrestis. Wild foxtail. Spathelles acute, rough, almost bald; spike cylindrical, attenuated, acute; peduncles not branched, 1-flowered; culm erect, rather rough.

Gramen myosuroides majus, spica longiore, aristis rectis, Raii Syn. 397, 1.

Gramen alopecuroides minus, Ger. em. 10.

Gramen alopecuroides spica longa majus et minus, Park. 1169.

Alopecurus agrestis, Lin. S. P. 89.

Alopecurus myosuroides, Huds. ed. 1, 23. Great mouse-tail grass.

Fields and ways; annual; July.

Roots fibrous; culm 18 in. high, leafy; leaves rough above; ligula lanceolate; spike 3 in. long, slender, purplish.

β. minor. Small, brown; spike short.

Gramen myosuroides minus, spica breviore, aristis recurvis, Raii Syn. 397, 2.

## b. Spathelles soldered at the base; keel ciliated; awn long.

2. Alopecurus pratensis.

Field foxtail.

Spathelles acute, villose; awn longer than the spathelles; spike cylindrical, obtuse; peduncles branched, manyflowered; culm upright, smooth; root fibrous.

Gramen alopecuroides q. Gramen alopecuro simili, glabrum cum pilis longiusculis in spica, Onocordon mihi denominatum, J. Bauhin, Raii Syn.

Gramen alopecuroides majus, Ger. em. 10.

Gramen phalaroides majus sive Italicum, forte etiam Gramen phalaroides spica molli sive Germanicum, C. Bauhin, Park. 1164.

Alopecurus pratensis, Lin. S. P. 72.

Common foxtail grass.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May.

Culm 2 feet high, thick, very smooth; leaves broad, long; sheaths smooth; ligula short, blunt; spike 2 or 3 in. long, whitish.

β. lobatus. Spike much lobed.

3. Alopecurus alpinus. Alpine foxtail. Spathelles rather acute, villous; awn as long as the spa-

thelles; spike ovate; peduncles branched, manyflowered; culm upright, smooth; root creeping.

Alopecurus alpinus, Eng. Bot. 1126. Alopecurus ovatus, Knapp Gram. 15.

Scotch Alps; perennial; June and July.

Culm 1 foot high, upright; radical leaves linear, slender; stem-leaves short, broad, acute; sheaths long, bellied; ligula short; spike blunt, whitish.

## c. Spathelles free; keel ciliated.

4. Alopecurus bulbosus. Bulbous foxtail.

Spathelles acute, villose; awn longer than the spathelles; spike cylindrical, attenuated; culm upright, bulbose at bottom.

Gramen myosuroides nodosum, Raii Syn. 397, 3.

Alopecurus bulbosus, Lin. S. P. 1665.

Alopecurus geniculatus β, Huds. Fl. Angl. 27.

Salt-water marshes; perennial; July.

Roots in tufts; culm 9 in. high, smooth; radical leaves smooth, short; stem-leaves smooth, linear, spreading; ligula short; spike 2 in. long, dark sea-green; anthers deep greenish blue.

5. Alopecurus geniculatus. Kneed foxtail. Spathelles blunt, villose; awn longer than the spathelles;

anthers linear; spike cylindrical, blunt; peduncles scarcely branched, 1 or 2-flowered; culm ascending, knee-jointed.

Gramen alopecuroides q. Gramen aquaticum geniculatum spicatum,

Raii Syn. 396, 2.

Gramen fluviatile spicatum, Ger. em. 14. Gramen aquaticum spicatum, Park. 1275. Alopecurus geniculatus, Lin. S. P. 89.

Watery places; perennial; May and June.

Root fibrous; culm floating, very long, leafy, lower joint rooting; leaves rather smooth; ligula short; spike short, purplish; anthers linear oblong, purple, becoming dull yellow.

B. bulbosus. Culm rather upright, bulbous at bottom; spike dark green.

6. Alopecurus fulvus. Flamecolour foxtail.

Spathelles blunt, villous; awn as long as the spathelle; anthers nearly round; spike cylindrical; peduncles branched, manyflowered; culm ascending, knee-jointed.

Gramen alopecuroides q. Gramen fluviatile album Tabernæmoutani, Dillen in Raii Syn. 396, 2 \*.

Alopecurus geniculatus 4, With. Bot. Arr. 120, Alopecurus fulvus, Engl. Bot. 1467.

Duck-grass. Spike flote-grass.

Watery places; perennial; August and September.

Root fibrous; leaves broader than those of alopecurus geniculatus; sheaths inflated; spike 2 in. long, pale green; anthers fine orange, becoming quite white; awn very slender, soft.

#### XLV. 86. PSAMMA. Beauvois. Marram.

Spathelles alternate, acute, lower smallest; spathellules hairy below the tip, mucronate, nearly as long as the spathelles, acute; lodicule lanceolate, awlshape, acute, bald; ovary topshaped, rather 3-sided; style 3-parted; stigmata 3, featherlike; cariopsis top-shape, rather 3-sided, free; corculum terminal?—Spike branched, erect, cylindrical; pcduncles branched, very short; locustæ many, crowded.

Psamma arenaria.

Sand marram.

Spike long; leaves involute, pungent; root creeping.

Gramen sparteum spicatum foliis mucronatis longioribus, vel spicâ secalina, Raii Syn. 393, 1.

Spartum Anglicanum, Ger. em. 38. Spartum marinum nostras, Park. 1198. Arundo arenaria, Lin. S. P. 121.

Calamagrostis arenaria, With. Bot. Arr. 123. Ammophilla arundinacea, Host Gram. Austr. 4, 41.

Psamma arenaria, Roem. Sys. Veg. 845.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; July.

Roots spreading; culm 4 feet high, stiff, leafy; leaves upright, spreading, glaucous, very smooth, bald; sheaths smooth; ligula long, acute; panicle 6 in. long; locustæ light glaucous green.

### XLVI. 87. SPARTINA. Schreber.

Sea-grass.

Spathelles alternate, very acute; lower smallest; spathellules 2-cut, nicked, toothed, shorter than the spathelles, awnless; lodicule rather truncated, fringed; style very long; stigmata 3, villous.—Spike branched; spikelets alternate; locustæ 1-sided, sessile, in two rows.

Spartina stricta.

Rough sea-grass.

Spathelles rather longer than the spathellules, keel rather smooth; spikelets adpressed; locustæ loosely tiled, upright; leaves convolute, pungent.

Gramen sparteum, q. Spartum Essexianum, spicâ gemina clausa Petiver, Raii Syn. 393, 4.

Dactylis cynosuroides, Huds. Fl. Angl. 43; but not of Linnæus.

Dactylis stricta, Solander in Ait. Hort. Kew. 6, 104.

Limnetis pungens, Persoon Syn. 1, 72. Spartina stricta, Roth N. Beytr. 101.

Marshy fields at the mouth of large rivers; per.; July, Aug. Root creeping; culm upright, 2 feet high, not branched, stiff, very smooth; leaves stiff, upright; sheaths long, very smooth, shining, very close to the culm, upper partly enclosing the lower spikelet; ligula very short; spikelets 2, hairy, soft; spathelles mostly mucronate below the tip.

B. triplex. Spikelets three.

## XLVII. 88. VILFA. Adanson.

Spathelles alternate, not notched, rather longer than the spathellules, lower largest; lower spathellule 3-cut, toothed, acute or ending in a bristle; upper 2-cut; lodicule acute; stamens (1 to) 3; style 2-parted, short; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, not furrowed .- Panicle branched, more or less contracted or effused; peduncles semiverticillate.

White bent. 1. Vilfa alba.

Culm creeping, branched, rooting; panicle loose, spreading; spathellules smooth, nearly equal, toothed, serrulate; locustæ lanceolate; leaves flat, rough; sheaths smooth.

Gramen miliaceum majus panicula spadicea, Raii Syn. 405, 11. Gramen miliaceum majus panicula viridi, Raii Syn. 404, 12. Agrostis alba, Lin. S. P. 93.

Agrostis polymorpha 3, seu palustris, Huds. Fl. Angl. 22. Marsh bent grass. White Squitch. Squitch.

Marshes and woods; perennial; July.

Root creeping, thick, white; culm naked above, 3 feet high, smooth; ligula obtuse.

β. conferta. Short; peduncles crowded at bottom, long. naked, not branched; both spathelles serrated on the back.

Short; peduncles crowded at bottom, long, naked, branched; upper half only of the inner spathelle serrated.

8. nuda. Peduncles all naked at bottom, and branched; upper half only of the inner spathelle serrated.

E. sylvatica. Glumes and glumelles growing longer after flowering; lower branch of the panicle naked at bottom.

Gramen miliaceum sylvestre glumis oblongis, Raii Syn. 404, 13.

Agrostis sylvatica, Lin. S. P. 1665.

Agrostis polymorpha n, Huds. Fl. Angl. 32.

2. Vilfa nigra. Black bent.

Stolones creeping, branchy; culm upright; panicle scattered, fewflowered; locustæ lanceolate; peduncles bare at bottom; spathelles unequal; upper part of the lower spathelle serrulate; upper spathelle smooth; leaves nearly smooth, slender; sheaths smooth.

Agrostis nigra, With. Bot. Arr. 173.

Agrostis stolonifera, Leers Herb. 26; not of Linnæus.

Black squitch.

Woods and moist places; perennial; July.

Culms many, slender, 2 feet high; leaves flat, weak; ligulæ blunt; panicle 2 to 4 in. long; peduncles deep purple; locustæ brown, scattered.

Running bent. 3. Vilfa stolonifera.

Culm creeping, taking root, branchy; panicle compact, lower branches spreading, densely crowded at bottom with flowers; locustæ ovate, lanceolate; spathelles nearly equal, pubescent; lower spathelle serrulated at the upper part; leaves flat.

Gramen miliaceum q. Gramen montanum miliaceum minus, radice repente C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 402, 2.

Gramen caninum supinum, Ger. em. 261.

Agrostis stolonifera, Lin. S. P. 93.

Agrostis polymorpha δ, Huds. Fl. Angl. 31.

Black Squitch. Fiorin grass.

Fields and damp pastures; perennial; July and August. Root fibrous; culm smooth, blackish purple, leaves rough; sheaths rather smooth; ligula rounded; panicle upright, rather 1-sided; spathelles rather blunt, purplish.

\$\beta\$. marina. Culm stiff, glaucous, 3 in. high; sheaths rather smooth.

γ. brevis. Panicle pale red becoming dull green, branches very short; leaves, and sheaths rough.

Agrostis brevis, Knapp Gram. 116.

d. maritima. Branches of the panicle long, naked, short, crowded at bottom; leaves and sheaths rough.

Agrostis maritima, With. Bot. Arr. 2, 175.

4. Vilfa vulgaris.

Common bent.

Culm upright; panicle hairlike, upright, spreading; peduncles threeforked, naked at bottom; pedicells upright, locustæ ovate, crowded; outer spathelle serrate at the tip; inner smooth; inner spathellule very short, blunt; stem-leaves rough; sheaths very smooth; ligula truncated.

Gramen miliaceum locustis minimis, panicula fero arundinacea, Raii Syn. 402, 4.

Agrostis vulgaris, With. Bot. Arr. 132.

Agrostis tenuis, Sibthorp, Oxf. 36.

Agrostis capillaris, Huds. ed. 1; but not of Linnæus,

Agrostis polymorpha a, Huds. Fl. Angl. 31.

Agrostis hispida, Willd. S. P. 1, 370.

Fine bent grass.

Pastures; perennial; July and August.

Culm 2 feet long; leaves long, slender; lower leaves smooth; panicle oblong; peduncles rather smooth; locustæ small, coloured.

5. Vilfa divaricata.

Spread bent.

Culm upright; panicle spreading out wide; peduncles hairlike, naked above half their length, 3-forked; pedicells spread out wide; locustæ ovate, spread; outer spathelle serrulate; inner smooth; inner spathellule very short, obtuse; stem-leaves rough; sheaths very smooth; ligula truncated.

Agrostis tenella, Hoffm. Germ. 3, 1, 36 è Agrostis divaricata, Hoffm. Germ. 3, 1, 37. Agrostis capillaris, Willd. S. P. 1, 369. Agrostis vulgaris tenella, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 84. Agrostis vulgaris seminuda, Knapp Gram. 115.

Fields and meadows; perennial; July.

Culm 2 feet long; leaves slender; panicle pyramidical, large; peduncles rather rough; locustæ pale; style falling off.

β. pumila. Culms 2 in. high, in tufts; cariopsis long, covered with a dust (ustilago?) style remaining.

Agrostis pumila, Lin. Mant. 1, 31. Agrostis vulgaris  $\gamma$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 97. Agrostis divaricata; var. Hoffm. Germ. 3, 1, 37.

In barren ground.

XLVIII. 89. AGROSTIS. Theophrastus. Fiorin.

Spathelles alternate, membranous, longer than the spathellules, nearly equal or lower largest; lower spathellule 2-cut at the tip, lobes often nicked, awned below the middle; awn plaited, twisted; upper much shorter, 2 or 4-cut, toothed; lodicule obovate, not nicked, smooth; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, not furrowed.—Panicle branched more or less, contracted or effused.

1. Agrostis canina. Dogs fiorin.

Spathelles nearly equal; tip of the outer serrate; of the inner smooth; panicle upright, spreading; peduncles hairlike, three-forked; pedicles upright; locustæ ovate, crowded; awn twice the length of the spathellule; culm upright.

Agrostis canina, Leers Herb. 21. Agrostis vulgaris; var. Smith Fl. Brit. 79. Agrostis capillaris; var. Vill. Delph. 2, 73.

Fields; perennial; July.

Culm 18 in. high, branchy at bottom, smooth; stem-leaves rough; ligula truncated; panicle 3 in. long, coloured; peduncle naked at bottom, smooth; locustæ coloured.

2. Agrostis laxa. Loose-panicle fiorin. Spathelles nearly equal; tip of the outer serrate, of the inner smooth; panicle spreading; peduncles hairlike, three-forked; pedicells spread; locustæ ovate, spread; awn twice as long as the spathellules; culm upright.

Agrostis vulgaris y; var. Smith Fl. Brit, 80.

Fields; perennial; July.

Root creeping; culm 18 in. high, smooth, branchy at bottom; ligula very shortly truncated; panicle oblong, becoming pyramidical; peduncles rather long, naked; locustæ pale.

β. pumila. Culms in bundles, 2 in. high; cariopsis long, covered with a dust (ustilago?)

Agrostis vulgaris v; var. Smith Fl. Brit. 80.

3. Agrostis pubescens. Downy fiorin. Spathelles nearly equal, pubescent, tip of the outer spathelle serrate, of the inner smooth; panicle contracted; peduncles short; locustæ lanceolate, crowded; awn short; culm branchy, upright.

Agrostis stolonifera; var. Smith Fl. Brit. 81.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July, August.

## XLIX. 90. APERA. Adanson.

Silk-grass.

Spathelles alternate, nearly equal, rather longer than the spathellules; lower spathellule not nicked at the tip, bristled below the tip; upper 2-cut, toothed; lodicule lanceolate, not nicked, bald; stamens 1 or 3; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, husked, not furrowed.—Panicle branched, large.

1. Apera effusa. Large-panicled silk-grass. Panicle spreading, rather 1-sided, manyflowered; shorter peduncles crowded with flowers; longer naked at bottom; leaves smooth; culm upright; awn 5 times as long as the spathellules.

Gramen miliaceum majus, glumis aristatis, spadiceis et pallidis, Rail Syn. 405, 17.

Gramen arundinaceum, Ger. cm. 5.

Gramen agrorum spica venti, Park. 1158.

Agrostis Spica venti, Lin. S. P. 91.

Apera Spica venti, Palis. de Beauvois.

Corn-fields in moist sandy soils; annual; June and July. Root fibrous; culm smooth, 3 feet high; leaves rather smooth; sheaths smooth; ligula torn; panicle very large; locustæ minute, green or yellowish.

2. Apera? palustris.

Panicle spreading, manyflowered; shorter peduncles crowded with flowrets; longer naked at bottom; awn shorter than the spathellules; culm creeping, taking root; leaves rough.

Agrostis palustris, With. Bot. Arr. 168.

Swampy places; perennial; June and July.

Culm rather smooth, branched; leaves broad; sheaths rough; ligula rough, long; panicles 6 in. long; spathelles equal; keel serrate, of the inner only half way down; spathellules one fourth shorter than the spathelles, the inner shorter and narrow.

### L. 91. AGRAULUS. Beauvois.

Field-grass.

Spathelles alternate, longer than the spathellule, nearly equal; spathellule 1, nicked at the tip, awned below the middle; awn twisted, plaited; lodicule ovate, lanceolate, bald, not nicked; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, furrowed.—Panicle more or less spreading; radical leaves bristlelike; stem-leaves flat, broad.

1. Agraulus caninus.

Dogs field-grass.

Tips of the outer spathelle serrate, of the inner smooth; glumelles naked; locustæ ovate, acute, coloured; panicles spreading; peduncles 3-forked, manyflowered; leaves in bundles, smooth; culms ascending.

Agrostis canina, Lin. S. P. 92. Agrostis vinealis, Schreber Spic. 57, 977. Ischodium caninum, Schrader Germ. 198.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; July.

Culm prostrate, often branched, leafy, smooth; leaves flat, smooth; uppermost broader, rough; sheaths short; upper very long, roughish; ligulæ long, obtuse, fringed; panicle upright, hispid; locustæ small, violet.

2. Agraulus pallidus. Pale-green field-grass. Keel of the outer spathelle serrate, of the inner at the tip only; glumelles naked; locustæ lanceolate, pale; panicle rather spreading; peduncles branchy, fewflowered; leaves rough.

Agrostis pallida, With. 169.

Forests; perennial; May and June.

Culm 18 in. high, smooth; ligulæ long, acute; panicle 3 in. long; peduncles capillary; locustæ pale green.

3. Agraulus setaceus. Bristle field-grass. Spathelles serrate at the tip; spathellules hairy at bottom; locustæ lanceolate; panicle contracted; peduncles upright, manyflowered; culm ascending.

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Agrostis setacea, Curtis Lond. 6, 12, Agrostis alpina, With. Bot. Arr. 128. Agrostis mutabilis, Sibth. Oxf. 16?

Agrostis canina & et \( \gamma, Huds. Fl. Angl. 38.

Dry heaths; perennial; July and August.

Culm 1 foot high; leaves pale, rather glaucous; radical leaves in tufts, upright; ligula long, torn; panicle whitish; peduncles branched, rough, semiverticillate; spathelles slender, acute; spathellules mucronated at the tip; awn longer than the spathelle.

s. purpureus. Locustæ slightly coloured.

## LI. 92. ACHNATHERIUM. Beauvois. Bushgrass.

Spathelles alternate, lower largest; spathellules membranaceous; lower slightly nicked, awned; upper not nicked, pointed; awn terminal, not jointed, plaited, twisted; lodicule lanceolate, not nicked, bald: style short, 2-parted; stigmata villose; cariopsis furrowed.—Panicle branched, loose.

Achnatherium lanceolatum, Spear bushgrass.

Panicle diffuse; locustæ rather spread, upright; spathelles
lanceolate, longer than the awn; culm rather branched;
leaves linear.

Arundo q. Calamagrostis minor glumis ruffis et viridibus Petiveri, Dillen in Raii Syn. 401, 3.

Arundo Calamagrostis, Lin. S. P. 121. Arundo epigejos, Huds. Fl. Ang. 54.

Calamagrostis epigejos, With. Bot. Arr. 123.

Calamagrostis lanceolata, Koel, Gram, 58.

Wood and hedges; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; cutm erect, 4 feet high, leafy, very smooth; leaves slender, pointed, light green; sheaths long; ligula lanceolate; panicle rather upright; locustæ small, purple or light brown.

β. pilosum. Leaves hairy above.

## LII. 93. CALAMAGROSTIS. Dioscorides. Reedgrass.

Spathelles alternate, very acute, longer than the spathellules; lower largest; spathellules membranous, often villous; lower 2 or 4-toothed; bristled between the teeth; upper 2-cut, toothed; bristle awlshape; lodicule lanceolate, not nicked, bald; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, not furrowed.—Panicle branched, becoming effused.

1. Calamagrostis epigejos. Creeping reedgrass. Panicle upright; locustæ imbricate, bundled, facing one way; spathelles longer than the spathellules, linear, bristled; bristle shorter than the hairs; leaves lanceolate; ligula long.

Arundo q. Gramen arundinaceum panicula molli spadicea majus, Raii Syn. 401, 2.

Gramen tomentosum arundinaceum, Ger. em. 9.

Calamagrostis sive Gramen tomentosum, Park, 1182.

Arundo epigejos, Lin. S. P. 120.

Arundo calamagrostis, Huds. Fl. Angl. 54. Calamagrostis lanceolata, With. Bot, Arr. 122.

Banks and damp woods; perennial; July.

Root jointed, creeping; culms in bundles, upright, 6 feet high; leaves very long, bald, dry, glaucous; sheaths long, bald; ligula lanceolate; panicle manyflowered, oblong, green or blackish violet, becoming grey, woolly; locusta long, drooping.

2. Calamagrostis neglecta. Neglected reedgrass. Panicle upright, spread; locusta upright, spread; spathelles the same length as the spathellules; bristles and hairs shorter than the spathellules; leaves linear; ligula very short, truncated.

Arundo neglecta, Ehrh. Calam. 118. Arundo stricta, Schrad. Germ. 1, 215. Calamagrostis neglecta, Flor. Wett. 1, 84.

Marshy places; perennial; June.

Root creeping; culm 2 feet high, ascending, slender, bald; leaves narrow, acute, rough above and on the edge, when dry convolute; sheaths bald, ligula not notched; panicle slender, 3 to 6 in. long, purplish or reddish brown; glumes acute, not bristled.

94. GASTRIDIUM. Beauvois. Lentil-grass.

Glumes 1-flowered; spathelles alternate, bellied at bottom, 3 times as long as the spathellules; lower largest; spathellules leathery, hardening; lower 3 or 4-toothed, bristled beneath the tip; upper 2-cut, toothed; style short, 2-parted; stigmata hairy; cariopsis husked. — Panicle branched, contracted, approaching to a spike shape.

Southern lentil-grass. Gastridium australe. Bristle much longer than the spathelles.

Gramen paniceum q. Panicum serotinum arvense, spica pyramidata Tournefort, Raii Syn. 394, 4.

Milium lendigerum, Lin. S. P. 91. Agrostis australis, Lin. Mant. 1, 30.

Agrostis rubra, Huds. ed. 1, 26. Alopecurus ventricosus, Huds. Fl. Angl. 28.

Agrostis ventricosa, Gouan Hort. 39.
Agrostis panicea, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 1, 58.

Agrostis lendigera, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1508.

Sandy meadows and pastures; annual; August.

Root fibrous; culm branchy, upright, very smooth; leaves flat, slender, short, bald, rough; sheaths smooth; ligula long, 2-parted; panicle greenish white; peduncles branched; locustæ crowded.

## LIV. 95. POLYPOGON. Desfontaines. Beards.

Glumes 1-flowered; spathelles alternate, nearly equal or lower largest, much longer than the spathellules, slightly nicked and with a long bristle at the tip; spathellules cartilaginous; lower not notched, bristled below the tip; upper 2-cut, toothed; bristle of the glumelle straight, herbaceous; style 2-parted; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, not furrowed.—Panicle branched, contracted, nearly spikeshape.

1. Polypogon littoralis. Shore beards. Spathellules smooth; bristle scarcely longer than the spathelles; culm decumbent; root creeping.

Agrostis lutosa, Poiret Enc. Meth. Sup. 1;249. Agrostis littoralis, With. Bot. Arr. 2, 129. Polypogon littoralis, Smith Comp. Ft. Br. 13.

Salt marshes; perennial; August.

Culm decumbent at bottom, 12 in. high, smooth; leaves broad, flat, rough; ligula pubescent, torn; panicle close, lobed; locusta white, green or purple at the tip.

2. Polypogon Monspeliensis. Montpelier leards. Spathellules pubescent, hispid; bristles 3 times as long as the spathelles; culm erect; root fibrous.

Gramen alopecuroides, q. Alopecurus maxima Anglica Parkinson, (1166), Raii Syn. 396, 4.

Alopecurus altera maxima Anglica paludosa, Ger. em. 88.

Alopecurus Monspeliensis, Lin. S. P. 89, Alopecurus aristatus, Huds, Fl. Angl. 28. Phleum crinitum, Schreb. Gram, 151. Agrostis panicea, Willd. S. P. 1, 363. Agrostis tri-aristata, Knapp Gram. 23. Damp fields on sea-coasts; annual; July and August.

Root small; culms many, 18 in. high, smooth, bald; leaves striated; sheaths long, bald; ligula torn; panicle upright, lobed, branched; locustæ numerous, crowded, 1-sided, greenish yellow.

β. paniceus. Culm 6 in. high; panicle very small, scarcely lobed.

Phleum crinitum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 28. Alopecurus paniceus, Lin. S. P. 90. Cynosurus paniceus, Lin. S. P. ed. 1,73.

#### LV. 96. LAGURUS. Linnæus.

Hares-tail.

Glumes 1-flowered; spathelles alternate, linear, roughedged, longer than the spathellules, nearly equal or lower smaller; lower spathellule 2-bristled at the tip, awned on the back above the middle; upper not nicked; awn twisted, bent; lodicule ovate, not nicked, bald; style short, 2-parted; stigmata hairy; cariopis free, not furrowed. - Paniele branched, spikeshape.

Eggshaped hares-tail. Lagurus ovatus. Spike ovate, drooping; leaves pubescent; awn twice as long as the spathelle.

Lagurus ovatus, Lin. S. P. 119.

Sandy fields; annual; June.

Culm solitary, 18 in. high, ascending, bald, naked above; lower leaves lanceolate, acute; upper ovate; sheaths long, bellied below; ligula oblong; locustæ many, crowded; spathelles ciliated.

G. STIPACEÆ. Rachis panicled; locustæ solitary, oneflowered; spathelles membranaceous; lower spathellules soldered, leathery; upper not 2-keeled, involving, awned; stigmata 2.:

## LVI. 97. STIPA. Linnæus.

Feather-grass.

Spathelles membranaceous, longer than the spathellules; spathellules cartilaginous; lower convolute, awned at the tip; upper not nicked; awn long, jointed, falling off; lodicule oblong, not nicked, bald; stamens 1 or 3; style short, 2-parted; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, furrowed. -Panicle scarcely branched, loose.

Stipa pennata. Feathered feather-grass. Lower spathellule smooth at bottom.

Gramen sparteum pennatum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 395, 3. Stipa pennata, Lin. S. P. 115.

Limestone rocks; perennial; July. A doubtful native. Roots in tufts; culm not branched, 1 foot high, upright, without joints; leaves involute, bristlelike; ligula lanceolate; locustæ 4 or 5, very large; awn 6 to 10 in. long, acute, angular; hairs soft, pellucid.

H. Paniceæ. Rachis spiked or panicled; locustæ solitary, or many in pairs, 1-flowered; flowrets 1 barren, or unisexual; spathellules often stronger than the spathelles, more or less cartilaginous; lower spathellule semi-involute, awnless or rarely awned, not keeled; stigmata 2.

## a. Locustæ 1-flowered, hermaphrodite.

## LVII. 98. MILIUM. Pliny.

Millet:

Spathelles herbaceous, longer than the spathellules, lower largest; spathellules leathery, hardened, placed somewhat contrary to the spathelles; lodicule lanceolate, not nicked, bald; ovary 2-cut; style 2 parted; stigmata, aspergilliform; carivpsis free, 2-horned, wrapped in the persisting spathellules, not furrowed. Paniele branched, loose.

Millium effusum.

Locustæ ovate, spreading; spathelles bald; panicle semi-verticillate.

Gramen miliaceum, Raii Syn. 402, 1; Ger. em. 6. Gramen miliaceum vulgare, Park. 1153. Milium effusum, Lin. S. P. 90. Agrostis effusa, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 1, 59. Millet grass.

Damp woods; perennial; June and July.

Root rather creeping; culm upright, 3 feet high; leaves long, dark green, drooping; sheaths bald, round; liguta obtuse, torn; panicle large, pyramidical, few-flowered; peduncles naked below far up, becoming reflexed; pedicells thickened; locustæ small, green; herb odoriferous while drying.

### LVIII. 99. MIBORA. Adanson.

Dwarf-bent.

Spathelles alternate, truncated, fringed, longer than the spathellules, lower smallest; lower spathellule torn; jaggs bristled; upper not nicked; ovary beaked; beak naked; stigmata villous; cariopsis free, not furrowed.—Spike simple, few-flowered; rachis flexuose; locustæ nearly sessile.

Mibora verna. Spring dwarf-bent. Spike filiform; locustæ elliptical, large and truncated at top.

Gramen minimum Anglo-Britannicum Lobelii, Raii Syn. K k 7.

Mibora verna, Adanson.

Knappia agrostidea, Smith Fl. Br. 1387.

Agrostis minima, Lin. S. P. 93.

Sturmia minima, Sturm. Fl. Germ. 7, 1.

Chamagrostis minima, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1650.

Nardus, Guett.

Sturmia verna, Persoon Ench. 1,72.

Sandy shores; annual; April and May.

Root fibrous; culm upright, 2 in. high, scaly and leafy at bottom, naked smooth and knotless above far up; leaves hairlike, blunt, glandular, spotted; sheaths very short; ligula long, blunt; spike violet, 6 or 8-flowered.

b. Locustæ 2 or many-flowered; one barren.

## LIX. 100. DIGITARIA. Haller.

Fingers.

Spathelles alternate; lower very small, often scarcely visible; Lower flowret neuter; spathellule one, herbaccous, awnless; upper hermaphrodite; spathellules rather leathery, hardening, awnless; style 2-parted; stigmata aspergilliform; cariopsis free, very slightly furrowed.—Spikelets simple, linear, digitate or in bundles, with a flattened membranaceous back; locustæ 1-sided; pedicells 2 or many-flowered.

1. Digitaria sanguinalis.

Spikelets digitate, 3, 4, or 6; inside smooth at bottom; between upright and spreading; locustæ elliptical; spathelles very unequal; leaves and sheaths slightly papillose.

Gramen dactylon latiore folio, Raii Syn. 399, 2. Ischæmon sylvestre latiore folio, Park. 1178. Ischæmon vulgare, Ger. em. 27. Panicum sanguinale, Lin. S. P. 84. Digitaria sanguinalis, Scop. Carn. 72. Syntherisma vulgare, Schrad. Germ. 1, 161. Paspalum sanguinale, Poiret Enc. Meth. 5, 33. Cocks foot grass.

Fields; annual; July and August.

Culm lying down, branchy, smooth, joints villous; leaves smoothish, 7 or 9-ribbed; sheaths broad, often spotted; ligula very short, fringed; spikelets 1-sided; peduncles short, 2-flowered, one nearly sessile; locustæ green or purple.

Digitaria glabra. Bald fingers.

Spikelets mostly in pairs; inner knotted and forked at bottom; locuste ovate; spathelles nearly equal; sheath's and leaves bald.

Panicum filiforme, Jacquin Obs. 3, 70. Digitaria filiformis, Koel. Gram. 26. Paspalum ambiguum, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1505 Syntherisma glabrum, Schrad. Germ. 1, 163. Panicum geminatum, Gaud. in Seringe Cat. 8. Panicum glabrum, Gaud. Agr. Helv. 1, 23.

Sandy fields; annual; July and August.

Culms in tufts, smooth, shining; leaves short, soft, bald; ligula short, torn; spikelets facing one way; rachis flexuous; peduncles very short, 2-flowered; knots at the bottom subpellucid.

LX. 101. SETARIA. Beauvois. Bristlegrass.

Spathelles alternate, lower very small; spathellules leathery, hardened; lower spathellule pointed; lower flowret neuter or male; lodicule very blunt, almost sickleshaped; ovary nicked; stigmata aspergilliform; cariopsis free, enclosed in the persistent spathellules.—Panicle simple, spikeshape; locustæ involucrated with 2 or more bristles.

1. Setaria verticillata. Whorled bristlegrass. Locustæ in whorls, by fours; involucrum 1-flowered, 2-bristled; culm diffused; bristles rough with reflexed teeth; cariopsides smoothish.

Gramen paniceum spicâ aspera, Raii Syn. 394, 3. Panicum verticillatum, Lin. S. P. 82. Pennisetum verticillatum, Brown Prod. Setaria verticillata, Pal. de Beauv.

Corn fields; annual; August and September.

Root fibrous; culm branchy, ascending, rather compressed, bald, prickly above; leaves broad, 9-ribbed, bald; sheaths smoothish; ligula hairy; paniele green, with whorls at intervals at bottom; locustæ smoothish.

β. breviseta. Bristles of the involucrum short, and scarcely longer than the locustæ.

2. Setaria glauca. : Seagreen bristlegrass. Locustæ crowded; involucrum 2-flowered, 8 or 10-bristled; bristles with upright teeth; cariopsides wavy crosswise.

Panicum glaucum, Lin. S. P. 83. Setaria glauca, Pal. de Beauvois.

River-side by Wandsworth, near London; along with echinochloa crus-galli and fagopyrum erectum; Aug. 1819.

Culm ascending; leaves scarcely visibly 9-ribbed, hairy on the back at bottom; sheaths smooth; ligula long, hairy; panicle rather thick, scarcely lobed.

3. Setaria viridis. Green bristlegrass. Locustæ crowded; involucrum 2-flowered, 6 or 8-bristled; bristles rough with upright teeth; cariopsides very minutely dotted; panicle slightly lobed.

Gramen paniceum, spicâ simplici lævi, Raii Syn. 393, 1. Panicum sylvestre spica simplici, Park. 1154. Gramen panici effigie, spica simplici, Ger. em. 17. Panicum viride, Lin. S. P. 83.

Panicum Crus-galli, Flora Dan. 852. Setaria viridis, Pal. de Beauvois.

Panicum Germanicum, Host Gram. 2, 15.

Sandy fields; annual; July. Culms ascending; leaves many-ribbed; panicle cylindrical, sometimes interrupted at bottom, white or purplish; bristles 2 or 3 times as long as the locustæ.

β. major. Plant larger.

LXI. 102. ECHINOCHLOA. Beauv. Hedgehog-grass.

Spathelles hairy, acute; lower very small, convolute at bottom; LOWER FLOWRET male or neuter; spathellules 2, herbaceous, hairy; lower either long-pointed or bristled; upper 2-cut, toothed; UPPER FLOWRET hermaphrodite; spathellules leathery, hardened; lower pointed; lodicule subovate, not nicked; ovary nicked; style 2-parted; stigmata aspergilliform; cariopsis 2-horned, free, not furrowed, inclosed in the persisting spathellules.—Spike branched; spikelets alternate; locustæ 1-sided.

Echinochloa Crus-galli. Cocks-foot hedgehog-grass. Spikelets facing one way, alternate or in pairs, subdivided; peduncles 5-angled, smoothish; leaves linear, lanceolate.

Gramen paniceum spica divisa, Raii Syn. 394, 2. Panicum vulgare, Ger. em. 85.

Panicum sylvestre herbariorum, Park. 1154.

Panicum Crus-galli, Lin. S. P. 84. Echinochloa Crus-galli, Roemer Syst. Veg. 2, 478.

Milium Crus-galli, Moench Meth. 203.

Corn-fields by rivers; annual; August.

Culm smooth; leaves soft, broad, 7 or 9-ribbed; sheaths smooth, bald; ligula a yellow spot; spike doubly branched, green or purple; peduncles flexuous; locustæ ovate, acute; spathelles either long-pointed or with a short bristle.

β. aristata. Bristle 8 or 10 times as long as the spathelles.

#### Fam. VI. 11. RESTIACEÆ. R. Brown.

Perigonium free, 2 to 6-parted, rarely none; stamens definite, 1 to 6, when 2 or 3 opposite to the lobes of the 4 or 6-parted perigonium; ovary 1 or many-celled; cells 1-seeded; ovules pendulous; pericarp capsular or nutlike; seeds inverse, albuminous; perisperm fleshy, same shape as the seed; corculum basillary, lenticular, on the outside of the perisperm, opposite to the umbilicus.—Culm herbaceous, naked or sheathed; leaves simple, slender; sheaths cut, one edge overlapping the other; flowers aggregate, mostly diclinous; bracteæ distinct.

## I. 103. ERIOCAULON. Gronovius. Pipewort.

Head androgynous; bracteæ 1-flowered, outermost often empty, involucrating; perigonium 4 or 6-lobed; lobes in a double series; MALE in the centre; inner lobes of the perigonium connate below; stamens 4 or 6; anthers 2-celled; FEMALE in the circumference; inner lobes of the perigonium distinct; style 1; stigmata 2 or 3; capsule 2 or 3-celled, 2 or 3-lobed, opening at the prominent angles; seeds one in each cell, pendulous.

Eriocaulon septangulare. Seven-angled pipewort. Scape streaked; teaves cellular, compressed, swordshape, bald, shorter than the scape; head globose; external bracteæ empty, bald; inner bracteæ and perigonium hairy, fringed at the tip; stamens 4.

Eriocaulon septangulare, Withering Bot. Arr. 184, Eriocaulon decangulare, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 569. Nasmythia articulata, Huds. Fl. Ang. 415.

Lakes in the Hebrides; perennial; September.

Herb reticulately cellular; roots simply fibrous, jointed; scape creet, a span high, single, 7-angled, leafless; leaves many, radical; head hemispherical, white and black; bracteæ scariose; flower snow-white with 2 black spots, tip feathered; anthers black; capsule 2-celled.

7

Fam. VII. 12. JUNCEÆ. De Candolle.

Flowers hermaphrodite, or diclinous; perigonium free, often glumaceous, 6-sepaled; stamens 6, rarely 3; filaments inserted in the base of the sepales; anthers 2 celled; ovary 1; 3-celled, many-seeded, seeds on the partitions; or 1-celled, 3-seeded, seeds at the base; style 1; stigmata 1 or 3; capsule 3-valved, valves partition-bearing; spermodermis neither crustaceous, nor black; perisperm cartilaginous; corculum enclosed.—Root annual or perennial, mostly fibrous; rhizoma often creeping; leaves sheathing, or approaching to sheathing; flowers panicled or corymbose, rarely spiked.

Flowers in a round, lateral spike.

Perigonium 6-cut; style 0; capsule 3-angular, 3-celled ...... Acorus. 104.

Flowers in a corymbus or panicle.

I. 104. ACORUS. Dioscorides.

Sweet flag.

Spadix cylindrical, lateral, tessellated with flowers; perigonium glumaceous, 6-lobed; stamens 6; style 0; capsule 3-angular, 3-celled, 1-seeded.—Rhizoma creeping; leaves swordshape, sheathing one another at bottom; spadix from the side of the leaf.

Acorus undulatus.

Wavy sweetflag.

Floral leaf much longer than the spike.

Acorus verus, sive Calamus officinarum, Park. 140; Raii Syn. 437, I.

Acorus verus officinis falso calamus, Ger. em. 62. Acorus calamus, Lin. S. P. 462.

Acorus undulatus, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 2, 282.

Banks of rivers; perennial; June.

Spadix 3 in. long, close covered with florets in a spiral line; leaves very large, 3 or 4 feet long; root aromatic.

II. 105. JUNCUS. Pliny.

Junk.

Perigonium 6-parted, glumaceous, persisting; bracteola 2 or 3-leaved; stamens 3 or 6; stigmata 3; capsules 3-celled, 3-valved; dissepiments median; seeds on the dissepiments.—Plants cespitose; roots fibrous or creeping, annual or perennial, in tufts; culm simple and leafless, or branched and leafy; sheathing at bottom; leaves none except the barren culms; or few, roundish, channelled, knotty, jointed, or smooth; flower terminal or lateral, in a panicle or corymbus; lowest peduncle longest; bracteæ membranaceous, pungent or leaflike.

a. Culm naked.

1. Juneus acutus.

Pointed junk.

Culm naked, pungent; panicle lateral; bracteæ spinous; capsules mucronate, roundish, double the length of the perigonium.

Juncus acutus capitulis sorghi, Raii Syn. 431, I. Juncus maritimus capitulis sorghi, Park. 1192. Juncus acutus, Lin. S. P. 463. Juncus maritimus, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 253.

Great sharp searush.

Sandy shores of the sea; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; stem 3 feet high, stiff, pointed; barren stems shortest; panicle branched, many-flowered; bracteæ membranaceous, dilated at bottom, pricking at top; flowers clustered; sepales ovate, blunt; capsule ovate, broad, roundish, 3-seeded, mucronate, shining; caruncle long, at the end of the seed.

2. Juncus maritimus.

Sea junk.

Culm naked, pungent; paniele lateral, subproliferous; bracteæ spinous; capsule oblong, acute, as long as the perigonium.

Juneus acutus maritimus Anglicus, Park. 1194; Raii Syn. 431, 2.

Juneus acutus \( \beta \), \( Lin. S. \( P. 463 \).

Juncus acutus, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 3, 253.

Juneus maritimus, Smith Fl. Brit. 375.

Lesser sharp sea rush.

Sea-shores; perennial; August.

Root fibrous; stem 2 feet high, glaucous; sheaths brown, polished; panicle doubly branched, slightly proliferous; bracteæ membranaceous at bottom, awlshape at the tip, spinous; sepales lanceolate, acute, jagged at the tip; capsule linear, oblong; caruncle long, at each end of the seed.

Seagreen junk. 3. Juncus glaucus. Leaves none; panicle lateral, upright, slender; capsule elliptical, rather pointed, shorter than the perigonium.

Juncus acutus, Ger. em. 31; Raii Syn. 432, 3. Juncus acutus vulgaris, Park. 1193. Juncus effusus β, Huds. Fl. Angl. 147. Juncus inflexus, Leers Herb. 88?

Juneus glaucus, Ehr. Gram. 9, 83. Common hard rush,

Pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root horizontal, creeping; culm in bundles, glaucous, 2 feet high, streaked above the panicle, often inflexed; sheaths obtuse, blackish brown, shining; panicle about onethird below the tip, loose, branched; peduncles very short, 1 or 2-flowered; bracteæ 2 to each flower, ovate; tip scariose, pointed; lobes of the perigonium awlshape, streaked, the 3 inner shortest; capsule 3-sided, shining; seeds oblong pointed.

4. Juncus conglomeratus. Roundheaded junk. Leaves none; panicle lateral, conglomerate; stamens 3; capsules retuse.

Juneus lævis vulgaris panicula compactiore, Raii Syn. 432, 5.

Juncus lævis glomerato flore, Park. 1191. Juneus conglomeratus, Lin. S. P. 464.

Rough-headed rush.

Damp pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root horizontal, creeping; culms in tufts, rather stiff, smooth, dark green, 18 in. high, slender; sheaths smooth, oblong, obtuse, minutely streaked, ending in a short awn; panicle as it were sessile, 2 or 3-inches below the apex; pit dilated, edge scariose; common bracteæ oblong, white; universal lanceolate, awned; flower small; bracteolæ very minute, white, ovate, acute; lobes of the perigonium lanceolate, 2-ribbed; capsule obovate, small, retuse, 3-lobed. shining, as long as the perigonium.

5. Juncus effusus. Loose junk. Culm naked, erect; panicle lateral, effused, more than doubly branched; capsule topshape, tip rather truncate.

Juncus lævis vulgaris panicula sparsa, Raii Syn. 432, 4. Juncus lævis panicula sparsa major, Park. 1191.

Juncus lævis, Ger. em. 39. Juncus effusus, Lin. S. P. 464.

Common rush. Soft rush.

Moist pastures; perennial; July and August. VOL. II.

Root black, creeping; culm 3 feet high, pale green, soft, brittle, very finely streaked; sheaths light brown, obtuse, awned; panicle very much effused and divaricated at the tip; involucrum small, white, slightly sheathing; flower small; bracteæ very small, white, pointed; lobes of the perigonium lanceolate, linear; edge white; ribs 2, slightly prominent; capsule small, obovate, slightly retuse, very blunt, pale brown, not shining; style falling off.

6. Juncus filiformis. Threadshape junk. Culm naked, threadshape, drooping; panicle lateral, scarcely branched, few-flowered; capsule roundish.

Juneus parvus, calamo supra paniculam compactam longius producto, Raii Syn. 432, 6.

Juneus filiformis, Lin. S. P. 467.

Least rush.

Mountain pastures; perennial; August.

Root creeping, horizontal, fibrous, slender, long; culm upright, threadlike, 6 in. high; tip pointed and channelled; light green; sheaths few, unequal, cut, obtuse, awned, or slightly leafy; panicle about the middle of the culm; flowers nearly sessile becoming peduncled; involucra small, scariose; upper long, bristlelike; edge of the pit broad, scariose; bracteæ scariose, unequal; sepales 3-ribbed; capsule globose, obtuse, shining, the length of the perigonium.

## b. Leaves channelled.

7. Juncus squarrosus. Scurfy junk. Culm naked; leaves bristlelike, channelled; panicle terminal, long; capsule obovate, obtuse.

Juncus montanus palustris, Raii Syn. 432, 7. Juncus squarresus, Lin. S. P. 465. Moss rush. Goose corn.

Barren mountain heaths; perennial; June, July.

Root fibrous; leaves densely tufted, bristlelike, stiff, slender, pointed, smooth, dilated at bottom, sheathing; outer sheaths scaly, striped, broad; culm leafless, 12 inches long, strait, stiff, inclining to angled; panicle upright, branched, clustered; floral leaves membranaceous, cut, sheaths ending in a bristleshape leaf as long as the panicle; perhancles 1 or 2-flowered; flowerets large; bractew ovate, acute, tip scariose; sepales nearly equal, lanceolate, obtuse; edge scariose; capsule obovate, 3-sided, obtuse, mucronate.

8. Juncus compressus. Flattened junk.

Culm not branched, leafy, compressed; leaves linear, edge incurved; capsule roundish, longer than the perigonium; panicle terminal, shorter than the bracteæ.

Juncus parvus cum pericarpiis rotundis, Raii Syn. 433, 10.

Juncus bulbosus, Lin. S. P. 466.

Juncus compressus, Jacq. Vindob. 235.
Round fruited rush. Russia water-grass.

Moist fields; perennial; July.

Root creeping; culm upright, 12 in. high, simple; base cylindrical; tip compressed, smooth, leafy; leaves linear, shorter than the culm; sheaths cut, edge and tip scariose; panicle above decompound, erect, many-flowered; floral leaves upright, shortly sheathing; lowermost longer than the corymbus; flower single, at the division; sepales equal, brown, obtuse, shorter than the capsule, edge scariose; capsule round, very obtuse, mucronate.

9. Juncus cænosus.

Mud junk.

Culm simple, leafy; leaves bristlelike, channelled; capsule obovate, obtuse, the length of the perigonium; panicle terminal, nearly simple, longer than the bracteæ.

Juncus cænosus, Bicheno T. L. S. 12, 309.

Mud rush.

Salt marshes; perennial; July and August.

Darker green than the preceding; leaves stiffer than it; edge of the inner sepales scariose; capsule rather one-sided.

10. Juncus bufonius.

Toad junk.

Culm 2-forked, leafy; leaves angular; flowers solitary, sessile; perigonium bristlelike; sepales unequal; outer twice the length of the capsule.

Juncus palustris humilior erectus, Raii Syn. 434, 12.

Gramen junceum, Ger. em. 4.

Gramen junceum parvum sive Holosteum Matthioli et Gramen bufonium Flandrorum, Park. 1190.

Juncus bufonius, Lin. S. P. 466.

Toad rush. Toad grass.

Damp watery places; annual; June to August.

Root fibrous, tufted; culm below simple, above forked, round, leafy, 12 in. high; leaves shorter than the culm, slender, pale green, acute, upright; sheaths angular, edges whitish; panicle 2-forked, long; flowers solitary, 1-rowed, remote, lateral, and at the foot of the branches; sepales blackish green, ribless, edge scariose; the outer keeled; inner broad, ovate, flat; capsules elliptical, obtuse, half as long as the perigonium.

3. viviparus. Capsule gemmiparous.

y. minimus. Plant not 2 in. high.

Juncus q. Gramen juncoides minimum Anglo-Britannicum, holosteo Matthioli congener, aut bufonis gramini Flandrico Lobelii, Dillen in Raii Syn. 434, 13.

11. Juncus macer.

Slender junk.

Leaves linear; culm 2-forked, racemose; flowers solitary, sessile; sepales equal, setaceous, longer than the capsule.

Juneus gracilis, Eng. Bot. 31, 2174; not of Brown.

Slender rush.

Alpine bogs; perennial; July.

Root fibrous, woolly; culm slender, 18 in. high, terminating in a few racemose forked branches, with 2 or 3 leaves at the base; radical leaves 1 or 2, much shorter than the culm, narrow, flat; edges rather involute, not channelled; flower solitary; bracteæ linear, leaflike, round; valves of the capsules blunt, nicked.

12. Juncus trifidus.

Three-cut junk.

Culm naked at bottom; capsule oblong, as long as the perigonium; bracteæ foliaceous, channelled; flowers 3, terminal.

Juncus trifidus, Lin. S. P. 465. Juncus monanthos, Jacq. Obs. 33. Three-leaved rush.

Alpine bogs; perennial; July.

Root tufted; culms upright, numerous, slender, thread-like, 12 in. high; sheaths broad, streaked; upper long, adpressed, cut, slender, the tip ending in a leaflike awn; ligula membranaceous, fringed; leaves 3, terminal, upright, bristlelike, unequal, short, sheathing; sepales blackish green, edge broad and scariose; the outer lanceolate, mucronate; the inner short, broad, blunt; capsule oblong, large, shining, pointed.

13. Juncus uliginosus.

Leaves bristlelike, channelled; head 3-flowered, flowers sessile; capsule obtuse, longer than the perigonium; culm bulbose, rooting.

Juncus q. Gramen junceum, capsulis triangulis, minimum, Raii Syn. 434, 11.

Gramen junceum minor, Ger. em. 4. Juncus uliginosus, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 113.

Bulbous rush.

Moist sandy heaths; perennial; July and August.

Root fibrous; culm bulbose at bottom, leafy, slender, branching above; branches divaricated; leaves crowded, bristlelike, smooth, cellular; cells in a double row, alternating; heads 3-flowered, lateral and terminal, sessile; bracteæ small, scariose, shorter than the flowers; sepales equal, lanceolate, pointed, 3-ribbed; edge scariose, dark brown red, keel green; capsule acute, 3-sided, obtuse, opake, rather longer than the perigonium.

\$\varrho\$. viviparus. Capsule gemmiparous, bracteæ lengthened out like the leaves.

Juncus uliginosus, With. Bot. Arr. 348.

14. Juncus supinus.

Leaves channelled, threadshape; head 3-flowered, terminal, facing one way; bracteæ bristlelike, leafy; capsule nearly as long as the perigonium.

Juncus supinus, Hoff. Germ. 125.
Juncus capitatus, Weigel Obs. Bot. 28.
Scheenus minimus, Symons Syn. 197.
Juncus verticillatus  $\beta$ , Willd. S. P. 2, 212.
Dwarf rush.

Bogs; perennial; July.

Root fibrous, bulbose at bottom; culm erect, simple, 3 in. high; leaves threadshape, channelled, cellular; flowers 3 together, terminal, clustered; bracteæ bristlelike, one or more, frequently leaflike, longer than the flowers, and forcing them on one side; lobes of the perigonium lanceolate, chesnut colour; capsule oblong, rather obtuse, 3-sided.

## c. Leaves jointed.

15. Juncus fluitans.

Floating junk.

Leaves cylindrical, bristlelike, rather nodosely jointed; heads 3-flowered; flowers sessile; culm bulbose, slender, rooting; capsule obtuse, longer than the perigonium.

Juncus uliginosus γ, Bicheno T. L. S. 316. Juncus fluitans, La Marck Encyc. Method. 3, 270. Juncus uliginosus, Fl. Dan. 817. Juncus subverticillatus, Hoffm. Germ. 3, 166.

Watery places; perennial; July.

Very like isolepis fluitans; culm slender, feeble, floating; leaves long, threadshape, slender; panicle spreading, 3 or 4-flowered, subproliferous.

16. Juncus triglumis. Three-chaffed junk.

Leaves subulate; head terminal; flowers 3, sessile; capsules rather obtuse, as long as the perigonium; bracteæ 3-leaved, as long as the flowers.

Scirpus q. Juncello accedens graminifolia planta capitulis armeriæ proliferæ Lhwyd, Raii Syn. 430, 9 \*. Juncus triglumis, Lin. S. P. 467.

Boggy places; perennial; July, August.

Culms 6 in. high; leaves rather jointed, furrowed, channelled; flowers large, erect, crowded; bracteæ ovate, ribbed, light brown; 2 outer largest, opening so as to make the flowers stand all in the same plane; sepales nearly equal, obtuse, the outer brownish green, the inner paler; capsule elliptical, mucronate, obtuse, 3-sided.

Two-chaffed junk. 17. Juncus biglumis. Leaves awlshape; head terminal; flowers 2, one pedicelled; capsule longer than the perigonium, tip retuse; bractea 2-leafed, unequal; upper leaflike.

Juneus biglumis, Lin. S. P. 467.

Moist alpine meadows; perennial; August.

Culm 3 in. high; leaves jointed; sheaths broad, scariose; flowers large, facing one way, one above the other; bracteæ 2, unequal; upper leaflike, erect, acute, doubly striated, dark chesnut; lower shorter, ovate, rather acute; sepales acute, dark chocolate-colour; capsule long, turbinate, retuse, 3-sided; caruncle elongated at each end of the seed.

18. Juncus castaneus. Leaves flat, stem-clasping; head terminal, mostly in pairs, many-flowered, leafy at bottom; bracteæ acute; capsule longer than the perigonium.

Juncus castaneus, Smith Fl. Brit. 383. Juncus Jacquini, Symons Syn. 87.

Micaceous rocks; perennial; July.

Root creeping; culm upright, 12 in. high, single, leafy; leaves upright, compressed, jointed; sheath keeled; heads 3 to 8-flowered, shining, blackish; bracteæ membranaceous, linear; capsules oblong, pointed, 3-celled; caruncle of the seed awlshape, at each end.

19. Juncus subverticillatus. Whorled junk. Stem-leaves awlshape, knotted, jointed; panicle corymbose; head mostly 5-flowered, fasciculately whorled; capsule as long as the perigonium, obtuse; perigonium awned; culm lying down.

Juneus subverticillatus, Willd. S. P. 2, 212. Lesser jointed wood rush-grass. Park. 1189.

Marshy places; perennial; July, August.

Culm slightly bulbose at bottom, sarmentose; 4 in. high, cylindrical, fistulous; radical leaves threadlike, jointed; stem-leaves larger, awlshape, knotty, jointed; sheaths scariose; flowers in a corymbus, appearing proliferous, light brown; sepales lanceolate, pointed, stiff; capsules light brown, shining, mucronated.

20. Juncus acutiflorus. Pointed-flower junk. Leaves knotty, jointed; panicle terminal, very much divided: sepales lanceolate, pointed, capsule pointed, as long as the perigonium.

Juncus nemorosus, folio articuloso, Raii Syn. 433, 9. Gramen junceum sylvaticum, Ger. em. 22. Gramen junceum aquaticum magis sparsa paniculâ, Park. 1269, 4. Juncus acutiflorus, Ehrh. Gram. 66 Juncus articulatus, Relhan Fl. Cant. 138. Juncus nemorosus, Sibihorp Fl. Ox. 114.

Watery places in woods; perennial; June, July.

Juncus sylvatica, Willd. S. P. 2, 211.

Root fibrous, creeping; culm rather hard, leafy, slender, upright, slightly compressed, smooth, 3 feet high, joints fistular; leaves 3 or 4, on the stem, sheathing, compressed, smooth; panicle diffuse; branches long, slender, smooth; capsules 3-sided, ovate, oblong, light brown, shining.

21. Juncus lampocarpus. Varnished junk. Leaves compressed; panicle terminal, compound, upright; sepales unequal, inner obtuse; capsule 3-sided, acute, shining, longer than the perigonium.

Juncus foliis articulatis, floribus umbellatis, Raii Syn. 433, 8. Gramen aquaticum, Ger. em. 12. Gramen junceum aquaticum Bauhini, Park. 1270. Juncus lampocarpus, Davis T. L. S. 10, 13. Juncus articulatus, Willd. S. P. 2, 211. Juncus compressus, Relh. Fl. Cant. 141.

Boggy places; perennial; July, August.

Shining-fruited rush.

Root creeping; culm 1 foot high, compressed, many-leaved; leaves compressed, sheathing, distinctly jointed, stiff, pointed; panicle terminal, upright; branches stiff, nearly simple; flowers 5 or 6 together, sessile.

Bluntflowered junk. 22. Juncus obtusiflorus. Leaves round, knotted, jointed; panicle very much divided above, divaricated; sepales elliptical, obtuse, the length of the capsule.

Gramen junceum sylvaticum, Ger. em. 22, 9.

Juncus obtusifiorus, Ehr. Gram. 76.

Juncus articulatus B, Smith Fl. Brit. 379, excluding the synonyms.

Stagnant watery places; perennial; July, August.

Root horizontal; culm upright, very smooth, fistulous, 3 feet high; leaves 2 or 3, long, thick, stiff, cylindrical, smooth, jointed, cellular; sheaths short, pale: ligula short, obtuse, 2-cut; corymbus terminal, very much branched, entangled; ultimate ones often retracted; flowers small, 4 or 5 in a head; edge of the sepales scariose, broad, brownish; capsules light brown, shining, oval, straight, blunt, mucronate.

#### III. 106. LUZULA.

Luzula.

Perigonium 6-parted, glumaceous, persisting; bracteolæ 3 or 4, glumaceous; stamens 6, short; stigmata 3; capsule 1-celled, 3-valved; seeds 3, affixed at the base. - Root perennial; culm upright, jointed below the sheath, round, smooth, more or less leafy; leaves flat, lanceolate, edge fringed with hygrometical hairs; sheaths smooth; ligula pilose; corymbus terminal, many-flowered.

1. Luxula pilosa. Hairy luzula. Corymbus very much divided, becoming divaricated; flowers solitary; sepales ovate, acute; capsule cordate, obtuse: caruncle of the seed hooked.

Gramen nemorosum hirsutum vulgare, Raii Syn. 416, 3. Gramen nemorosum birsutum, Ger. em. 17. Gramen nemorosum hirsutum majus, Park. 1184. Juncus pilosus, Lin. S. P. 468. Juncus perosus, Liu. S. F. 409.

Juncus nemorosus, Lam. Enc. Meth. 3, 273.

Juncus luzulinus, Vill. Delph. 2, 235.

Juncus vernalis, Ehrh. Gram. 109.

Luzula vernalis, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 182.

Luzula pilosa, Willd. Hort. Ber. 393.

Hairy wood-rush. Hairy wood-grass.

Woods and hedges; perennial; April and May.

Roots in tufts, stoloniferous; culm 12 in. high, slender, simple; leaves broad; corymbus spreading; flowers lateral and terminal; sepales acute, dark brown, edge white; capsules inversely heartshaped, narrowed towards the middle.

Forster's luzula. 2. Luzula Forsteri.

Corymbus slightly divided, irregular; flowers solitary, upright; sepales and capsules ovate, acute; caruncle of the seed erect, obtuse.

Juneus Forsteri, Smith Fl. Brit. 1695.

Luzula Forsteri, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1824.

Chalky woods and hedges; perennial; May.

Root fibrous; culm 12 in. high, threadshape; leaves slender, upper largest; corymbus terminal, erect, slightly branched; sepales lanceolate, pointed, as long as the capsule, light brown; capsule mucronate; seeds oval; caruncle rather straight, obtuse.

3. Luzula sylvatica.

Wood luzula.

Corymbus divided, loose; flowers 3 together; sepales awned, longer than the capsule; caruncle obtuse.

Gramen nemorosum hirsutum latifolium maximum, Raii Syn. 416, 4.

Juncus pilosus δ, Lin. S. P. 468. Juncus pilosus, Vill. Delph. 2, 234.

Juneus montanus, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 237.

Juneus maximus, Willd. S. P. 2, 218. Juneus sylvaticus, Huds. Fl. Angl. 131.

Great broad-leaved wood-grass.

Shady stony places; perennial; May and June.

Root fibrous; culm 2 feet high, upright, leafy, striated; leaves broad, light green, 8-ribbed; panicle cymose, repeatedly divided, often divaricated; flowers small, above fasciculate; bracteæ linear, hairy, acute; sepales equal, somewhat longer than the capsule, acuminate; capsule ovate, mucronate; caruncle elliptical, sitting close to the seed.

4. Luzula campestris.

Field luxula.

Spikes ovate, unequally peduncled, intermediate ones sessile; bracteæ short; sepales lanceolate, longer than the capsule, mucronate; capsule obtuse.

Gramen nemorosum hirsutum q. Gramen exile hirsutum, Ger. em. 16; Raii Syn. 416, 1.

Gramen nemorosum hirsutum minus angustifolium, Park. 1185.

Juneus campestris, Lin. S. P. 468.

Luzula campestris, De Cand. Syn. Fl, Gall. 1827.

Small hairy wood-grass.

Meadows and pastures; perennial; April, May.

Root fibrous, creeping; culm 4 in. high; leaves linear, flat, 5-ribbed; flowers in spikes, sessile, 10 or 12 together; head ovate, upright, afterwards nodding; sepales shining, keeled, edge white; capsule obovate, obtuse, 3-sided; seeds kidneyshape, rather rough, ash-green, opake; caruncle enlarged at the bottom of the seed, attaching it to the receptacle.

5. Luzula congesta. Crowded luzula. Spikes many, ovate, umbelled; bracteæ short; sepales lanceolate, longer than the capsule, mucronate; capsule obtuse.

Juneus congestus, Thuil. Par. 2, 1, 179. Juneus liniger, With. Bot. Arr. 2, 436. Luzula campestris B, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1827. Luzula erecta β, Bart. Essai, 136.

Luzula congesta, Forster Fl. Tonbridgensis, 44.

Turfy bogs; perennial; June.

Root fibrous, in tufts; culm upright, 12 in. high; leaves with long hairs at the base; umbel large, compact; spikes 7 or 9, upright; peduncles long; flowers reddish brown; capsules large.

6. Luxula multiflora. Many-flowered luxula. Spikes ovate, rather umbelled, very loose; peduncles stiff; sepales lanceolate, acute, half as long as the capsule.

Juncus intermedius, Thuil. Par. 2, 1, 178.
Juncus erectus, Per. Syn. 1, 386.
Luzula erecta a, Des Jour. 1, 156.
Luzula campestris, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1827.
Juncus multiflorus, Hoffm. Germ. 1, 169.

Luzula multiflora, Lejeune Spa, 169.

Turfy bogs; perennial; June.

Root fibrous; culm upright, 6 in. high; flowers reddish brown, in a corymbus of 5 or 6 unequally peduncled spikes; bracteæ short; sepales reddish brown, edges white.

Spiked luzula. 7. Luzula spicata. Spike racemose, drooping, divided; spikelets sessile, bracteate; capsule acute, the length of the sepales.

Juncus spicatus, Lin. S. P. 468. Luzula spicata, Bicheno T. L. S. 12, 366. Luzula spicata, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 1828?

Scotch alps; perennial; July.

Root fibrous, in tufts; culm simple, 8 in. high, slender, leafy; leaves linear, channelled, hairy at the base; stemleaves convolute or subulate; spike terminal, nodding, cylindrical, oblong, obtuse; spikelets sessile, many-flowered, bracteated; bracteæ pale, lanceolate; sepales lanceolate, acuminate; capsule pointed, 3-sided.

IV. 107. ABAMA. Adanson.

Bastard-asphodel.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; stamens 6, opposite to the sepales; filaments woolly, persistent; anthers linear; ovary pyramidical; style short; stigma capitate; capsule 3-celled; valves 3, bearing the dissepiments; seeds numerous, ovate, oblong, carunculated, imbricated on the inner margin of the dissepiments.—Root fibrous, aggregate; rhizoma creeping, threadlike; radical leaves equitant, ensiform, ribbed, sheathing at bottom, edge membranaceous; culm ascending, simple, slightly leafed; stem-leaves 1 to 3, alternate, short, submembranaceous; flowers spiked, persistent, peduncled, yellow; bracteæ lanceolate, 2 to each peduncle.

Abama ossifragum. Bonebreaking bastard-asphodel. Leaves swordshape; flower loosely spiked, nearly sessile. Phalangium Anglicum palustre iridis folio, Raii Syn. 375, 1.

Asphodelus Lancastriæ verus, Ger. em. 97. Anthericum ossifragum, Lin. S. P. 446. Narthecium ossifragum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 145. 4 bama ossifragum, De Cand. Fl. Fr. 1852. Lancashire bastard-asphodel.

Turfy bogs; perennial; July, August. Culm 10 in. high, smooth; spike upright; peduncles alternate, sometimes two together, upright, angular; bracteæ concave; ovary oblong, awlshape at the tip; capsule deep vellow, shining.

13. COLCHICACEÆ. De Candolle: Me-Fam. VIII. renderæ, Mirbel: Melanthaceæ, R. Brown: Juncorum et liliorum genera quædam, Jussieu.

Flowers hermaphrodite; perigonium petaloid, 6-sepaled; sometimes tubular at bottom; sepales before expanding involute; stamens 6, adnate to the sepales; anthers often inverted; ovary one 3-celled (or 3?), many-seeded; style 3-cut or parted; stigmata 3; capsule 3-partite, 3-valved; edge of valves inflected and forming the dissepiments; seeds many, affixed to the inner marginal suture; spermodermis simple, membranaceous, neither black nor crustaceous; corculum inclosed; perisperm fleshy.

Plants have a strong action on the human body, as emetics, purgatives, and caustics; so as to require the utmost

caution in using them as medicines.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; involucrum 3-leaved; 

#### I. 108. TOFIELDIA. Hudson.

Tofield.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; involucrum small, 3-cut at the bottom; stamens smooth; anthers roundish, incumbent; style vertical, short; capsules 3, joined at the base; seeds many, long, acute.—Root fibrous, perennial; rhizoma creeping; stem upright, naked or with 1 or 2 short leaves; leaves equitant, swordshape, ribbed, sheathing at bottom, edge membranaceous; flowers spiked or capitate, yellow or white; peduncle solitary, bracteate.

Tofieldia palustris. Marsh tofield. Spike ovate obtuse; scape smooth, threadlike; sepales obovate, obtuse; ovary roundish; flowers nearly sessile.

Phalangium Scoticum palustre minimum iridis folio, Raii Syn. 375, 2. Anthericum calyculatum, Lin. S. P. 447. Helonias borealis, Willd. S. P. 2, 274. Tofieldia palustris, Huds. Fl. Angl. 157. Nathericum pusillum, Michaux Am. Bor. 1, 209. Scotch asphodel. Lancaster asphodel.

Mountain bogs; perennial; July to September. Stem 12 in. high; spike solitary, obtuse, dense; flo rs yellowish; bracteæ ovate, very small, concave.

# II. 109. COLCHICUM. Dioscorides. Meadow-saffron.

Perigonium tubular, radical; limb campanulate, 6-parted; stamens inserted at the top of the tube; anthers oblong, versatile; ovary 1; styles 3, very long; stigmata 3, hooked; capsules 3-lobed, lobes inflated, upright, joined at the base; seeds many; corculum opposite to the umbilicus.—Bulb ovate, 1 or 2 new ones arising from beneath the persistent tunics of the old plant in whose half-embracing sinus they are lodged; tunics hard, coriaceous; spathe cylindrical, cloven on one side of the apex; flowers 2 to 6, half produced out of the spathe; fruit becoming peduncled; leaves coming out with the fruit, a long time after the flower; radical leaves sheathing; stem-leaves half-embracing; stems frequently two, one flowering, fruitful, as above; the other slender, above the first; seldom flowering.

Colchicum autumnale. Autumnal meadow-saffron. Leaves flat, broad, lanceolate; sepales ovate; bulbs rather many-flowered; flowers appearing long before the leaves.

Colchicum commune, Raii Syn. 373. Colchicum Anglicum purpureum, Ger. em. 127. Colchicum autumnale, Lin. S. P. 485.

# Pl. end. ph. 13. COLCHICACEÆ. 109. Colchicum. 173

Meadows; perennial; flowering in August and September, fruiting in the following May and June.

Leaves obtuse, 9 inches long, 2 inner narrower; flowers

purple, 3-sided.

β. album. Flowers white.

Colchicum Anglicum album, Ger. em. 127.

γ. serotinum. Flowers late, whitish green, long, abortive. Bull violently emetic and purgative in the spring, less so in autumn: reputed a specific in gout, but requires caution in its exhibition.

#### Fam. IX. 14. LILIACEÆ. Jussieu.

Perigonium petaloid, free, 6-sepaled, regular; stamens 6, opposite to the lobes of the perigonium; anthers versatile; ovary 1, free; style 0; stigmata 3; capsule 3-celled, 3-valved; partitions on the middle of the valves; seeds many, flat, in a horizontal double series, affixed to the central margin of the partitions; spermodermis double; testa crustaceous, black, brittle; tegmen membranaceous; corculum included, toward the hilum; perisperm rather cartilaginous.—Herb bulbose; leaves radical or cauline, sheathing or sessile, ribbed; ribs parallel, simple; flowers naked, terminal, solitary, or racemose.

Perigonium not nectariferous at the base Tulipa. 110. Perigonium nectariferous...... Fritillaria. 111.

## I. 110. TULIPA. Gesner.

Tulip.

Perigonium bellshape, 6-parted; lobes not nectariferous at bottom; stigmata sessile, thick; capsule oblong, 3-sided; corculum one-third the length of the perisperm.—Bulb ovate, truncated, emitting the young bulbille on a long peduncle; stem solitary, leafy below the middle, sometimes bent down before flowering; leaves 3 or 4, tubular and sheathing at bottom; flowers solitary, upright or drooping, yellow or variegated; bracteæ 0.

Tulipa sylvestris. Wild tulip. Stem 1-flowered, smooth; flower somewhat drooping; lobes lanceolate, pointed, bearded, at the tip; stamens hairy at bottom.

Tulipa Bononiensis, Ger. em. 138. Tulipa sylvatica, Lin. S. P. 438. Tulipa Turicia, Roth. Cat. Bot. 1, 45. Italian tulip, or Dalmatian cap. Old chalk-pits; perennial; April.

Stem upright, 12 in. high; leaves glaucous; flowers before they open drooping, then become upright, sweet-scented, yellow.

# II. 111. FRITILLARIA. Lobel. Fritillary.

Perigonium cupshape, 6-parted; lobes flat at bottom, keeled, with a linear nectariferous pit on the inside; stamens as long as the perigonium; capsule 3-sided, blunt; corculum not one-fourth so long as the perisperm.—Combus smooth, round, solid? one above the other; stem upright, from one side of the bulb, simple; flower terminal, solitary, or on a loose raceme; bracteæ none.

Fritillaria tessellata. Chequered fritillary. Leaves all alternate, linear, channelled; stem 1-flowered.

Fritillaria variegata, Ger. em. 149. Fritillaria Meleagris, Lin. S. P. 436. Fritillaria tesselata, Salisb. Prod. 236. Fritillaria graminifolia. Stokes B. M. A.

Fritillaria graminifolia, Stokes B. M. M. 232. Chequered Daffodil. Snakes-heads. Guinea-hen flower.

Moist fields and meadows; perennial; April.

Stem 18 in. high, upright, smooth, leafy; leaves rather acute; flowers drooping; fruit upright and much lengthened after flowering.

- β. serotina. Flowers variegated, purple and black.
- y. multiflora. Stem 2 or 3-flowered.
- δ. alba. Flowers white.
- e. lutea. Flowers yellow.

# Fam. X. 15. ASPHODELEÆ. Asphodelearum maxima pars, Brown. Liliacearum sectio, De Candolle. Asphodeli, Jussieu.

Perigonium petaloid, 6-parted or 6-cut, regular, free; stamens 6, hypogynous, opposite to the lobes; outer lobes sometimes dissimilar; ovary 1, free, 3-celled, many-seeded; style 1; stigma 1, not nicked; capsule 3-celled, 3-valved; partitions on the middle of the valves; seeds roundish or angular, mostly in a double series, affixed to the central margin of the partitions; spermodermis single, crustaceous, black, brittle; corculum inclosed; perisperm fleshy.—Herb bulbose; leaves radical, sometimes cauline, sheathing, ribbed; ribs simple, parallel; flowers bracteated or naked, terminal, solitary, racemose, or umbelled.

# Pl. end. ph. 15. ASPHODELEÆ. 112. Phalangium. 175

1. Filaments smooth, not tricuspidate, inserted at the base of the perigonium.

Root fibrous; scape 1-flowered;

filaments threadlike, not dilated ..... PHALANGIUM 112.

Root bulbose; flowers yellow, umbelled; flaments threadlike, not dilated ...... GAGEA. 118.

Root bulbose; flowers blue, racemose;

filaments dilated, awlshape ..... Scilla. 116.

Root bulbose; flowers whitish, racemose;

filaments dilated at bottom ..... ORNITHOGALUM. 117.

Root bulbose; flowers umbelled;

filaments dilated at bottom; spatha 2-leaved .. CEPA. 121.

2. Filaments smooth, not tricuspidate, attached above the base of the perigonium; root bulbose.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, persisting;

flowers racemose; bracteæ 2-leaved ... HYACINTHUS. 114.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, persisting;

flowers umbelled; spatha 3-leaved ...... Moly. 119.

Perigonium 6-toothed, ovate, ventricose;

flowers racemose..... Muscari. 113.

3. Filaments alternately 3-cuspidate, inserted at the base of the perigonium.

Flowers racemose; spathe none;

bracteæ 1, at the bottom of the peduncle. Honorius. 115.

Flowers umbelled; spathe 2-valved;

# A. Flowers solitary; perigonium 6-sepaled; root fibrous.

I. 112. PHALANGIUM. Dioscorides. Spiderwort.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, spreading; stamens 6; filaments smooth, threadshape, equal, inserted in the base of the sepales; stigma 3-sided; seed 3-sided.—Root fibrous; leaves sheathing; sheaths membranaceous; upper leaves alternate, stem-clasping, lanceolate; flowers terminal, white, veined; bracteæ none.

Phalangium serotinum.

Leaves 2, thick, semicylindrical; upper lanceolate, dilated, incurved, subulate; scape 1-flowered; capsule oblong, crowned.

# 176 112. Phalangium. 15. ASPHODELEÆ. Pl. end. ph.

Bulbosa Alpina juncifolia, pericarpio unico erecto in summo cauliculo dodrantali, Raii Syn. 374, I.

Anthericum serotinum, Lin. S. P. 444.

Bulbocodium serotinum, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 2994. Ornithogalum striatum, Willd. S. P. 2, 112.

Phalangium serotinum, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 241.

Mountain spiderwort.

Alpine rocks; perennial; June.

Stem 8 in. high; root clubshape, covered with membranaceous scales; leaves 2 together, involved in awlshape scales; upper leaves 3 or 4, alternate, nearly embracing; flower terminal, whitish green; dorsal rib purplish.

β. multiflorum. Flowers 3 or 4.

B. Flowers spiked; perigonium tubular at bottom; plant bulbose.

#### II. 113. MUSCARI. Clusius.

Bluebell.

Perigonium ovate, inflated in the middle, 6-toothed; stamens 6; filaments simple, smooth, threadshape, inserted in the middle of the perigonium; stigma 3-sided; capsule 3-sided, angles prominent; seed ovate; corculum straight, the length of the perisperm.—Bulb truncated; flowers in spikes, blue or white.

Muscari racemosum.

Racemose bluebell.

Flowers ovate, 6-furrowed, crowded; the upper sessile, abortive; leaves linear, keeled, lax, dependent.

Hyacinthus muscarius, Lin. S. P. 455. Muscari racemosum, Curtis Bot. Mag. 122.

Fields and walls; perennial; May.

Scape 9 in. high; spike 40 to 50 flowered; flowers blue or white; smelling like starch.

# III. 114. HYACINTHUS. Theophrastus. Hyacinth.

Perigonium 6-cut, persistent; sepales revolute, connivent at bottom into a tube; stamens 6; filaments single, thread-like, inserted about the middle of the perigonium; stigma obtuse; capsule 6-sided; seeds roundish; corculum straight, as long as the perisperm.—Bulb ovate, tunicated; leaves linear; scape simple; spike terminal; flowers pendulous, mostly blue; bracteæ 2, linear, at the base of the peduncle.

# Pl. end. ph. 15. ASPHODELE A. 114. Hyacinthus. 177

Hyacinthus nutans. Drooping hyacinth. Leaves flaccid, linear, shorter than the scape; raceme before flowering drooping.

Hyacinthus nutans, Ger. em. 99; Raii Syn. 373, 2.

Hyacinthus Anglicus, Belgicus, vel Hispanicus, Park. Paradise, 122.

Hyacinthus non-scriptus, Lin. S. P. 453.

Hyacinthus pratensis, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 190. Hyacinthus cernuus, Thuill, Par. 2.

Scilla nutans, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 2, 248. Scilla festalis, Salisb. Prod. 242. English hyacinth. Harebells.

Woods, hedges and pastures; perennial; May and June. Bulbs large; leaves many, keeled; scape 18 in. high, upright; flowers facing one way, fine-scented.-Roots when fresh poisonous, may be converted into starch, or prepared as a substitute for gum Arabic.

Flowers white. 8. albus.

#### IV. 115. HONORIUS.

Star of Naples.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, connivent at bottom, spreading at top, persisting; outer sepales herbaceous, inner petaloid; stamens 6, unequal, inserted at the base of the lobes of the perigonium; filaments dilated, cohering, bellshape; the 3 on the outer sepales longer, 2-horned; style 3-sided, 3-grooved; stigma blunt; capsule ovate, 3-sided; seeds many, roundish; hilum sunk, or not tubercular; corculum central, curved, half as long as the perisperm; spermodermis simple.—Bulb tunicate; leaves linear; scape upright; flowers racemose, white, outside streaked with green; peduncles alternate, bracteate; bracteæ slightly sheathing, single.

Honorius nutans. Drooping star of Naples. Flowers racemose, facing one way, drooping; leaves strapshape, deep green, shorter than the scape; bracteæ acute, shorter than the flowers.

Ornithogalum Neapolitanum, Ger. em. 168, 9. Ornithogalum nutans, Lin. S. P. 441. Star-flower of Naples, Park. Paradise, 133.

Fields and meadows; perennial; May.

Bulb ovate; leaves pale, acute; scape cylindrical; flowers 8 or 10, silvery white.

# V. 116. SCILLA.

Squill.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, spreading, falling off; stamens 6; filaments simple, threadshape, smooth, inserted at the bottom of the sepales; stigma obtuse; capsule obtuse, 3-sided; VOL. II.

seeds many, roundish.—Bulb solid or tunicated; leaves linear, keeled; scape upright; flowers peduncled, racemose or corymbose, blue or white; bracteæ 1-leafed, lanceolate, at the base of the peduncle; or none.

1. Scilla autumnalis. Autumn squill.

Leaves threadshape, linear, shorter than the scape; flowers corymbose; peduncle ascending, as long as the flower; bracteæ 0; root tunicated.

Hyacinthus autumnalis minor, Ger. em. 110; Park. Paradise, 132; Raii Syn. 373, 3.

Scilla autumnalis, Lin. S. P. 443.

Anthericum autumnale, Scop. Carn. 415.

Ornithogalum autumnale, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 274:

Autumn star-hyacinth.

Dry barren pastures; perennial; September.

Bulb ovate; leaves spreading, many; scape twice as long as the leaves, upright; flowers come out before the leaves, bluish purple; stamens blue.

2. Scilla bifolia. Two-leafed squill.

Leaves 2, lanceolate, linear, rather shorter than the scape; flowers racemose, nearly upright; bracteæ none; root solid.

Hyacinthus stellatus Fuschii, Ger. em. 97; Raii Syn. 372, 1.

Hyacinthus stellatus vulgaris sive bifolius Fuschii, Park. Parad. 126.

Scilla bifolia, Lin. S. P. 445.

Anthericum bifolium, Scop. Carn. 414.

Ornithogalum bifolium, Lamark Fl. Fr. 3, 274.

Star-hyacinth.

Woods; perennial; March and April.

Bulb ovate; leaves obtuse, slightly keeled; corymbus inclining to racemose; peduncles long; flowers 4 to 10, mostly pointing one way, blue; anthers brownish.

Spring squill. 3. Scilla verna.

Leaves linear, thick, slightly channelled, upright, 2 or more, shorter than the scape; flowers few, racemose, umbelled; bracteæ lanceolate, obtuse, persisting; root truncated.

Hyacinthus stellaris vernus pumilus Lobelii in Adv. Raii Syn. Ind. plant. dab.

Hyacinthus primus, Raii Syn. 372, omitting some synonyms. Scilla verna, Huds. Fl. Angl. 142. Scilla bifolia, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 181.

Scilla umbellata, Ram Bull. Philom. 130.

Sea clifts; perennial; April.

Leaves seldom more than two; scape round; flowers 3 to 6, blue; bracteæ as long as the peduncles.

# VI. 117. ORNITHOGALUM. Star of Bethlem.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, connivent at bottom, spreading at top, persisting; stamens 6, equal; filaments inserted on the base of the sepales; those inserted on the 3 outer dilated at bottom, the others threadshape, smooth; stigma bluntly 3-sided; capsule 3-sided, blunt; seeds many, roundish; umbilicus tubercular; corculum central, curved, half as long as the perisperm; spermodermis simple.—Bulb tunicated; leaves radical, linear, keeled; scape erect; flowers alternate, peduncled, whitish streaked with green, corymbose; bracteæ membranaceous, from the base of each peduncle.

1. Ornithogalum pallidum. Pale star-of-Bethlem. Raceme very long; lobes of the perigonium linear, obtuse; bractea membranaceous, dilated at the base, very acute; peduncles when in flower expanding, when in fruit approaching the scape.

Ornithogalum angustifolium majus, floribus ex albo virescentibus, Rait Syn. 372, 1.

Asphodelus bulbosus, Ger. em. 97.

Asphodelus bulbosus Galeni, seu Ornithogalum majus, flore subvirescente, Park. Parad. 136.

Ornithogalum pyreniacum, Lin. S. P. 440.

Ornithogalum flavescens, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3,277.

Ornithogalum pallidum, Salisb. Prod. 239.

Woods and fields; perennial; June and July.

Bulb ovate; leaves very long, not in the least notched, smooth; scape 3 feet high, upright, many-flowered; flowers whitish green, pale yellow within; peduncles slender.

2. Ornithogalum umbellatum. Umbelled star-of-Bethlem. Raceme inclining to corymbose, few-flowered; outer peduncles longer than the central ones; lobes of the perigonium elliptical, lanceolate; bracteæ long, membranaceous, acute.

Ornithogalum vulgare et verus, majus et minus, Raii Syn. 372, 2.

Ornithogalum, Ger. ent. 167.

Ornithogalum vulgare, Park. Parad. 136. Ornithogalum umbellatum, Lin. S. P. 441.

Ornithogalum Theliocharmos, Renealm, 88.

Ornithogalum horologicum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 1, 242:

Fields, pastures, and woods; perennial; April, May. Bulbs roundish; leaves linear, shrivelled at the tip; scape 18 in. high; flowers spreading, white.

VII. 118. GAGEA. R. A. Salisbury.

Gage.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, connivent at bottom, spreading above, persisting; outer sepales herbaceous, inner petaloid; stamens 6; filaments flattish, inserted at the bottom of the sepales, not dilated; stigma clavate, blunt; capsule ovate, 3-sided; seeds many, roundish.—Root small, bulbose; leaves few, obtuse, mucronate, villous; flowers yellow, corymbose; peduncles angular.

Gagea fascicularis.

Corymbus many-flowered; peduncle smooth, naked below, fascicled; sepales elliptical, lanceolate; scape angular; radical leaves solitary.

Ornithogalum luteum, Park. Parad. 140; Raii Syn. 372, I. Ornithogalum luteum, seu Cepe agraria, Ger. em. 165. Ornithogalum pratense, Pers. in Uster. N. B. A. 5, 8. Gagea fascicularis, Salisb. Ann. Bot. 555. Yellow star-of-Bethlehem.

Moist shady places; perennial; April.

Bulb small; stem 6 in. high, erect; radical leaves mostly single; stem leaves 2, unequal, fringed; fringe white; corymbus 5 or 7-flowered.

β. multiplex. Stem-leaves 3 or 4, unequal.

#### VIII. 119. MOLY.

Moly.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, spreading; stamens 6, affixed above the base of the sepales, all threadlike, not dilated at bottom, flat; style nearly 3-sided; stigma acute; capsule 3-sided; cells deeply parted; axis threadlike, remaining after the opening of the valves; seed 1, rarely 2 or 3, roundish; corculum peripherical, more than half the length of the perisperm, curved or spiral; spermodermis simple.—Root tunicate; bulb simple; leaves radical, sheathing, flat, linear or lanceolate; flowers umbelled, lax, terminal, white or yellow; spathe bivalve, lanceolate, membranaceous; bracteæ 0; scape mostly angular.

Moly latifolium. Broad-leafed moly.

Leaves ovate, lanceolate, petiolate; scape 3-sided.

Allium sylvestre latifolium, Raii Syn. 370, 5. Allium ursinum, Ger. em. 179; Lin. S. P. 431.

Woods and damp fields; perennial; May and June. Bulbs attenuated, oblong; leaves acute, ribbed; scape upright; spathe deflected, shorter than the peduncles.

#### IX. 120. ALLIUM.

Garlick.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, spreading; stamens 6, affixed at the base of the sepales, those of the outer sepales flat, 3-pointed, middle point antherbearing; the rest simple, threadlike; stigma acute; capsule 3-sided; cells deeply 2-parted, axis threadshape, remaining after the opening of the valves; seeds few, 2 or 3; corculum peripherical, more than half the length of the perisperm, curved or spiral; spermodermis simple.—Root tunicated; bulb simple or soboliferous; leaves flat or round, radical or cauline; flowers umbelled, terminal; umbells often bearing bulbs instead of capsules; spathe bivalve, dry, membranaceous, many-flowered: bracteæ none.

a. Stem-leaves flat; umbells bearing capsules.

1. Allium lætum.

Pleasant garlick.

Umbells capsule-bearing, globose; leaves thick, rather keeled; bulb funicated; outer sepales rough on the outside.

Porrum capitatum, Ger. em. 174. Allium Porrum, Lin. S. P. 423. Allium lætum, Salisb. Prod. 234. Leek.

Cultivated as a pot-herb; biennial.

Bulb oblong, fibrous at bottom, formed of the sheaths of the leaves; stem erect, 3 feet high; flowers campanulate.— Juice diuretic, dissolving calculi; root and seed vermifuge.

B. tonsile. Leaves and stem short, numerous.

Porrum sectivum, aut tonsile, Ger. em. 174.

Produced by cutting down the leaves for use.

Leek garlick. 2. Allium porraceum. Umbells globose, capsule-bearing; leaves thick, linear; bulbs soboliferous.

Allium Holmense sphærico capite, Scorodoprasum dictum, Raii Syn. 370, 4.

Scorodoprasium primum Clusii, Ger. em. 180. Scorodoprasium alterum Lobelii, Park. 872. Allium Ampeloprasum, Lin. S. P. 423. Allium Porrum B, Lamark Fl. Fr. 3, 256. Porrum Ampeloprasum, Mill. Dict. n. 2. Mountain garlick. Garlick leek.

Sunny hills; perennial; July.

Bulb roundish, composed of 5 or 6 ovate, acute, whitish bulbilles inclosed in the whitish sheaths of the leaves; stem 5 feet high, gradually attenuated; edge of the leaves rough; stamens all tricuspidate, the 3 outer slightly toothed at the sides.

# b. Stem-leaves flat; umbells bearing bulbs.

3. Allium sativum. Cultivated garlick. Umbells bulb-bearing, globose; leaves flat, linear, not in the least notched; bulbs soboliferous.

Allium, Ger. em. 178; Park. Par. 511. Allium sativum, Lin. S. P. 425.

Cultivated as a pot-herb.

Peduncle straight.

4. Allium contortum. Twisted garlick.

Umbells bulb-bearing, globose; leaves flat, linear, undulated, subcrenate; stem before flowering contorted, afterwards upright.

Ophioscoridon, Ger. em. 181.

Scorodoprassum alterum, convoluto capite, Park. 873.

Allium Scorodoprasum, Lin. S. P. 425.

Allium contortum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 2, 229.

Vipers garlick. Rocambole.

Cultivated as a pot-herb of superior flavour to garlick. Bulbilles in the umbel roundish, slightly compressed on the sides; skin tinged with violet.

5. Allium arenarium. Sand garlick.

Umbells bulb-bearing, globose; leaves flat, linear, rough on the edge; spathe short, awnless; stem before flowering drooping.

Allium sylvestre amphicarpon, foliis porraceis, floribus et nucleis purpureis, Raii Syn. 370, 6.

Porrum vitigineum? Ger. em. 176.

Allium arenarium, Lin. S. P. 426.

Allium Scorodoprasum, Fl. Dan. 1, 290. Vine leek. French leek.

Woods and mountains in the north; perennial; July. Bulbs ovate; stem 3 feet high; leaves linear, with long sheaths.

# c. Stem-leaves round; umbells bearing bulbs.

6. Allium vineale. Vineyard garlick. Umbells bulb-bearing, globose; leaves round, fistulose; stem round; bulbs soboliferous; seta of the stamens exserted.

Allium sylvestre, Raii Syn. 369, 1; Park. 870; Ger. em. 179. Allium vineale, Lin. S. P. 428. Crow garlick.

Dry barren places in chalky soils; perennial; July. Bulbs 2, small, ovate; stem slender; leaves smooth; spathe failing off. β. biceps. Stem with 2 or 3 heads of bulbs. Ampeloprason sive Porrum sylvestre, Ger. em. 176. Ampeloprassum, Park. 871.

d. Leaves radical; scape naked; umbells bearing capsules.

7. Allium fissile. Partible garlick. Umbells capsule-bearing, globose; leaves awlshape; scape round; bulbs soboliferous; stamens as long as the perigonium.

Ascalonitides, Ger. em. 170. Cepa Ascalonica, Park. Parad. 513. Allium Ascalonicum, Lin. S. P. 429. Scallions. Shallots.

Cultivated as a potherb.

Bulb composed of many little bulbs, not enclosed in a common tunick; scape 12 in. high; spathe membranaceous; flowers small, deep purple; perigonium upright, ovate, lanceolate; anthers yellow; stigma blunt.

#### IX. 121. CEPA.

Onion.

Perigonium 6-sepaled, spreading; stamens 6, affixed to the bottom of the sepales, simple at bottom, dilated at top; stigma acute; capsule 3-sided; cells deeply 2-parted; axis threadshape, remaining after the opening of the valves; seeds 2 or 3, roundish; corculum peripherical, more than half the length of the perisperm, curved or spiral; spermodermis simple.—Root tunicated; bulbs simple or soboliferous; leaves flat, linear or round, radical or cauline; flower umbelled, terminal, often bearing bulbilles instead of capsules; spathe bivalve, dry, membranaceous, many-flowered, crowded; bracteæ 0.

# a. Leaves cylindrical, radical; scape naked.

1. Cepa esculenta. Esculent onion. Umbells capsule-bearing, globose; scape fistulous, bellied below; leaves round, shorter than the scape.

Cepa alba, Ger. em. 169. Allium Cepa, Lin. S. P. 432. Allium esculentum, Salisb. Prod. 255. Silver-skinned onion. Deptford onion.

Cultivated for kitchen use, in marsh land.

Bulb oblong, ovate, scarcely acrid, sweetish, containing a saccharine principle analogous to manna; scape simple.

β. rubra. Bulbs roundish, purplish, very acrid; scape simple.

Common onion.

Cultivated.

γ. Hispanica. Bulbs oblong, ovate, very sweet, large; scape simple.

Spanish onion.

Cultivated from seed obtained from Spain and Portugal; but grows less, and becomes more acrid every year, degenerating into the common onion.

δ. ramosa. Scape branched.

Tree onion. Bunch onion.

Cultivated, but seldom.

2. Cepa fistulosa. Pipey onion. Umbells capsule-bearing, globose; leaves round, fistulous, ventricose; scape fistulous, as long as the leaves; outer sepales shorter than the inner.

Cepa Hispanica oblonga, Ger. em. 169. Cepa longa, Park. Par. 511. Allium fistulosum, Lin. S. P. 434. Long Spanish onions. Welsh onions.

Cultivated as a pot-herb.

3. Cepa tenuifolia. Fine-leafed onion. Umbells capsule-bearing, crowded; leaves round, awlshape, threadlike; scapes in tufts, as long as the leaves; sepales equal.

Schænoprasum, Ger. em. 176. Allium Schænoprasum, Lin. S. P. 482. Allium tenuifolium, Salish. Prod. 235. Cives, Chives.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June; also cultivated

for a pot-herb.

Bulbs cylindrical, in tufts; leaves attenuated, 6 or 7 in. high, acute, glaucous, sheathing; scape slightly curved; umbells dense; spathe purplish, ovate, persisting; flowers crowded, whitish purple; pistill very long.

b. Leaves round, cauline; umbells bulb-bearing.

4. Cepa oleracea. Pot onion. Umbells bulb-bearing, lax; leaves half-round, furrowed; scape round.

Pl. end. ph.

Moly montanum tertium Clusii, Ger. em. 188. Allium oleraceum, Lin. S. P. 429. Allium virens, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 1, 67. Allium virescens, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 259. Allium parviflorum, Thuill. Paris.

Edges of fields; perennial; July.

Bulls ovate; scape upright, 2 or 3 feet high, slender; leaves slender above, channelled, acute; spathe bellied at bottom, attenuated, much longer than the umbells; flowers few, campanulate, greenish purple.

# c. Leaves flat, cauline.

Keeled onion. Cepa carinata. Umbells bulb-bearing, fewflowered; leaves linear, keeled; spathe very long, unequal, 2-horned, acute.

Allium montanum bicorne purpureum proliferum, Raii Syn. 369, 2. Moly montanum secundum Clusii, Ger. em. 187.

Allium carinatum, Lin. S. P. 426.

Mountain garlick.

Rocks and mountains; perennial; July.

Root and plant scentless; stem upright, 4 feet high; leaves slender, flat, obtuse, very longly sheathing; spathe leafy; umbells fewflowered; flowers dull brownish purple.

#### Fam. XI. 16. ASPARAGY.

Perigonium petaloid, 6-sepaled, regular; stamens 6, at the base of the sepales; anthers upright, peltate; ovary free, 3-celled; cells 2-seeded; style 1; stigmata 3; berry 3-celled; seeds few, subglobose, affixed to the inner angles of the cells; spermodermis simple, black, crustaceous, brittle; perisperm cartilaginous, hard; corculum curved, transverse, opposite to the umbilicus.—Plant herbaceous or shrubby; leaves bundled, linear, inclosed at bottom in a sheathing stipule; flowers axillary, white.

#### 122. ASPARAGUS. Dioscorides. Spearage.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; sepales connivent at bottom; stamens 6; filaments awlshape, bald; style short; 3-furrowed.

Asparagus officinalis. Common spearage. Stem herbaceous, round, very branchy; leaves bristlelike, bundled; flowers often abortive, diclinous; peduncle jointed in the middle.

Asparagus maritimus crassiore folio, Raii Syn. 267, 2. Asparagus palustris, Ger. em. 1111. Asparagus officinalis, Lin. S. P. 448. Sea-side; perennial; July.

Stem cylindrical, lying down, very much branched, panicled; leaves linear, bristlelike, soft, 3 or 5 together; stipules very small; flowers yellowish, peduncled, mostly dioicous.

β. sativus. Stem upright.

Asparagus, Raii Syn. 267, 1; Park. 454.

Asparagus sativus, Ger. em. 1110. Sparrow-grass. Cultivated spearage.

Cultivated in gardens and fields, for a pot-herb. The young shoots are diuretic, and communicate a violet scent to the urine.

#### Fam. XII. 17. SMILACEÆ. R. Brown.

Flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual; perigonium free, petaloid, 6-sepaled; stamens 6, inserted near the base of the sepales; ovary 3 or 4-celled; styles often 3-cut; stigmata 1 to 3; berry globose; seeds 1 to 6, roundish or angular, affixed one above the other to the inner angles of the cells; spermodermis simple, membranaceous, not hard, black, nor brittle; perisperm cartilaginous, hard; corculum cylindrical, opposite or near to the umbilicus.—Leaves curvedly ribbed, opposite, alternate or verticillate; flowers solitary, or racemose, whitish; berries before they are ripe usually spotted.

# $\Lambda$ . Flowers hermaphrodite.

Perigonium 6-toothed, tubular;

stamens inserted above the base ..... Polygonatum. 125.

Perigonium 6-toothed, campanulate;

stamens inserted at the base ...... Convallaria. 124.

Perigonium 8-parted, spreading ...... Paris. 123.

#### B. Flowers dioicous or unisexual.

Perigonium 6-parted; androphore cylindrical. Ruscus. 126.

# I. 123. PARIS. Matthiolus. Herb-Paris.

Perigonium 8-parted (sometimes 6 to 10), expanding; 4 outer sepales, broad, herbaceous; 4 inner linear, coloured; stamens 8 (sometimes 6 or 10); anthers adnate to the middle of the filament; filaments inserted at the base of the perigonium; styles 4; stigmata 4; ovary free, rather globose; lerry 4-celled; seeds 6 or 8, ovate, inserted in 2 rows at the inner angles of the cells; perisperm fleshy; corculum minute, near the hilum.—Rhizoma creeping, perennial; stem simple; leaves 3-ribbed, verticillate, about the middle of the stem; peduncle terminal, solitary.

Paris quadrifolia. Four-leafed herb-Paris.

Leaves mostly in one whorl, ovate.

Herba Paris, Raii Syn. 264, 1; Ger. em. 405; Park. 390.

Paris quadrifolia, Lin. S. P. 527. One berry. Herb Paris. True love.

Woods and shady places; perennial; May.

Stem 12 in. high; leaves 3 to 5, acute, notched, smooth; peduncle angular; flowers greenish purple.—Leaves and berries narcotic; root emetic in doses of two scruples.

# II. 124. CONVALLARIA. Lin. Lilly-of-the-valley.

Perigonium campanulate, 6-toothed; stamens 6; anthers terminal; filaments inserted at the base of the perigonium; style 1; stigma blunt, 3-cornered; ovary 3-celled, free; lerry globose, 3-celled; seeds 2, one above the other, affixed to the inner angle of the cells, subglobose; perisperm cartilaginous, hard; corculum straight, opposite to the hilum.—Rhizoma creeping; leaves radical, curve-ribbed; sheaths scaly, cut; flowers racemose, peduncled, whitish, bracteate; scape solitary; bracteæ lanceolate, solitary, at the base of the peduncle; berry spotted before it is ripe.

Convallaria majalis. May lilly-of-the-valley. Scape semicylindrical; leaves ovate, lanceolate; flowers racemose, spiked; peduncle drooping.

Lilium convallium, Raii Syn. 264, 1; Ger. em. 410. Lilium convallium flore albo, Park. Par. 349. Convallaria majalis, Lin. S. P. 451. Convallaria fragrans, Salisb. Prod. 254.

May lilly. Lilly convally.

Woods; perennial; May.

Flowers white, very fragrant; berries red.—Flowers narcotic, errhine; extract of the root and flowers bitter and purgative, in doses of two scruples; leaves dye a durable green.

# III. 125. POLYGONATUM. Dioscor. Solomon's seal.

Perigonium cylindrical, tubular, 6-toothed; stamens 6, inserted above the base of the perigonium; anthers terminal; style 1; stigma blunt, 3-cornered; ovary 3-celled, free; berry globular, 3-celled; seeds 1 or 2, round; perisperm cartilaginous; corculum straight, opposite to the hilum.—Rhizoma creeping, fleshy; stem simple, leafy, sheathed with scales at the base; leaves cauline, sessile, alternate or verticillate, longitudinally streaked; ribs prominent, curved; peduncles axillary, solitary, 1 or many-flowered; flowers drooping, whitish; bractea 0; berry before it is ripe mottled.

# 188 125. Polygonatum. 17. SMILACEÆ. Pl. end. ph.

1. Polygonum verticillatum. Whorled Solomon's seal. Stem upright, angular; leaves lanceolate, verticillate.

Polygonatum minus, Ger. em. 903. Convallaria verticillata, Lin. S. P. 451. Small Solomon's seal.

Shady mountains; perennial; June.

Stem 2 feet high, naked at bottom; leaves 3 to 7 in a whorl, glaucous; peduncles branchy; berries red.

2. Polyg. multiflorum. Many-flowered Solomon's seal. Stem drooping, round; leaves ovate, elliptical, alternate; peduncles axillary, 1 or many-flowered; filaments hairy; style flexuous.

Polygonatum, Raii Syn. 263, 1; Ger. em. 903. Polygonatum vulgare, Park. 696. Convallaria multiflora, Lin. S. P. 452. Polygonatum multiflorum, Desfont. Ann. de Mus. 9. Common Solomon's seat.

Woods; perennial; May, June.

Stem 2 feet high, drooping at top; leaves facing one way. — Roots may be made into bread; young shoots caten as asparagus.

β. humile.

Polygonatum humile Anglicum, Raii Syn. 263, 4.

y. latifolium. Leaves broad, obovate.

Polygonatum hellebori albi folio, caule purpurascente, Raii Syn. 263, 3. Convallaria latifolia, Hoffm. Germ. 3, 162.

3. Polygonatum vulgare. Common Solomon's seal. Stem 2-edged, angular, drooping; leaves ovate, elliptical, alternate; peduncles axillary, 1-flowered; filaments smooth; style straight.

Polygonatum floribus ex singularibus pediculis, Raii Syn. 263. Polygonatum latifolium secundum Clusii, Ger. em. 904, 3. Polygonatum majus, flore majore, Park. 696. Convallaria Polygonatum, Lin. S. P. 451. Polygonatum vulgare, Desfont. Ann. de Mus. 9. Convallaria rupestris, Salisb. Prod. 254. Odoriferous Solomon's seal.

Woods; perennial; May, June.

Stem 18 in. high, drooping; flowers fragrant; leaves facing one way.—Roots may be made into bread.

β. biflorum. Peduncles 2-flowered.

#### IV. 126. RUSCUS. Castor.

Butchers-broom.

Perigonium 6-parted, expanding; androphore cylindrical, tubular; female naked, male with 6 sessile anthers; style 1; stigma 1, obtuse; ovary free, 3-celled; berry globose; seeds 1 or 2 in each cell, ovate; corculum rather straight, not half as long as the perisperm, opposite the hilum.—Root branchy, perennial; herb very stiff, evergreen, very much branched; leaves (leaflike peduncles?) ribbed, alternate, sessile, pungent, flower-bearing; flowers sessile, white, dioicous or unisexual.

Ruscus aculeatus. Prickly butchers-broom. Stem stiff; leaves mucronate, pungent; flowers on the upper surface of the leaves, naked.

Ruscus, Raii Syn. 262, 1; Park. 253. Ruscus sive Bruscus, Ger. em. 907. Ruscus aculeatus, Lin. S. P. 1474. Knee holme. Pettigree. Kneehulver. Knee holly.

Woods and heaths; perennial; March and April. Herb biennial, upright, smooth; leaves sessile, not notched, dark green; flowers white; androphore violet, yellow at top.—Root aperitive.

β. laxus. Leaves elliptical, narrow at both ends; branches loose.

Ruscus laxus, Smith T. L. S. 3, 334.

## Fam. XIII. 18. TAMACEÆ.

Flowers dioicous; perigonium adherent, petaloid, 6-sepaled, bellshape; sepales contracted at the orifice; stamens 6, at the base of the sepales; ovary 3-celled; ovules 2 in each cell; style 1; stigmata 3, acute, 2-cut; berry 3-celled; seeds few, ovate; spermodermis membranaceous.

#### I. 127. TAMUS. Gesner.

Black-briony.

Perigonium bellshaped, spreading in the male flowers, contracted in the female, above the ovary; style 1; stigmata 3; berry 3-celled.—Root fleshy, tuberous, perennial; stem annual, climbing, twisting to the left; leaves alternate, petiolate, ribbed; stipulæ 2, small, at the base of the peduncle, reflexed; flowers racemose, axillary.

Tamus communis. Common black-briony. Leaves cordate, acute, undivided, not notched.

Tamus racemosa, flore minore luteo pallescente, Raii Syn. 262, 1.

Bryonia nigra, Ger. em. 871. Bryonia sylvestris nigra, Park. 178. Tamus communis, Lin. S. P. 1458. Wild vine. Our lady's seal.

Woods and hedges; perennial; June and July.

Root black, very large; stem branchy, round, 12 feet long, smooth; leaves smooth, deep green, varying greatly in shape from reniform to sagittate; flowers greenish; berries red.—Root acrid, stimulant, discutient used externally.

#### Fam. XIV. 19. AMARYLLIDEÆ. Brown.

Perigonium adherent, 6-cut, regular, imbricate before opening; 3 outer sepales longer than the inner; stamens 6, inserted in the base of the sepales or in the tube; filaments sometimes connate at the base; anthers adverse; ovary adherent, 3-celled; cells many-seeded; style 1; stigma 3-lobed; capsule 3-celled; valves 3, partition-bearing; seeds many, affixed to the inner angles of the cells; perisperm fleshy; corculum inclosed; spermodermis simple, membranaceous, neither crustaceous nor black.

A. Perigonium topshape; limb 6-cut; crown cupshape.

B. Perigonium very short tubed; limb 6-parted; crown 0.

Lobes of the perigonium equal..... Galanthus. 131. Lobes of the perigonium unequal.... Leucojum. 130.

# I. 128. NARCISSUS. Narcissus.

Perigonium funnelshape; limb spreading, longer than the crown, 6-cut; crown at the mouth of the tube cupshape; thick; tube cylindrical; stamens 6; 3 filaments shorter than the rest, adhering to the tube; anthers short, thick, boatshape, upright, nestling in the mouth of the tube; stigma small.—Herb bulbose; bulb tunicated; leaves concave, semicylindrical, upright; scape 2-edged, compressed; spathe 1 or 2-flowered; tube of the flower white, thick; crown yellow, edge red.

# Pl. end. ph. 19. AMARYLLIDEÆ. 128. Narcissus. 191

1. Narcissus majalis. May narcissus.

Leaves erect, obtusely keeled, rather curved, glaucous; lobes of the perigonium imbricate, laterally deflexed, crowned; crown yellow, minutely plaited; edge rather scariose, white, slender; outer edge scarlet, crenulate; stigma as long as the shorter stamens.

Narcissus medio purpureus, Ger. em. 123.

Narcissus medio purpureus maximus, Park. Par. 76.

Narcissus poeticus, Lin. S. P. 414? Narcissus majalis, Curtis Bot. Mag. 193. Narcissus patellaris, Salisb. Prod. 225. Poets' narcissus. Purple circled daffodil.

Sandy heaths and fields; perennial; May.

Leaves about one-third in. broad, edge reflexed; scape erect; spathe 1-flowered, often 2-lobed; flower upright, very fragrant, snow white; crown scarlet edged.

2. Narcissus biflorus. Two-flowered narcissus. Leaves acutely keeled; crown entirely yellow; spathe 2 or 3-flowered; scape kneed before flowering.

Narcissus medio luteus vulgaris, Raii Syn. 371, 2; Park. 74.

Narcissus medio luteus, Ger. em. 124, 7. Narcissus poeticus, Huds. Fl. Angl. 141. Narcissus biflorus, Curtis Bot. Mag. 197. Narcissus cothurnalis, Salisb. Prod. 225.

Pale narcissus. Primrose peerless. Common white daffodil.

Sandy fields; perennial; April and May.

Edge of the leaves turned in; scape upright; spathe not notched; flowers drooping, sweet-smelling, yellowish white.

# II. 129. AJAX. R. A. Salisbury. Daffodil.

Perigonium funnelshape, limb spreading, 6-parted, as long as the crown; crown large, cupshape; tube topshape, shorter than the lobes; stamens 6, free, equal, threadshape, inserted at the base of the tube, or slightly adnate to the sides, often 3 times as short as the crown; anthers linear, long.—Herb bulbose; bulb tunicated, rounded below, concave above; leaves 2-rowed, strapshape, thick, ribbed, streaked, flat, channelled, more or less glaucous, mostly upright before flowering; scape upright, 2-edged; spathe membranaceous, 1 or 2-flowered; flower yellow.

1. Ajax fenestralis. Window daffodil. Scape 2-edged, roundish, straight, striated; outer lobes elliptical, lanceolate, scarcely longer than the tube; crown straight, crenate, serrate, the length of the lobes.

# 192 129. Ajax. 19. AMARYLLIDEÆ. Pl. end. ph

Narcissus sylvestris pallidus, calyce luteo, Raii Syn. 371, 1. Pseudo-narcissus Anglicus, Ger. em. 133, 2.

Pseudo-narcissus Anglicus vulgaris, Park. Par. 100.

Common yellow daffodil. Daffodowndilly.

Woods; perennial; March.

Flower drooping, scentless; lobes of the perigonium pale yellow; crown bellshape, golden yellow.

β. Scoticus. Scape 2-edged, compressed, tortuous, deeply striated; lobes of the perigonium elliptical, lanceolate, much longer than the tube; edge of the crown expanded, cut, serrate, rather rugose.

Ajax fenestralis Scoticus, Haworth Syn. Suc. app.

2. Ajax spurius.

Bastard daffodil.

Scape 2-edged, smooth, compressed; sepales rather erect, lanceolate; crown much longer than the tube; edge 6-cut, toothed, spreading.

Ajax spurius, Haworth Syn. Succ. app. 329.

Woods and pastures; perennial; April.

Leaves striated, smooth; sepales and crown yellow; tip of the anther black.

# III. 130. LEUCOJUM. Dioscorides. Snow-flake.

Perigonium 6-parted, tube short, limb bellshape; lobes equal, thickened at the tip; stamens 6, inserted on a gland covering the ovary; anther obtuse, opening by two pores at the tip; style clavate; stigma simple, acute; capsule 3-celled; seeds many, roundish. — Herb bulbose; bulbs round, tunicated; leaves radical, many, keeled; scape 2-edged, upright; spathe 1-leafed, 1 or many-flowered, compressed; peduncle 1-flowered; flowers white, drooping, green at the tip.

Leucojum æstivum. Spathe many-flowered. Summer snowflake.

Leucojum buibosum majus polyanthemum, Ger. em. 148. Leucojum æstivum, Lin. S. P. 414.

Damp fields; perennial; May.

Scape 18 in. long, upright; leaves blunt, smooth; spathe upright; flowers 5 or 6.

IV. 131. GALANTHUS. Linnæus.

Snowdrop.

Perigonium 6-parted; tube short, limb bellshape, lobes unequal; 3 inner half the length of the 3 outer, heartshape, thickened at the tip; stamens 6, inserted on a gland covering the ovary; anthers awlshape, opening at the top by 2 pores; style threadshape; stigma acute; capsule 3-celled; seeds many, globose.—Herb bulbose; bulb ovate, tunicated; leaves radical, 2, glaucous, keeled; sheaths membranaceous, not nicked; scape round, not inclosed in the sheath; spathe cylindrical; flower 1, peduncled, drooping, white, tipped with green.

Galanthus nivalis.

White snowdrop.

Leucojum bulbosum præcox minus, Ger. em. 147. Galanthus nivalis, Lin. S. P. 413. Early bulbous violet. Fair maids of February.

Fields and orchards; perennial; February and March. Stem 12 in. high. One of the first flowers that appear, as a harbinger of summer.

Fam. XV. 20. IRIDEÆ. Ventenat. Irides, Jussieu.

Ensatæ, Linnæus. Liliacearum genera
quædam, Adanson.

Perigonium adherent, petaloid, tubular at bottom, limb 6-cut or parted, often irregular; stamens 3, inserted at the base of the exterior lobes; anther linear, opening outwards; ovary 1; style 1; apex 3-cut, lobed, often petaloid; stigmata 3; capsule 3-celled, 3-valved; valves partition-bearing; placenta linear, on the inner edge of the partitions; seeds many, roundish; perisperm horny or thick and fleshy; corculum inclosed, straight near the hilum.—Herb smooth; root tuberous or fibrous; leaves averse, equitant, 2-rowed or linear; flower radical, terminal, spiked, corymbose, or on a crowded panicle.

I. 132. CROCUS. Theophrastus.

Saffron.

Perigonium funnelshape; tube long; limb 6-parted, regular; stamens 3; filaments awlshape, inserted in the base of the lobes of the perigonium; anthers linear; pollen globular; ovary 3-sided, adherent; style long, filiform; apex truncated, 3-lobed; lobes wedgeshape, erose or fringed at the tip; stigma terminal; capsule 3-sided; seeds many, roundish; shell succulent; perisperm horny; corculum central, straight, radicle descending.—Herb stemless, perennial; combus double, one above the other; tunics entire or reticulately fibrous; leaves slender, linear, radical; midrib broad, whitish; spathe 1 or 2 leaved, membranaceous, 1 to 3 flowered; capsules when ripe elevated.

a. Lobes of the style truncated, erose or toothed; spathe 1-leafed; tube of the perigonium closed above with hairs; flowers vernal, with the leaves, no part yellow.

1. Crocus vernus. Spring saffron. Tunics of the combus ribbed, fibrous; midrib of the leaves white; style longer than the stamens; lobes of the perigonium lanceolate, attenuated, imbricated.

Crocus vernus flore purpureo, Ger. em. 154, 5. Crocus sativus vernus, Lin. S. P. 250. Crocus vernalis cœrulea, Deering Notis. 60. Crocus officinalis  $\beta$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 13. Crocus vernus, Wulfen. Ixia vernalis, Salish, Prod. Crocus vernus  $\beta$ , Gawler Bot. Mag. 2860. Purple spring saffron. Purple crocus.

Fields; perennial; March and April. Flowers blue, white or violet.

- b. Lobes of the style truncated, erose or toothed; spathe 2-leafed; tube of the perigonium bald; flowers autumnal, before the leaves, yellowish.
- 2. Crocus sativus. Cultivated saffron.

  Lobes of the style reflexed, longer than the lobes of the perigonium; tube longer than the limb.

Crocus, Raii Syn. 374, 1; Ger. em. 151. Crocus verus sativus autumnalis, Park. Par. 167. Crocus sativus officinalis, Lin. S. P. 50. Crocus setifolius, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 104. Crocus officinalis, Engl. Bot. 343. Ixia autumnalis, Salisb. Prod. 33. Saffron. True saffron.

Fields and pastures; perennial; September to November: also cultivated.

Flowers pale blue, streaked with violet; tube yellow; spathe 2-valved; leaves fringed, come out after the flower, and remain all the winter.—Stigmata cordial.

c. Lobes of the style many cut; spathe 1-leafed; flowers autumnal, appearing before the leaves.

3. Crocus nudiflorus. Naked saffron.

Tunics of the combus membranaceous, filamentous.

Crocus montanus autumnalis, Ger. em. 154, 6.

Colchicum commune, Deering Nott. 57.

Crocus nudiflorus, Engl. Bot. 491. Crocus multifidus, Ramond Bull. de S. P. 41.

Crocus medius \( \beta, \) Allioni Add. Fl. Ped. 39.

Meadows; perennial; October.

Lobes of the styles 7 to 12-cut, cuts linear; leaves appear in December, upright; edge scarcely revolute; not gangrened at the tips; flowers naked, purple violet; fruits in May.

#### 133. TRICHOMEMA. Kerr. Wild-saffron.

Tube of the perigonium very short; limb large, 6-cut, regular; lobes equal; filaments upright, short, pubescent, inserted at the mouth of the tube; anthers connivent; stigmata 3-cut, lobes 2-parted, linear, spreading; capsule 3-sided; seeds many, rounded.—Combus ovate, conical; base capillary (with a fusiform root); tunicks crustaceous, smooth; toothed at the tip; sheath 2-valved, lanceolate, membranaceous; leaves mostly 4, slender, linear, ribbed, thickest in the middle; scape upright, 1 or 2-flowered; spathe 2-valve, lanceolate, acute, glumaceous, edge membranaceous; flowers terminal, sessile, blue.

Trichomema parviflorum. Small wild-saffron. Leaves linear, compressed; lobes of the perigonium lanceolate, retuse; inner one scarcely broader than the outer; stigma revolute.

Crocus vernus minor, Ger. em. 152. Crocus Bulbocodium, Lin. S. P. 36? Romulea, Miller Figures, 24. Ixia Bulbocodium, Engl. Bot. 2549. Ixia Bulbocodium B, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 2000. Ixia parviflora, Salisb. Prod. 34.

Hills in Guernsey; perennial; May.

Scape 3 in. high; leaves very narrow, flexuous, furrowed; perigonium blue, tube very short; spathe half as long as the perigonium; scape shorter than the leaves.

III. 134. IRIS. Theophrastus.

Fleur-de-luce.

Tube of the perigonium short; limb 6-parted; lobes unequal, 3 outer lobes spreading or reflexed; 3 inner smaller, upright or inflexed; stamens 3, distinct; style 1, short, 3-lobed; lobes petaloid, often nicked, furrowed above; stigmata 3, on the duplicatures on the lower surface of the petaloid lobes; capsule 3-sided; seeds many, globose; spermodermis double; shell spongy, loose; corculum straight, half the length of the perisperm.—Leaves ensiform, 2-rowed; stem compressed, leafy; spathe 2 or 3 valved, 2 or 3 flowered; valves keeled, herbaceous, edge membranaceous; flowers fascicled, yellow or blue, striated or veined.

a. Leaves flat, equitant, ensiform, 2-rowed; rhizoma creeping, depressed, annulate; lobes of the perigonium beardless. Iris.

1. Iris palustris.

Marsh fleur-de-luce.

Stem compressed, ovate, many-flowered; lobes of the perigonium beardless; inner erect, smaller than the stigmata; leaves ensiform.

Iris palustris lutea, Raii Syn. 374, 1; Ger. em. 50, 2.

Iris Pseudacorus, Lin. S. P. 56. Iris lutea, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 496. Iris palustris, Salisb. Prod. 44.

Yellow flag. Water flag. Bastard fleur-de-luce. Seggs, in the North.

Ponds and watery-places; perennial; July.

Stem 4 feet high, 3 to 6 flowered, higher than the leaves; leaves 1 in. broad; flowers yellow, spotted with deeper yellow, veined with black; stigmata yellow.—Roots acrid when fresh, warm when dry, may be substituted for galangals; juice of the root purgative in doses of 80 drops every hour, but is very violent in its operation; seeds roasted resemble coffee, having more nearly the same aroma than any other substitute for that drug.

β. pallida. Flowers pale yellow or white. Iris palustris pallida, Raii Syn. 375, 2.

2. Iris fætida. Stinking fleur-de-luce. Stem 1-edged, few-flowered; lobes of the perigonium beardless; inner larger than the stigmata, spreading very much; leaves swordshape; ovary 3-sided; angles furrowed. 2-cut.

Iris sylvestris, quam Xyrim vocant, Raii Syn. 375, 3. Xiris, Ger. em. 60. Xiris seu Spatula fœtida, Park. 256. Iris fœtidissima, Lin. S. P. 57. Iris fœtida, Salisb. Prodr. 44. Stinking gladdon. Spurge wort.

Woods and hedges; perennial; June and July.

Stem 2 feet high, half round, 2 or 4-flowered, scarcely higher than the leaves; leaves dark green; perigonium dull grey blue, streaked or veined with black; outer lobes roughly folded beneath.—Juice of the root errhine; root in infusion or decoction purgative, leaving a costiveness like rhubarb; seeds diuretic.

# b. Bulb tunicated; leaves channelled; lobes of the perigonium beardless. Xyphium.

3. Iris variabilis.

Changeable fleur-de-luce.

Scape 2-flowered; lobes of the perigonium as narrow as the lobes of the style; ovary round, 3-sided.

Iris bulbosa Anglica, Ger. em. 99, 2. Iris Xiphium, Lin. S. P. 58. Xyphium vulgare, Miller Dict. Iris variabilis, Jacq. Coll. 2, 139. Iris coronaria, Salisb. Prod. 45. Onion fleur-de-luce.

River sides; perennial; July.

Leaves channelled, awlshape, a little longer than the stem; perigonium purplish blue; stem sometimes one-flowered.

#### Fam. XVI. 21. ORCHIDEÆ. Jussieu.

Perigonium petaloid, adherent to the ovary, 6-sepaled; sepales irregular, in two series, often variously soldered; outer series of 1 odd sepale and 2 alike; inner of 2 sepales alike and one odd one called the lip; anthers 1 or 2, sessile, on the gymnostemium; pollen agglutinated into a determinate figure; gymnostemium columnar; gynizus variously placed; pericarpium 1-celled, 3 valved, opening laterally by the ribs; placentaria 3, on the middle of the valves; seeds numerous, very minute; spermodermis membranaceous; perisperm fleshy; corculum at the base.—Plants herbaceous; root tuberous, gingiberaceous or fascicled; scape simple; leaves sessile, ribbed lengthways, sheathing at bottom; flowers spiked; bractea 1, at the bottom of each flower.

#### A. Pollen longitudinally divided; caudicle with a retinacle.

#### a. Retinacle bursiculate, single and common to both the pollen masses.

Perigonium galeate; lip long, linear; base with a short scrotiform spur . . . . Loroglossum. 135. Perigonium galeate; lip long, linear; base flat, or very slightly gibbous ...... Aceras. 136. Perigonium galeate; lip spurred; claw bearing 2 scales longitudinally ... ANACAMPTIS. 137.

#### b. Retinacles bursiculate, 2.

Per. arched or galeate; lip spurred; ORCHIS. 138. Perig. spread; lip spurless, convex; rostellum split into 2 bursicules ...... Ophrys, 139.

#### c. Retinucles naked.

Perigon. arched; lip spurred, 3-cut; spur bristlelike; rostellum split ..... Gymnadenia. 140. Perigon. galeate; lip spurred, 3-cut; spur short; rostellum split ..... Entaticus. 141, Per. arched or galeate; lip spurred, undivided; cells of the anther distant; rostellum 0..... Platanthera. 142. Per. nearly bellshape; inner sepales longest; lip many-cut, purselike at the bottom.. Herminium. 143.

# B. Pollen longitudinally divided; retinacle 0.

Per. connivent below; lip enclosed, spurless, undivided; pollen unarmed .... Goodyera. 144.

#### C. Pollen granular; anther 1.

Per. oblong, connivent; lip obovate; gynizus rather elliptic; spike spiral . . . . Spiranthes. 145. Per. globose, connivent; lip obcordate; gynizus rather elliptic; stem leafless . . . . Neottia. 146. Per. globose, connivent; lip linear, 2-parted; gynizus rather elliptic; stem 2-leaved . . . LISTERA. 147. Per. erect, connivent; lip embracing, entire; ovary sessile; rostellum 0..... Cephalanthera. 148. Per. spread; lip spread, interrupted; ovary pedicelled; rostellum on the apex Epipactis. 149, D. Pollen granular; anthers 2.

Per. cross-like, spread; lip inflated, slippershape ...... Cypripedium. 150.

E. Pollen solid, formed of two small masses.

a. Cells of the anther simple.

Per. much spread; lip subovate behind; gynostemium oblong; upper part winged. Pseudorchis. 151. Per. spread vertically; lip behind, heartshape; gynostemium very short, not winged..... Malaxis. 152.

b. Cells of the anther 2-parted.

Per. arched; perule adnate; lip obovate; gynost. long, not winged Corallorhiza. 153.

A. Pollen divided; caudicle with a retinacle; retinacle bursiculate; perigonium galeate; gynizus at the base of the gynostemium, close to the lip; clinandrum 0; staminodia wrinkled; cells of the anthers divided by a septulum.— Root 2-tubercled.

I. 135. LOROGLOSSUM. Richard. Lizard-flower.

Perigonium galeate; inner sepales very narrow; lip gibbous at bottom, very long, three parted, middle lobe 2-cut; gynostemium very short; retinacle 1, bursiculate.

Loroglossum hircinum. Goat lizard-flower.
Lip pubescent, 3 times as long as the ovary.

Orchis barbata fœtida, Raii Syn. 376, 1.
Tragorchis maximus, and T. mas, Ger. em. 210, 1 & 2.
Tragorchis maximus, and T. vulgaris, Park. 1348.
Satyrium hircinam, Lin. S. P. 1337.
Orchis hircina, Swart in Act. Holm. 1800, 127.
Great goal-stones. Male goal-stones.

Chalky soils; perennial; July and August.

Stem 2 or 3 feet high, fistulous; spike many-flowered; bractea linear, twice as long as the ovary; flowers dull purple, stinking.

β. minor. Plant smaller; flowers white.
 Orchis barbata fœtida minor, flore albo, Raii Syn. 376, 2.
 Orchis coryophora, Huds. Fl. Angl. 383?

#### II. 136. ACERAS. R. Brown.

Aceras.

Perigonium galeate; inner sepales narrow; lip flat, pendulous, long, linear, 3-parted, middle lobe 2-cut; gymnostemium very short; retinacle 1, bursiculate.

Aceras anthropophora.

Lip longer than the ovary.

Man aceras.

Orchis anthropophora oreades, *Raii Syn.* 379, 12. Orchis anthropophora oreades femina, *Park.* 1348. Ophrys anthropophora, *Lin. S. P.* 1343. Orchis anthropophora, *Alliani Pedem.* 1825.

Orchis anthropophora, Allioni Pedem. 1835. Aceras anthropophora, Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 119. Loroglossum anthropophorum, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 54. Green man-orchis.

Chalky pastures; perennial; June.

Scape 18 in. high; spike many-flowered; bractea membranaceous; flowers greenish purple.

#### III. 137. ANACAMPTIS. Richard.

Anacamptis.

Perigonium arched, or galeate; lip spurred, spread, claw with 2 scales on the middle; gymnostemium very short; retinacle 1, bursiculate, the fore part grown together by the sides into a cylinder.

Anacamptis pyramidalis. Pyramidal anacamptis. Spur threadshape, as long as the ovary; spike dense, oblong.

Orchis purpurea spica congesta pyramidalis, Raii Syn. 377, 6. Orchis pyramidalis, Lin. S. P. 1332.

Anacamptis pyramidalis, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 55. Purple late-flowered orchis.

Dry chalky pastures; perennial; June and July.

Scape 18 in. high; leaves not spotted; spike pyramidal, close, many-flowered, afterwards long; bractea coloured, as long as the ovary; flowers purplish or white.

#### IV. 138. ORCHIS. Theophrastus.

Orchis.

Perigonium arched, or galeate; lip spurred, spread; gynostemium very short; gynizus entirely behind the orifice of the spur; rostellum prominent below, never before; lursicle undivided, 2-celled within; anther longer than the gynostemium, upright, roundish-ovoid or inverse-ovate, not pointed at the tip; retinacles short-elliptic.

1. Orchis fusca. Brown orchis.

Lip rough, 3-parted; lobes unequal, ragged; lateral ones linear; middle lobe broad, 2-cut with an intermediate point; sepales blunt, connivent; spur straight, one-third the length of the ovary; bractea very short.

Orchis strateumatica, Ger. em. 215, 12; Park, 1344, 6.

Orchis magna latis foliis, galea fusca vel nigricante, Dillen in Raii Syn. 378, 11.

Orchis militaris  $\beta$  and  $\delta$ , Lin. S. P. 1334.

Orchis purpurea, Huds. ed. 1, 334. Orchis fusca, Murray Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 809.

Orchis moravica, Jacq. Ic. rur. 9, 182.

Chalky soils; perennial; May and June.

Stem 18 in. high; flowers large, greenish brown, brown-ish purple or pale ash-grey; sepales broad.

2. Orchis militaris.

Soldier orchis.

Lip rough, 3-parted; lobes equal, incurved, broad; middle lobe 2-cut with an intermediate point; sepales pointed, connivent; spur straight, half as long as the ovary; bractea very short.

Orchis strateumatica minor, Ger. em. 216, 13; Park. 1344, 8.

Orchis militaris, Lin. S. P. 1333. White dogs-stones. Man-orchis.

Chalky places; perennial; May.

Scape 12 in. high; leaves broad-lanceolate, spotless; spike many-flowered, dense; flowers purplish.

3. Orchis tephrosanthos. Grey-spiked orchis. Lip roughish; lobes 3, equal, linear; middle lobe 2-cut, with an intermediate point; sepales pointed, connivent; spur rather bent, half as long as the ovary; bractea very short.

Cynosorchis major altera, Ger. em. 205, 2. Cynosorchis latifolia minor, Park. 1344, 4.

Orchis galeà et alis fere cinereis, Raii Syn. 378, 10.

Orchis militaris e, Lin. S. P. 1334.

Orchis militaris, Engl. Bot. 1873.

Orchis tephrosanthos, Villars Delph. 2, 32.

Orchis Simia, De Cand. Fl. Fr. ed. 3,249.

Chalky places; perennial; May.

Spike abruptly terminated; 2 outer sepales sometimes lip-shaped and spurred.

4. Orchis latifolia.

Broadleaf orchis.

Lip smooth, 3-lobed, turned over at the sides; upper sepales connivent; spur conical, shorter than the ovary; bractea longer than the flower.

Orchis palmuta pratensis latifolia longis calcaribus, Raii Syn. 389, 19. Orchis palmata major mas, sive Palma Christi mas, Park. 1356.

Orchis latifolia, Lin. S. P. 1334. Orchis comosa, Scop. Carn. 1120.

Male Satyrion royal. Male handed orchis.

Marshes and meadows; perennial; May and June.

Root palmate; scape fistulous, 18 in. high; leaves 4 or 6, broad, lanceolate; spike 30 or 40-flowered; bractea leaflike, strapshape, slightly coloured; flowers rosy, or blood colour; lip dilated, middle lobe short with dotted lines.

β. obtusa. Middle lobe of the lip blunt, as long and only half as broad as the side ones.

Palma Christi mas, Ger. em. 221, 1. Orchis latifolia, Curtis Fl. Lond. 165.

y. palustris. Middle lobe of the lip ovate, pointed, twice as long as the side ones.

Serapias palustris latifolia, Ger. em. 223, 3. Serapias dracontias palustris, Ger. em. 226, 1. Marsh sutyrion. Marsh dragon satyrion.

δ. rubra. Leaves and flowers red.

Orchis palmata palustris, tota rubra, Dillen in Raii Syn. 382, 25.

5. Orchis maculata.

Spotted orchis.

Lip nearly flat, 3-lobed; side lobes toothed, middle lobe pointed; upper sepales approximating; lateral spread; spur cylindrical, shorter than the ovary; bractea as long as the ovary.

Orchis q. Palmata speciosiore thyrso, folio maculato, Raii Syn. 381, 20.

Palma Christi fœmina, Ger. em. 221, 2.

Orchis palmata fœmina, seu Palma Christi fœmina foliis maculatis, Park. 1357.

Orchis maculata, Lin. S. P. 1335.

Female satyrion royal. Female handed-orchis.

Woods and rich meadows; perennial; June and July.

Root palmate, divaricated; scape slender, solid, 2 feet high; leaves lanceolate, generally spotted with black; spike long, or a short pyramid; flowers purple; lip marked with lines and spots.

6. Orchis ustulata. Coffee-colour orchis.

Lip 3-lobed, lobes linear, rough with dots; middle lobe 2-cut; sepales upright, pointed; spur hooked, one-third the length of the ovary and bractea.

Orchis Pannonica quarta Clusii Historiæ, Raii Syn. 377, 4.

Cynosorchis minor Pannonica, Ger. em. 207, 5. Cynosorchis militaris Pannonica, Park. 1345.

Orchis ustulata, Lin. S. P. 1333.

Lesser Austrian dogs-stones. Little purple flowered orchis. Dwarf orchis

Chalky pastures; perennial; June.

Scape 8 in. high, angular; leaves 4 or 6, lanceolate, not spotted; spike short, close, many-flowered; bractea ovate, purple; flowers small, brown, greenish white on the inside; spur blunt, compressed; lip white, with elevated spots.

7. Orchis mascula.

Male orchis.

Lip 3-lobed, crenulate, obtuse; middle lobe 2-cut; sepales pointed, 2 inner upright, spread; outer reflexed, 3-ribbed; spur conical, ascending, as long as the germen.

Orchis morio mas, foliis maculatis, Raii Syn. 376, 3; Park. 1346. Cynosorchis morio mas, Ger. em. 208.

Orchis mascula, Lin. S. P. 1333.

Male fool-stones.

Woods and pastures; perennial; April and May.

Root 2-tubercled; scape 2 feet high; leaves broad, spotted with dark purple; bracteæ lanceolate, coloured, scarcely as long as the ovary; flower uniformly coloured; spur blunt, horizontal; lip hanging down, base white with a few purple spots.—Root, as being the most abundant species, is made into salep, by being taken up when the stalks begin to fall, the new tubercles separated, washed, and the outer thin skin taken off: the prepared tubercles are then spread upon a tin plate, and stoved for 8 or 10 minutes in a heat sufficient to bake bread; by which they acquire a semitransparency like horn, without much diminution in size. Salep is one of the most nutritive species of food known at present, and extremely useful in travelling and in sea voyages. It is probable the other species of this genus might be prepared in the same manner.

8. Orchis morio.

Fool orchis.

Lip 3-lobed; lobes crenate, middle lobe nicked; sepales ascending, obtuse; spur conical, ascending, shorter than the ovary.

Orchis morio fœmina, Raii Syn. 377, 4; Park. 1347.

Cynosorchis morio fæmina, Ger. em. 208.

Orchis morio, Lin. S. P. 1333.

Female fool-stones.

Fields and meadows; perennial; May and June.

Root 2-tubercled; scape 12 in. high; leaves lanceolate; spike loose, 12-flowered; bracteæ lanceolate, membranaceous, coloured; flowers purple; sepales blunt; 3 upper with 3 or 5 greenish ribs; spur bent, thickened at the tip; lip dilated, middle lobe spotted.

V. 139. OPHRYS. Pliny.

Satyrion.

Ovary not twisted; perigonium spread, inner sepales often manifestly smaller; lip spurless, wider backwards, convex, mostly silky and variously painted, cartilaginous, stiff; rostellum very short, split into 2 roundish bursicles; retinacle distinctly bursiculate, short-elliptic.—Bulls roundish; stem leafy; leaves lanceolate, rather glaucous; spike loose; bracteæ lanceolate, leaflike; ovary sessile.

1. Ophrys apifera. Bee satyrion.

Lip 3-cut, middle lobe longest, rather 3-cut; terminal segment awlshape, recurved; anther pointed, hooked.

Orchis fuciflora, galea et alis purpurascentibus, Raii Syn. 379, 15. Testiculus vulpinus secundus sphegodes, Ger. em. 212, 3.

Orchis sphegodes seu fucum referens, Park. 1350.

Orchis apifera, Huds. Fl. Angl. 391. Humble-bee orchis. Bee flower.

Dry pastures on chalky soils; perennial; July.

Stem 12 in. high; leaves broad; bracteæ longer than the ovary; spike few-flowered, loose; 3 outer sepales elliptical, obtuse, purple; 2 inner lanceolate, very short, greenish.

2. Ophrys aranifera. Spider satyrion. Lip 3-lobed; side lobes short, blunt; middle lobe nicked, turned back; anther acute.

Orchis sive Testiculus sphegodes hirsuto flore, Raii Syn. 380, 16.

Ophrys aranifera, Huds. Fl. Angl. 392. Ophrys fucifeca, Curtis Fl. Lond. 6, 67.

Ophrys arachnites β, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Gall. 2032.

Chalky places; perennial; April and May.

Stem 12 in. high; spike few-flowered; flowers green; lip brown; sepales spread; 3 outer oblong, obtuse; 2 inner lanceolate, short, pointed.

3. Ophrys muscifera. Fly satyrion. Lip 3-lobed; middle lobe largest, cut into 2 segments, disk shining; anther obtuse.

Orchis myodes, galea et alis herbidis, Raii Syn. 379, 13.

Orchis myodes minor, Park. 1352. Orchis myodes, Ger. em. 213, 6.

Ophrys muscifera, Huds. Fl. Angl. 391.

Ophrys insectifera myodes, Lin. S. P. 1343.

Common fly-orchis.

Chalky pastures; perennial; June,

Stem 9 in. high; spike loose, few-flowered; bracteæ yellowish; 3 outer sepales green, 2 inner purple; lip oblong, dark red with bluish spots in the centre.

Ovary reclined at the tip; perigonium arched; lip spurred, 3-cut; spur linear; gynostemium very short; rostellum split; retinacle distinct, naked; gynizus usually surrounding the opening of the spur, crescent-like, dilated at each end forwards.—Bulb palmate; leaves radical, slender; spike loose; bracteæ leaflike, lanceolate; flowers sweet-scented.

Gymnadenia conopsea.

Gnat gymnadenia.

Spur twice as long as the ovary.

Orchis q. Palmata rubella cum longis calcaribus rubellis, Raii Syni 381, 21.

Serapias minor nitente flore, Ger. em. 222.

Orchis palmata minor flore rubro, Park. 1358.

Orchis conopsea, Lin. S. P. 1335.

Gymnadenia conopsea, R. Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5.

Red handed-orchis.

- Meadows; perennial; June.

Stem 18 in. high; leaves bright green; flowers pale purple, smelling like cloves; lip bluntly 3-lobed, middle segment not nicked; side sepales much spread; spur bristlelike.

β. alba. Flowers white.

141. ENTATICUS. Apulejus. Hand-orchis.

Ovary reclined at the tip; perigonium galeate; lip spurred; spur short; gynostemium very short; rostellum split; retinacle distinct, naked; gynizus usually surrounding the opening of the spur, crescentlike, dilated at each end forwards.—Root fascicled or palmate; stem leafy; leaves broad; spike close, many-flowered; bractea lanceolate, leaflike.

1. Entaticus albidus.

Whitish hand-orchis. Spur blunt, one-third the length of the ovary; lip 3-parted; lobes acute, the middle divided.

Orchis pusilla alba odorata, radice palmata, Raii Syn. 381, 1.

Satyrium albidum, Lin. S. P. 1338.

Orchis albida, Swartz in Act. Holm. 1800, 207.

Orchis parviflora, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 4, 599.

Habenaria albida, R. Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5, 192.

Gymnadenia albida, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 57.

White handed-musk-orchis.

Mountainous pastures; perennial; June.

Bulbs fasciculate, in pairs; stem 15 in. high; leaves lanceolate, oval; upper leaves lanceolate, pointed; flowers small, whitish, sweet scented; lip green.

Spike dense, whitish.

Orchis palmata, thyrso specioso longo, dense stipato, ex viridi albente, Dillen in Raii Syn. 382, 24.

2. Entaticus viridis.

Green hand-orchis.

Spur short, purselike; lip linear, 3-toothed; side lobes pointed; middle lobe very short; bracteæ half as long again as the flowers.

Orchis palmata minor flore luteo-viridi, Raii Syn. 381, 22.

Serapias batrachytes altera, Ger. em. 224.

Orchis palmata batrachytes vel myodes, Park. 1358. Satyrium viride, Lin. S. P. 1338.

Orchis viridis, Salisb. Prod. 7.

Habenaria viridis, Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5, 191. Gymnadenia viridis, Richard Mem. Mus. 4,57.

Frog satyrion. Frog orchis. Green hand-orchis.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June to August. Bulb palmate; stem 12 in. high, leafy; leaves linearovate, upper lanceolate; spike loose; flowers dull greenish; tipped with brownish purple; ovary linear-ovate, yellowish green or brown.

## 142. PLATANTHERA, Richard.

Perigonium arched; lip spurred, narrow strap-like, undivided; cells of the anther widely distant, narrowed below, and the broad gynizus being placed between them separates them widely apart; pollen in long-tailed masses; vesicles very numerous, very minute, linear-prismatic; retinacle naked, orbiculate, peltate with a very short stalk, not terminating the caudicle as usual, but lodged as it were on the side and within; gynizus appearing as grown to the bottom of the connective, short and rounded, the lower part not going beyond the opening of the spur; rostellum none .-Root 2-tuberculate; leaves radical, 2 or 3; flowers white, fragrant; bracteæ lanceolate.

Platanthera bifolia.

Two-leafed fox-stones.

Orchis hermaphroditica bifolia, Raii Syn. 380, 17.

Orchis hermaphroditica, Ger. em. 211, 1.

Orchis scrapias bifolia vel trifolia minor, Park. 1350.

Orchis bifolia, Lin. S. P. 1331.

Orchis alba, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 502.

Habenaria bifolia, Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5, 193.

Platanthera bifolia, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 57.

Butterfly satyrion.

Woods and thickets; perennial; May and June.

Stem 2 feet high, smooth, 2 or 3-leafed at bottom; leaves ovate, linear or lanceolate; spike long; flowers about 12, white, fragrant; lip green, hanging down, spur awlshape.

B. minor. Stem 8 in. high; spur oblong; leaves 2 or 3 together, narrow; flowers yellow, a month later.

Orchis alba bifolia minor, calcari oblongo, Raii Syn. 380, 8.

Testiculus psycodes, Ger. em. 211, 2.

Orchis sphegodes, sive Testiculus vulpinus primus, Park. 1351.

Gnat satyrion. Small butterfly orchis.

#### IX. 143. HERMINIUM. R. Brown. Musk-orchis.

Ovary reclined at the tip; perigonium rather bellshape, 2 inner sepales long, 3-cleft; 3 outer ovate; tip 3-cut, hastate, with a very short baglike spur; gynostemium very short; cells of the anthers not narrowed below into a small sheath; retinacle naked, rather large, with a striking snaillike hollow underneath, joined to a short blunt rostellum; pollen in short, blunt-tailed masses, with only a few nearly cubical vesicles.—Bulbs roundish; one horizontally remote, peduncled, smaller; plant light green.

Herminium monorchis.

One-tubercled musk-orchis.

Radical leaves lanceolate.

Orchis odorata moschata, sive Monorchis, Raii Syn. 378, 7.

Orchis pusilla odorata, Park. 1354. Ophrys monorchis, Lin. S. P. 1342.

Orchis monorchis, Allioni Pedem. 1882.

Herminium monorchis, R. Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5, 191.

Yellow sweet orchis. Musk orchis.

Barren chalky pastures; perennial; July. Stem 8 in. high; radical leaves 2 or 3; spike close, manyflowered; flowers yellowish green; bracteæ as long as the ovary.

B. Perigonium not galeate; perule 0; anther stipitate, cells not divided by a septulum; retinacle 0; bursicle 0.

#### X. 144. GOODYERA. R. Brown. Goodyer.

Ovary reclined at the tip; perigonium oblong arched; connivent below, bellying, rather spread out above; lip included, spurless, undivided, remarkably concavo-gibbous below; bent into a narrow, grooved strap above; gynostemium very short under the gynizus; gynizus superficial, circular, rather flat; rostellum laminated, upright, very blunt; proscolla a short inverted parabola; anther stipitate, marginal behind, roundish, acuminate; pollen in short ovate masses, rather cylindrical, agglutinating together by the blunt tip; vesicles oblong.—Root creeping, sarmentose; leaves 5 or 7-ribbed, reticulated; spike many-flowered, crowded, pubescent; flowers fragrant.

Creeping goodyer. Goodyera repens. Radical leaves ovate; sepales and lip lanceolate.

Palma Christi radice repente, Ger. em. 227, 4. Satyrium repens, Lin. S. P. 1339. Epipactis repens, Allioni Ped. 1853. Neottia repens, Swartz Act. Holm. 1800. Goodyera repens, Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5, 198. Creeping satyrion.

Mossy Alpine woods; perennial; June to August.

Stems 9 in. high, pubescent, almost leafless; radical leaves small, tesselated with brownish purple; lip lanceolate, rose colour; 3 upper petals agglutinated.

C. Perigonium not galeate; lip mostly undivided, rarely spurred; retinacle 0; cells of the anthers divided by a septulum; bursicle 0.

145. SPIRANTHES. Richard. Ladies-traces.

Spike spirally twisted; ovarium bent at the tip; perigonium grown together in an oblong form, gaping and 2-lipped at the top; lip included, spurless, oblong-oval, undivided, bracing by a groove, bent back at top and rather crisp at the edge; gynostemium with a very short stipes; gynizus nearly elliptic; rostellum laminated, upright; proscolla oblong or linear; anther marginal, behind, heartshape; pollen in oblong masses, fastened at the tip; granules globular 3 or 4 cellulate.

Autumn ladies-traces. Spiranthes autumnalis. Leaves radical, oblong, with a very short petiole; lip

Orchis spiralis alba odorata, Raii Syn. 378, 8. Triorchis, Ger. em. 218. Triorchis alba odorata minor, atque etiam major, Park. 1354. Ophris spiralis, Lin. S. P. 1340. Epipactis spiralis, Allioni Ped. 1852. Serapias spiralis, Scopoli Carn. 2, 1135. Ophris autumnalis, Balbi Misc. 40. Neottia spiralis, Swartz Act. Holm. 1800, 226. Spiranthes autumnalis, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 59. Triple ladies-traces. White orchis. Sweet cullions.

Chalky soils; perennial; August to September.

Bulls 1 to 3, long; stem 6 in high, smooth below, downy above, viscid; spike long, spiral, many-flowered; bracteæ lanceolate, longer than the ovary, concave, pubescent; flowers small, white, odorous.

### XII. 146. NEOTTIA. Lobel.

Birds-nest.

Ovary pedicelled; perigonium laxly connivent and bent into a globe; lip spurless, heartshaped; gynostemium shortly stipitate: gynizus transverse; rostellum longer than the gynizus, laminate, obliquely ascending; proscolla apiculate, minute, jointed and bent back to the hinder face of the rostellum; anther intra-marginal, short-heartshape; pollen in oblong masses, agglutinating a little below the tip; vesicles globular, 3 or 4-cellulate.—Root fascicled; scape leafless; herb brown, no part green.

Neottia abortiva.

Abortive birds-nest.

Nidus avis, Raii Syn. 382, 1.
Satirium abortivum, sive nidus avis, Ger. em. 228.
Orchis abortiva rufa, sive nidus avis, Park. 1362.
Ophrys Nidus avis, Lin. S. P. 1339.
Epipactis Nidus avis, Allioni Ped. 1849.
Neottia Nidus avis, Rich. M. M. 4, 59.
Birds-nest.

Woods; perennial; May and June.

Stem 18 in. high with alternate sheathing scales, leafless; flowers brownish; sepales blunt; lip obcordate, twice as long as the sepales.

# XIII. 147. LISTERA. R. Brown. Tway-blade.

Ovary pedicelled; perigonium loosely bent into a globe; lip spurless, hanging, linear, flat, 2-cut; gynostemium shortly stipitate; gynizus transverse; rostellum longer than the gynizus, laminate, obliquely ascending; proscolla apicular, minute, jointed and bent back to the hinder face of the rostellum; anther intra-marginal, short-heartshape; pollen in oblong masses, agglutinating a little below the up; vesicles globular, 3 or 4-cellulate.—Root fibrous; leaves 2, opposite, sessile, curvately ribbed; scape 2-leafed; flowers greenish, loosely spiked; capsules globular.

1. Listera ovata. Leaves ovate.

Ovate twayblade.

Bifolium majus, sive Ophris major quibusdam, Raii Syn. 385, I. Ophris bifolia, Ger. em. 403.
Bifolium sylvestre vulgare, Park. 504.
Ophrys ovata, Lin. S. P. 1340.
Epipactis ovata, Swartz 162.
Listera ovata, R. Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5, 201.
Neottia latifolia, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 59.
Common twayblade.

Woods and meadows; perennial; June and July. Stem 12 in. high, 2-leafed; flowers pedicelled, green.

2. Listera cordata. Leaves heartshape. Heartleafed twayblade.

Bifolium minimum, Raii Syn. 385, 2. Ophrys cordata, Lin. S. P. 1340. Epipactis cordata, Swartz 162. Listera cordata, R. Brown in Ait. H. Kew. 5, 201. Neottia cordata, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 59. Least twayblade.

Spongy Alpine heaths; perennial; July Stem 6 in. high; flowers greenish.

## XIV. 148. CEPHALANTHERA. Richard.

Bastard-hellelore.

Ovary sessile, bald, not twisted; perigonium upright, connivent; lip spurless, clasping, interrupted; hypochilium gibbous at the back; epichilium bent back at the tip; gynostemium long, straight; gynizus transversely oblong, prominent; rostellum 0; anther marginal, elliptical roundish, fastened to the back of the gynizus by its base, the other part overtopping the gynizus, the cells growing forwards on a connective wider than themselves; pollen in linear masses, adhering only to the back of the gynizus by their base; vesicles simple.—Rhizoma creeping; fibres fleshy; stem leafy; leaves amplexicaul, 2-rowed, lanceolate, ribbed; spike loose; flowers upright, bracteate; ovary linear.

1. Cephalanthera grandiflora.

Largeflower bastardhellehore.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, sessile; bracteæ longer than the flower; lip obtuse, shorter than the sepales.

# Pl. end. ph. 21. ORCHIDEÆ. 148. Cephalanthera. 211

Helleborine flore albo, Raii Syn. 383; Ger. em. 441, 2. Elleborine minor flore albo, Park. 218. Serapias loncophyllum, Lin. Suppl. Pl. 405. Serapias grandiflora, Murray Syst. Veg. ed. 13, 679. Serapias lancifolia, Murray Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 815. Epipactis pallens, Swartz, 160. Serapias alba, Salisb. Prod. 8. Cephalanthera pallens, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 60.

Wild white-hellebore.

Woods; perennial; May and June.

Stem 12 in. high; flowers 3 to 8, upright, large, white.

2. Cephalanth. ensifolia. Sword-leafed bastard-hellebore. Leaves lanceolate, pointed, nearly 2-rowed; bracteæ very small, awlshape; *lip* only half as long as the sepales.

Helleborine foliis prælongis angustis acutis, Raii Syn. 384, 7.

Serapias longifolia y, Huds. Fl. Angl. 394. Serapias xiphiophyllum, Lin. Supp. Pl. 404. Serapias ensifolia, Murray Syst. Veg. 815. Serapias nivea, Villars Dauph. 2, 52. Epipactis ensifolia, Wild. S. P. 4, 85.

Cephalanthera ensifolia, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 60.

Woods; perennial; June to August.

Stem 12 in. high; flowers white; lowest bractea as long as the flower.

3. Cephalanthera rubra.

Red bastard-hellebore.

Leaves lanceolate; bracteæ longer than the ovary; lip pointed, with raised wavy lines.

Helleborine montana angustifolia purpurascens, Dillen in Raii Syn. 384, 7.

Helleborine angustifolia sexta Clusii, Ger. em. 442, 3. Elleborine augustifolia spicata versicolor, Park. 218. Serapias rubra, Murray Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 816. Serapias longifolia 8, Huds. Fl. Angl. 394.

Epipactis rubra, Willd. S. P. 586.

Cephalanthera rubra, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 60.

Narrow-leafed wild sneeze-wort.

Rocky mountainous woods; perennial; June.

Stem 12 in. high; flowers purple.

#### XV. 149. EPIPACTIS. Dioscorides. Helleborine.

Ovary pedicelled, not twisted, pubescent; perigonium spread; sepales not quite alike; lip spurless, rather spread backwards, not clasping, interrupted; hypochilium concavely bunched; epichilium inwardly 2-bunched at the bottom; gynostemium very short, and in respect to the ovary declining backwards; gynizus rather square, prominent backwards; rostellum apiculate, very short, blunt;

anther marginal, placed behind, heartshape, blunt pointed; pollen in oblong ovate masses, agglutinating near the tip; vesicles appearing 3 or 4 globular.—Rhizoma creeping; fibres fleshy; stem leafy; leaves amplexical, 2-rowed, ovate, ribbed; spike loose; flowers drooping, bracteate; ovary ovate.

1. Epipactis latifolia. Broad-leafed helleborine. Lower bracteæ longer than the flowers; lip pointed, shorter than the sepales; leaves ovate.

Helleborine latifolia montana, Raii Syn. 383, 1. Helleborine, Ger. em. 442, 1. Elleborine flore viridante, Park. 218. Serapias Helleborine α, Lin. S. P. 1344. Serapias latifolia, Murray Syst. Veg. 814. Epipactis latifolia, Willd. S. P. 5, 83. Wild white hellebore. Common bastard hellebore.

Shady woods; perennial; July and August. Stem 2 feet high; flowers small, purplish.

8. atro-rubens. Flowers deep red, late; stem very downy. Helleborine altera atro-rubente flore, Raii Syn. 313, 2. Elleborine flore atro-rubente, Park. 218.

2. Epipactis palustris. Marsh helleborine. Bractea shorter than the flowers; lip crenate, blunt, as long as the sepales; leaves lanceolate.

Helleborine palustris nostras, Raii Syn. 384, 6. Serapias longifolia γ, Lin. S. P. 1345. Serapias latifolia palustris, Huds. Fl. Ang. 393. Serapias palustris, Scop. Carn. 2, 204. Epipactis palustris, Willd. S. P. 5, 84. Marsh hellebore.

Marshes; perennial; July and August. Stem 12 in. high; sepales variegated with purple; 3 outer

green; 2 inner white.

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# XVI. 150. CYPRIPEDIUM. Ladies-slipper.

Ovary not twisted, pedicell short; perigonium spread loosely and rather cross-like; lower or odd sepales grown together into one, placed under the lip, and more or less split at the tip; lip spurless, blown out like a slipper; gynostemium rather short, three-cut behind and above, with the side divisions anther-bearing before below the tip, the intermediate division very large, bent in, without any anther, and therefore an imperfect anther or staminodium; gynizus (or stigma) footstalked, rather peltate; nearly deltoid, placed between and above the anthers; clinandrium and rostellum 0;

anthers 2, joined nearly opposite, fixed immediately on their support, roundish; pollen pulpy-granular.—Rhizoma creeping; fibres fleshy; stem leafy; leaves amplexicaul, many-ribbed; flower single, drooping.

Cypripedium ferrugineum. Brown ladies-slipper. Stem leafy; sepales flat; staminodium elliptic, obtuse, channelled.

Calceolus Mariæ, Raii Syn. 385, 1; Ger. em. 443, 1. Elleborine major seu Calceolus Mariæ, Park. 217. Elleborine ferruginea, Dalech. Hist. 1146. Cypripedium Calceolus, Lin. S. P. 1346.

Mountainous woods; perennial; June.

Stem 12 in. high, 1 rarely 2-flowered, leafy; sepales brownish purple; lip shorter than the sepales, compressed, yellow, veined; staminodium yellow dotted with red.

D. Perigonium not galeate; lip spurless; retinacle 0; septula persistent; ovary pedicelled; bursicle 0.

XVII. 151. PSEUDORCHIS. Dwarf-orchis.

Ovary pedicelled, generally imperfect and abortive; perigonium loosely spread; lip behind, sessile at the base of the gynostemium, reverse-oval, channelled, above bent back, undivided; gynostemium oblong, rather bent, much thicker below, with winged edges on the side of the gynizus at the upper part; gynizus rather square, sunk in; edge prominent; rostellum 0; anther marginal, placed above, shortheartshape; cells roundish, very simple within; pollen in globular nearly equal masses. - Herb light green; bulb ovate, scaly; base rooting; leaves 2 or 3, radical, petiolate, nerved; scape angular; racemus loose, few-flowered; flowers yellowish; bracteæ short.

Pseudorchis Loeselii. Loesel's dwarf-orchis. Leaves 2, ovate, lanceolate, opposite; sepales linear; lip ovate, bent back at the tip; bracteæ shorter than the pedi-

Pseudo-orchis bifolia palustris, Raii Syn. 382, 1. Orchis bifolia bulbosa, Ger. em. 403. Chamæorchis latifolia Zelandiæ, Park. 1354. Ophrys Loeselii, Lin. S. P. 1341. Ophrys lilifolia, Huds. Fl. Angl. 389. Ophrys paludosa, Fl. Dan. 877. Ophrys pulchella, Salisb. Prod. 8. Cymbidium Loeselii, Swartz. Malaxis Loeselir, Swartz. 165. Liparis Loeselii, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 60. Bulbous twayblade.

# 214 151. Pseudorchis. 21. ORCHIDEÆ. Pl. end. ph.

Sandy moors; perennial; May to July.

Root bulbose, scaly; scape 4 in. high; flowers lemon-colour.

#### XVIII. 152. MALAXIS. Swartz.

Malaxis.

Ovary pedicelled, generally imperfect and abortive; perigonium very much spread vertically; the odd sepale entirely spread out, hanging; the paired sepales upright, the inner much narrower, bent back or turned over on the sides of the former; lip behind, upright, expanded, rather heartshape, pointed, generally undivided, rarely 2-cut with an intermediate point, embracing the bottom of the gynostemium by a slight or deep cut at the bottom, and enclosing the bases of all the sepales; gynostemium very short, upright, ending above and forwards in a truncate lamina, nearly undivided, or at most 3-cut; gynizus slightly depressed into a lamina; rostellum 0; anther for some time intramarginal, entirely behind, short; cells ovate, very simple within; pollen in oblong masses.—Bulb ovate, scaly, rooting at the base; leaves few, alternate, sheathing; scape angular; raceme many-flowered; bracteæ small; herb light green; leaves few; flowers greenish.

Malaxis paludosa. Marsh malaxis, Leaves 3 or 4, spathulate, rough at the tip.

Orchis minima bulbosa, Dillen in Raii Syn. 378, 9. Bifolium palustre, Park. 505; Raii Syn. 385, 3. Ophrys paludosa, Lin. S. P. 1341. Malaxis paludosa, Swartz, 165. Malaxis palustris, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 60. Marsh twayblade.

Spongy bogs; perennial; June and July.

Scape 4 in. high, rather naked; flowers yellow-green; 3 outer sepales twice as large as the inner; lip only half as long as the sepales.

# XIX. 153. CORALLORHIZA. Haller./ / Coral-root.

Ovary pedicelled, pedicell short; perigonium arched in an oblong form; lip oblong reversed-oval, channelled below, slightly cut on each edge with a small crenule, spread over on the inside with prominences disposed lengthwise, above spreading and turned back; perule very short, adnate; gynostemium long, wingless, rather channelled before with prominent edges; gynizus nearly semiorbiculate; rosa

tellum apicular, prominent behind; anther marginal, placed at top, short, rather 2-globular; cells 2-cellulate, opening rather transversely; pollen in 2 distinct masses, nearly globular, one before, one behind.—Herb light brown, leafless; root zinziberaceous, fleshy; spike loose, few-flowered; bracteæ very small.

Corallorhiza innata. Innate coral-root. Spur short, adnate; root very much branched.

Dentaria minor, Ger. em. 1585, 2. Ophrys corallorhiza, Lin. S. P. 1339. Cymbidium corallorhiza, Swartz, 176. Corallorhiza innata, Brown in Ait. Hort. Kew. 5, 209. Corallorhiza Halleri, Richard Mem. Mus. 4, 61.

Moist woods; perennial; August and September. Stem 9 in. high, yellowish brown, scaly; scales alternate; flowers small; capsules widely elliptic, hanging down.

Fam. XVII. 22. ALISMACEÆ. Richard. Alismacearum sectio, De Candolle. Juncorum sectio, Jussieu. Tripetaloidearum genera quædam, Lin.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; 3 outer sepales herbaceous, persisting; 3 inner petaloid, coloured; stamens 6 or indefinite; ovaries many, free, 1-celled, 1 or 2-seeded; styles and stigmata many; camares 1 or 2-seeded; seeds erect, on the sutures; perisperm 0; corculum incurved; radical below.—Root fibrous, with roundish tubers; herb aquatic, stemless, perennial; leaves petiolate, longitudinally ribbed; flowers verticillately spiked.

Stamens 6; flowers hermaphrodite.

Camares 2 or 3-seeded; etarion stellate

DAMASONIUM. 156.

Camares 1-seeded; etarion globose . . . . . ALISMA. 155.

Stamens many; flowers unisexual.

Camares 1-seeded; etarion globose .. Sagittaria. 154.

# I. 154. SAGITTARIA. Lobell. Arrowhead.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; stamens many, indefinite; ovaries many, indefinite; etarion globose; camares 1-seeded, distinct, compressed, edged.—Leaves sagittate, palmate-ribbed; spike verticillate; flowers unisexual? the upper male.

#### 154. Sagittaria. 22. ALISMACEÆ. 216 Pl. end. ph.

Sagittaria aquatica. Water arrowhead. Leaves lanceolate, pointed, sagittate; lobes lanceolate, straight; scape simple.

Sagitta, Raii Syn. 258, 1.

Sagitta major et minor, Ger. em. 416, 1 and 2. Sagitta minor latifolia, Park. 1247

Sagittaria sagittæfolia, Lin. S. P. 1410.

Watery places; perennial; July and August.

First waves strapshape, sunk; the succeeding sagittate, reticulately veined; scape 6-angled; flowers 3 in a whorl; bractee ovate; male flowers with 1 to 6 styles. - Tuber nutritive, eaten by the Chinese, by whom the plant is cultivated in watery places.

8. minor. Plant much smaller.

Sagitta aquatica omnium minima, Raii Syn. 258, 2.

### 155. ALISMA. Cordus.

Water-plantain.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; stamens 6; ovaries many, indefinite; etarion roundish; camares 1-seeded, distinct. - Root fibrous; leaves ovate or lanceolate, curved-ribbed; flowers umbelled or panicled; branches in threes, verticillate.

1. Alisma major.

Great water-plantain.

Leaves ovate, acute, 7-ribbed; etarion depressed; camares verticillate, obtusely 3-sided.

Plantago aquatica, Raii Syn. 257, 1.

Plantago aquatica major, Ger. em. 417, 1; Park. 1245.

Alisma Plantago aquatica, Lin. S. P. 486.

Plantaginoides sen Plantago aquatica, Knaut Comp. 156.

Alisma Plantago, Smith Fl. Brit. 400.

Watery places and river-sides; perennial; July.

Scape 4 feet high, 3-sided, upright; panicle verticillately branched; flowers blueish white. -- Tubers farinaceous, much recommended in hydrophobia, juice used for drying up the milk in breasts.

8. lanceolata. Leaves strapshaped.

Plantago aquatica longifolia, Raii Syn. 257, 1\*.

Alisma lanceolata, With. Bot. Arr. 362.

Narrow-leafed water-plantain.

2. Alisma natans.

Floating water-plantain.

Leaves elliptical, obtuse; peduncles single; etarion depressed; camares verticillate, compressed, streaked.

Damasonium repens, Vaillant. Mem. Ac. Sc. 1719.

Alisma natans, Lin. S. P. 487.

Alpine lakes; perennial; July and August.

Herb floating; stem branched, leafy; leaves alternate; lower submersed, linear; peduncles opposite to the leaves or terminal, 1-flowered; flowers white.

3. Alisma ranunculoides. Ranunculus water-plantain.

Leaves linear, lanceolate; etarions globose; camares
5-sided, incurved.

Plantago aquatica minor, Raii Syn. 257, 2; Park. 1245.

Plantago aquatica humilis, Ger. em. 417, 3.

Alisma ranunculoides, Lin. S. P. 487.

Dwarf water-plantain.

Watery places; perennial; August.

Scape 12 in. high, upright, round; peduncles simple, verticillate; flowers pale, purple.

β. repens. Stem decumbent, rooting. Alisma repens? Pavis Welsh Botanology.

# III. 156. DAMASONIUM. Dalechamp. Starhead.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; stamens 6; ovaries 6 or 8, joined at the base; camares 2-seeded; etarion stellate.—Leaves lanceolate or ovate; flowers umbelled, hermaphrodite.

Damasonium Dalechampii. Dalechamp's starhead.

Leaves cordate, oblong, obtuse; etarion 6-rayed.

Damasonium stellatum Dalechampii, Raii Syn. 272.

Plantago aquatica minor stellata, Ger. em. 417, 2.

Plantago aquatica minor muricata, Park. 1245.

Alisma Damasonium, Lin. S. P. 486. Damasonium steilatum, Pers. Syn. 1, 400.

Star-headed water-plantain.

Bogs and stagnant waters; perennial; June and July. Scape 9 in. high, round, verticillately spiked; flowers white.

Fam. XVIII. 23. BUTOMACEÆ. Richard. Alismacearum pars, De Candolle. Juncorum pars, Jussieu. Tripetaloidearum genus, Linnæus.

Perigonium nearly petaloid, 6-sepaled; stamens 9 or many; ovaries many, free, 1-celled, many-seeded; styles and stigmata many; pericarp many-seeded; seeds on the netlike veins on the sides of the valves, ascending; perisperm 0; corculum straight or bent like a horseshoe.—Plunt aquatic, stemless; leaves ribbed lengthways; footstalks sheathing: foliation involute; flowers umbelled, terminal; bracteæ sheathing, at the base of the peduncles.

157. BUTOMUS. Theophrastus.

Gladiole.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; outer sepales smaller; stamens 9; ovaries 6, longly beaked; pericarp twisted inwardly, opening at the edge; valves joined side by side at the base; seed linear, oblong, straight, round, streaked lengthways; corculum straight.—Rhizoma tuberous, creeping; leaves angular; scape round.

 $Butomus\ umbellatus.$ 

Umbelled gladiole.

Leaves long, linear, 3-sided.

Butomus, Raii Syn. 273, 1. Gladiolus palustris Cordi, Ger. em. 29, C. 1.

Juncus floridus, Park. 1197. Butomus umbellatus, Lin. S. P. 532.

Flowering rush. Water gladiole.

Ditches and river-sides; perennial; June and July. Leaves smooth, flat above, acute; scape 2 to 4 feet high; flowers reddish, beautiful.

Fam. XIX. 24. JUNCAGINEÆ. Richard. Alismacearum pars, De Candolle. Juncorum pars, Jussieu.

Perigonium herbaceous or nearly petaloid, 6-sepaled; stamens 6; filaments short; ovaries 3 or 6, 1-celled; stigmata 3 or 6, sessile; camares 1 or 2-seeded; seeds basillary, upright; perisperm 0; corculum straight.—Root fibrous; leaves linear, rushlike, sheathing at the base; flower spiked or racemose.

Sepales equal; etarion depressed;

camares inflated, spread..... Scheuchzeria. 158.

Sepales 3 inner petaloid; etarion upright;

camares pendulous, connivent..... Triglochin. 159.

# I. 158. SCHEUCHZERIA. Linnæus.

Perigonium herbaceous, 6-sepaled; sepales equal, persistent; stamens 6; filaments short; anthers linear, long; ovaries 3 or 6, compressed; stigma sessile, lateral; camares inflated, reflexed, distant; seeds 1 or 2, oblong. - Root scaly, creeping; leaves few, rushlike; scape round; spike loose; flowers greenish; bracteæ at the bottom of the peduncle.

Marsh scheuchzer. Scheuchzeria palustris. Leaves bristlelike, channelled; raceme upright, fewflowered.

# Pl. end. ph. 24. JUNCAGINEÆ. 158. Scheuchzeria. 219

Juncus floridus minor, Bauh. Pinax, 12. Juncoidi affinis palustris, Scheuchz. Gram. 336. Scheuchzeria palustris, Lin. S. P. 482.

Spongy bogs; perennial; June.

Scape 9 in high; leaves longer than the scape; spike 3 to 6-flowered.

# II. 159. TRIGLOCHIN. Linnæus. Arrowgrass.

Perigonium 6-sepaled; sepales deciduous, 3 inner nearly petaloid; stamens 6, very short; ovaries 3 or 6, connivent; stigmata 3 or 6, radiating at the tip of the ovaries; pericarps (camares) regmata? 3 or 6, 1 or 2-seeded, affixed at top to a common axis.—Root fibrous, thickened in the upper part as if bulbose; scape round; leaves semicylindrical, bundled, sheathing at the base; spike linear, many-flowered; bracteæ 0.

Triglochin palustre. Marsh arrowgrass. Capsules 3, smooth; etarion linear, narrowed at bottom.

Juncago palustris vel vulgaris, Raii Syn. 435, 1. Gramen aquaticum spicatum, Ger. em. 13, 2. Gramen aquaticum spicatum alterum, Park. 1279. Triglochin palustre, Lin. S. P. 482.

Spiked watergrass.

Meadows and sides of water; perennial; July. Leaves linear, channelled; scape 12 in. high.

2. Triglochin maritimum. Sea arrowgrass.

Capsules 6, furrowed; etarion oval.

Gramen maritimum spicatum, Raii Syn. 435, 1; Park. 1270.

Gramen spicatum alternm, Ger. em. 20. Triglochin maritimum, Lin. S. P. 483.

Saltmarsh spikegrass.

Meadows near the sea; perennial; May to August. Leaves broader and more fleshy than the former.

## Fam. XX. 25. HYDROCHARIDEÆ. De Candolle.

Perigonium petaloid, 6-sepaled, adherent to the ovary; stamens 9 to 20, on the ovary in hermaphrodite flowers, or in its place in male flowers; ovary 1, 1 or many-celled; stigmata 3 or 6, 2-cut; pericarpium 1 or 6-celled; seeds many; spermodermis simple; perisperm fleshy; corculum basillary.—Herb aquatic, floating; root fibrous; flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual.

Stamens 6; capsules roundish, leathery

Hydrocharis. 160.

Stamens 20; capsules narrowed, fleshy

STRATIOTES. 161.

# 220 160. Hydr. 25. HYDROCHARIDEÆ. Pl. end. ph.

I. 160. HYDROCHARIS. Linnæus. Frog-bit.

Dioicous. — Male. Spathe 2-parted, 3-flowered; perigonium petaloid, 6-sepaled; 3 inner sepales largest; stamens 9, in 3 series, on a barren ovary.—Female. Spathe 0; perigonium petaloid, 6-sepaled, adherent to the ovary; styles 6; stigmata acute, 2-cut; pericarpium leatherlike, rounded, 6-celled, many-seeded.—Herb floating, knotted, stoloniferous; knots leaf and flower-bearing; leaves petiolate, in bundles, roundish; foliation involute; flowers whitish.

Hydrocharis asarifolia. Asarum-leafed frogbit.

Stratiotes foliis asari, semine rotundo, Raii Syn. 290, 1.

Morsus ranæ, Ger. em. 818.

Nymphæa alba minima, seu Morsus ranæ, Park. 1252.

Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ, Lin, S. P. 1466.

Frog-bit. Least water-lily.

Ditches and stagnant waters: perennial; July. Leaves floating, kidneyshape; flowers white, footstalked.

8. odoratissima. Flowers double, very odoriferous. Morsus ranæ flore pleno odoratissimo, Raii Cat. Cant. 101.

II. 161. STRATIOTES. Dioscorides. Water-soldier.

Spathe compressed, persisting, deeply 2-parted, carinate, 1-flowered; perigonium adherent, 6-sepaled; sepales soldered at the base; 3 outer sepales smaller, greenish; 3 inner larger, coloured; stamens 10 to 20, on the edge of the ovary; styles 6, 2-cut; pericarpium 6-sided, attenuated, fleshy, 6-celled; cells divided by a double membrane filled with pulp; seeds many, rather angular, parietal; spermodermis simple, membranaceous.—Herb floating, soboliferous; leaves sheathing, crowded, radical, vascular, angular; scape axillary, 1-flowered; flowers often abortive, or dioicous.

Stratiotes aloides.

Leaves swordshape, triangular; edge scrrate with cartilaginous teeth.

Stratiotes foliis aloes, semine longo, Raii Syn. 290, 1.

Militaris aizoides, Ger. em. 825.

Stratiotes sive Militaris aizoides, Park. 1249.

Stratiotes aloides, Lin. S. P. 754.

Water sengreen. Freshwater soldier. Water aloe.

Ditches and stagnant water; perennial; July.

Leaves brittle, blackish green; scape 2-cdged, serrated; flowers white.

### SERIES III.

#### PLANTÆ EXOGENÆ.

Dicotyledones, Jussieu. Exorhizeæ, Richard.

LANTS composed of cellular texture, with lymphatic, spiral, and proper vessels; and with cortical pores. Root more or less conical, often without any pith, otherways like the trunk. Trunk more or less conical, and composed, at least, of two parts growing by different modes, as may be best seen in the arborescent species, in which we find 1°. a central pith enclosed in a medullary canal, emitting on all sides radiating medullary productions; 2°. annual layers, more or less woody, disposed concentrically round the pith, the outer layers being the youngest and the least hard; 3°. cortical layers, distinct from the wood, but scarcely distinguishable from one another, and differing from the last in the mode of growth, the inner ones being the youngest, and the external being the oldest. Leaves opposite or verticillate, sometimes becoming alternate by the growth of the stem, disposed more or less spirally on the stem, often articulated on the stem, or truly compound; always furnished with ribs that anastomose with one another. Flowers always distinct, usually furnished with a double perigonium, parts usually five in number, or divided into five segments. Stamens rarely 3, 6, or 9, or any multiple of 3. Corculum most commonly with 2 cotyledons. Cotyledons 2, placed opposite, never alternate; very rarely many, verticillate; and, in leafless plants, none.

This series contains full two thirds of the whole number of natural families; but the arrangement of these families among themselves has not yet been determined, and therefore the families of this series are arranged by Dc Candolle, for the present, into four artificial subseries resting upon the differences observable in their petals and stamens, until a natural arrangement by their affinities shall be discovered.

#### SUB-SERIES.

SUB-SERIES.
Perigonium single, petals 0, or soldered to the calyx
lamus
with the stamens on the calyx P. E. calycifloræ. C. Perigonium double; petals many, distinct,
inserted along with the stamens on the thalamus P. E. thalamifloræ. D
Subscries III. A. Plantæ exogenæ monochlamydeæ
Dicotyledones apetalæ, Jussieu Gen. Plant.
Dicotyledones diclines irregulares, Jussieu Gen. Plant. Dicotyledones incompletæ, De Candolle Syn. Fl. Gall.
Perigonium single; petals none, or soldered to the calyx
FAMILIES.
A. Flowers unisexual, male amentaceous; perisperm fleshy; leaves biennial.
Nuculæ many, reversed, in a cone ABIETIDEÆ. 1 Nuculæ few, upright, in a galbulum CUPRESSIDEÆ. 2
Nucula single, upright TAXIDEÆ. 3
B. Flowers unisexual, male amentaceous; perisperm none; leaves annual.
Nucula, in a cone
C. Flowers hermaphrodite; or unisexual, the male not amentaceous; ovary free.
Utriculus; perisperm 0; flowers unisexual URTICEÆ. 9.
Utriculus; perisperm farinaceous;
leaves sheathing at the base POLYGONEÆ. 15.

Utriculus; perisperm farinaceous;	
leaves naked at the base CHENOPODEÆ.	16.
Pyxidium 1-celled, 1-seeded;	
styles 3; stamens 3 or 5 AMARANTHACEÆ.	17.
Regma 2 or 3-coccous EUPHORBIACEÆ.	10.
Samara: stamens 3 to 6 ULMACEÆ	. 8.
Drupe; stamens 8 THYMELEÆ.	14.
Drupe; stamens 4 ELÆAGNEÆ.	13.
D. Flowers hermaphrodite; ovary adherent.	

Stamens hypogynous; drupe? globose

SANTALACEÆ. 12.

Stamens epigynous; carcerule 6-celled

ARISTOLOCHIÆ. 11.

#### Fam. I. 1. ABIETIDEÆ.

Flowers unisexual.—MALE. Scales of the ament imbricate; anthers 1, sessile, 2-celled .- Female. Scales of the strobile many, imbricate, 2-flowered; ovaries 2, on the axillæ of the scales; style deflexed; stigma near the base of the ovary; nucula 1-celled, winged; kernel pendulous; perisperm fleshy; corculum central, straight; cotyledons many; radicle above. - Trees resinous; leaves biennial, slender, acerose, opposite, verticillate or fascicled.

Scales of the cone clavate, angular; leaves biennial, 2 together	Pinus.	1.
Scales of the cone slender, rounded; leaves biennial, single		
Scales of the cone slender, rounded; leaves annual, in bundles		

# Gen. I. 1. PINUS. Pliny.

Pine.

Monoicous.—Male. Ament racemose, compact, terminal, scaly; stamens 2, on the tip of the scales of the ament; anthers 1-celled.—Female. Ament simple, imbricate; scales pointed; ovaries 2; stigmata 2, 3-cut; lobes tailed; scales of the cone oblong, clubbed, woody, imbricate; tip angular; nucules 2 on each scale, covered with a membranaceous appendage; cotyledons 4 to 8 .- Tree; branches verticillate; buds large; leaves biennial, 2 or 3 from the same sheath.

Wild pine. Pinus sylvestris. Leaves in pairs, stiff; cones generally in pairs, ovate, conical, acute, as long as the leaves, rounded at bottom; tips of the scales (especially of the lower ones) very pyramidical.

Pinus sylvestris foliis brevibus glaucis, conis parvis albentibus, Raii Syn.~442.

Pinus sylvestris, Ger. em. 1356; Lin. S. P. 1418.

Scotch fir. Pineaster.

Alpine mountains, also cultivated; arborescent; May.

Trunk tall, straight, determinately branched, dark green; leaves smooth, pointed.—Wood used for timber, red or yellow deals; juice resinous, becoming solid; bark used to tan leather, and, mixed with meal, made into bread in the Northern countries.

### II. 2. ABIES. Pliny.

Fir.

Monoicous.—Male. Ament solitary, not racemose; stamen 1, on the tip of the scales of the ament; anther 2-celled.
—Female. Ament simple; ovaries 2; stigmata 2, 3-cut; lobes glandular; scales of the cone imbricate, thin, rounded at the tip and not thickened; back not umbilicated; cotyledons 3 to 9.—Trees very tall, conical; buds large; leaves alternate, 2-rowed, scaly, large, acerose, linear; aments terminating the secondary branches.

# a. Cones hanging down; leaves scattered.

1. Abies excelsa.

Tall fir.

Leaves 4-sided; cones cylindrical; scales rhomboidal, flat, edge torn and spread; bracteæ minute.

Abies, Raii Syn. 441, 1: Ger. em. 1363; Park. 1539.

Pinus Abies, Lin. S. P.

Abies excelsa, Salisb. T. L. S. 8, 314.

Female fir. Norway fir. Mast-tree.

Cultivated for timber.

Tree evergreen, straight; bark rough, scaly, brown; branches verticillate.—Wood used for timber, white deals; juice resinous, becoming solid.

## b. Cones upright; leaves 2-rowed.

2. Abies pectinata.

Pectinate fir.

Leaves flat, nicked; scales of the cone very blunt, depressed.

Pinus Picea, Lin. S. P. 1420.

Pinus Abies, Fl. Dan. 193.

Abies taxifolia, II. P.

Abies pectinata, De Cand. Syn. Fl. Fr. 2063.

Silver fir.

Cultivated for timber.

Tree tall; bark smooth, whitish.

## III. 3. LARIX. Pliny.

Larch.

Monoicous. — Male. Ament solitary, not racemose; scales stamenbearing; anther 1, 2-celled. — Female. Ament simple; ovaries 2; stigmata hemispherical, glandular, pubescent, scales of the cone imbricate, thin, rounded at the tip, not thickened, nor umbilicated; cotyledons 5 to 9. — Trees tall, pyramidical; branches alternate; buds small: leaves acerose, in bundles, becoming single; annual or biennial; flowers terminal, above or lateral.

Larix Europæa. European larch. Cone ovate, oblong, obtuse; edge of the scales reflex, torn.

Larix, Ger. em. 1365. Pinus Larix, Lin. S. P. 1420. Larix decidua, Miller Dict. Larix pyramidalis, Salisb. T. L. S. 8, 314.

Cultivated for timber.

Tree middling high; bark thick, wrinkled; leaves annual; aments reddish purple.—Wood hard, reddish in the middle, lasting; charcoal burns slow, used by smiths on the continent; juice resinous.

### Fam. II. 2. CUPRESSIDEÆ.

Flowers unisexual; flower-buds naked.—Male. Ament many-flowered; scales imbricate, opposite, 1-flowered; anthers 1 or 2, sessile, 2-celled.—Fem. Ament with few scales; scales peltate; ovary 1 or many on each scale; stigmata sessile, on the tip of the ovary; nucula 1-celled, in the enlarged woody scales of a galbulus, or the fleshy soldered scales of an arcesthide; kernel pendulous; perisperm fleshy; corculum central, straight; cotyledons 2; radicle above.

# I. 4. JUNIPERUS. Pliny.

Juniper.

Dioicous.—Male. Ament peduncled, 10 to 14-flowered; scales imbricate, 3-sided, pedicelled, peltate; anthers 2 to 4, 2-celled, sessile.—Female. Ament sessile, globose; scales 3, fleshy, concave, becoming soldered; stigmata opening; arcesthide globose, 3-seeded; nucule glandular on the outside.—Shrubs evergreen; leaves verticilate, long or linear; ament axillary, on the under side of the branches.

# 226 4. Juniperus. 2. CUPRESSIDEÆ. Pl. ex. mon.

1. Juniperus communis. Common juniper. Leaves by threes, spreading, narrow, mucronate, longer than the arcesthides; arcesthides globose.

Juniperus vulgaris, baccis parvis purpureis, Raii Syn. 444, 1.

Juniperus, Ger. em. 1372, 1. Juniperus vulgaris, Park. 1028. Juniperus communis, Lin. S. P. 1470.

Heaths and commons; May.

Shrub very much branched, stiff; leaves glaucous above;

ament solitary, ovate, male yellow; arcesthides globular,
dark purplish-glaucous.—Arcesthides diuretic, used to flavour spirituous liquors; wood burned as antipestilential;
charcoal covered with ashes retains fire long.

2. Juniperus Alpina. Alpine juniper. Leaves by threes, broad, mucronate, as long as the arcesthides; arcesthides elliptical.

Juniperus Alpina, Raii Syn. 444, 2; Park. 1028. Juniperus Alpina minor, Ger. em. 1372, 3. Juniperus communis β, Smith Fl. Br. 3, 1086. Savine.

Alpine rocks; shrubby; May. Stem low, lying down, very tough.

### Fam. III. 3. TAXIDEÆ.

Flowers unisexual; flower-buds of many imbricated scales, 1 or 2-flowered.—Male. Androphore cylindrical; anthers many, sessile; 1 or many-celled.—Female. Ovary 1 or 2; style upright or none; stigmata glandular, on the tip of the ovary; nucule 1-celled, on the enlarged and soldered scales; kernel reversed, pendent; perisperm fleshy; corculum central, straight; cotyledons 2, obtuse; radicle above.

# I. 5. TAXUS.

Yew.

Dioicous, scales of the ament imbricate, round, concave.—Male. Androphore cylindrical; anthers 8 to 10, peltate, 6 or 8-celled, cells opening below.—Female. Ovary 1; stigma simple, sessile; utriculus ovate, hard, on a fleshy receptacle.—Trees or shrubs; branches many, alternate; leaves linear, alternate; flower-buds alternate, axillary.

Taxus baccata.

Berry-bearing yew.

Leaves 2-rowed, close together; receptacle globose.

Taxus, Raii Syn. 445, 1; Ger. em. 1370; Park. 1412.

Taxus baccata, Lin. S. P. 1472.

Yew-tree. Yeugh.

Mountainous woods and hedges.

Stem erect; branches horizontal, 2-rowed; leaves very dark green, smooth, narrow, unarmed; receptacle light red.

#### Fam. IV. 4. SALICINÆ. Mirbell.

Flowers unisexual, amentaceous; scales imbricate, one-flowered; perigonium free, scalelike or tubular.—Male. Stamens 1 to 30; anthers 2-celled.—Female. Ovary free; style 1, simple; stigmata 2 to 4; capsule 1 or 2-celled, 2-valved, many-seeded; seeds comose; spermodermis membranaceous; perisperm 0; corculum straight.—Trees or shrubs; leaves alternate, deciduous, when young having 2 stipules at their base.

#### I. 6. SALIX. Pliny.

Willow.

Dioicous, rarely monoicous; ament ovate or cylindrical; scales imbricate, lanceolate; perigonium scalelike.—Male. Stamens 2 or 3, rarely 1 or 5.—Female. Ovary round, pointed, spiked; style 2-cut; stigmata 2; capsule (follicule?) 1-celled; seed upright, comose; radicle below.

The willows are here arranged first by their ovaries, whether sessile or pedicelled; then by their styles, whether short or long: to which succeed those whose female aments have not yet been found. A mode of division proposed by Dr. Hull.

# a. Ovary sessile; style short.

1. Salix purpurea. Purple willow. Stamens monadelphous; leaves obovate lanceolate, serrated, smooth; stem decumbent; stigmata ovate, nearly sessile.

Salix purpurea, Lin. S. P. 1444. Salix monandra, Ard. Mem. 1, 67.

Near rivers; shrubby; March.

Branches very tough, purple; leaves glaucous below, very bitter; petioles short; ament very slender; ovary silky.

2. Salix glauca. Glaucous willow.

Stamens distinct; leaves scarcely notched, elliptical, lanceolate, nearly smooth above, whitish and woolly beneath; petiole decurrent; stipule convex rounded.

Salix glauca, Lin. S. P. 1446.

Alpine mountains; shrub; May.

Shrub 4 feet high; leaves particularly white, narrower and less veiny than those of salix arenaria.

3. Salix carinata. Keeled willow. Stamens distinct; leaves ovate, denticulate, smooth, compressed, keeled, minutely veined; capsules ovate, tomentose.

Salix carinata, Smith Fl. Br. 1055. Folded-leaf willow.

Alps of Scotland; shrub; April.

Shrub 4 foot, upright; secondary branches downy, stiff; leaves arcuato-recurved; above shining, green; beneath pale, opake, scarcely glaucous; ament small, ovate; ovary twice as long as the scales; stigmata become nicked.

4. Salix Lambertiana. Lambert willow. Stamens monodelphious; trunk upright; leaves obovate, lanceolate, acute, serrate, bald; stigmata very short, ovate, nicked.

Salix Lambertiana, Smith Fl. Brit. 1041. Royton willow.

Holts and marshes; tree; March and April.

Tree slender, 10 feet high; branches glaucous, purple; leaves an inch long, glaucous beneath; ament slender; scales black, orbicular; ovary thick, silky.—Excellent for basket-work.

5. Salix pentandra. Five-stamened willow. Stamens 4 to 7; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, crenulate, bald; ovary bald, shining, nearly sessile.

Salix folio laureo seu lato glabro odorato, Raii Syn. 449, 12. Salix pentandra, Lin. S. P. 1442. Sweet willow. Bay-leaved willow.

Sides of rivulets; tree; May and June.

Tree small; branches shining; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, or broad-ovate, crenulate; crenules glandular, resinous, light green, shining; ament terminal, solitary, blunt, odorous, scales round, hairy at bottom; ovary lanceolate.

6. Salix vitellina.

Yellow willow.

Stamens 2 or 3; leaves lanceolate, acute, bald above, rather silky below, serrated, serratures cartilaginous; stipules small, deciduous, bald on the inside; stigmata nicked.

Salix folio longo subiuteo, non auriculata, viminibus luteis; eademque viminibus rubris, Raii Syn. 450, 22.

Salix folio utrinque glauco, viminibus rubris, Raii Cant. 142.

Salix vitellina, Lin. S. P. 1442. Yellow willow. Golden osier.

Low pastures and holts; tree; May.

Tree middle size; branches erect, yellow, shining; leaves nearly sessile, shining above; young leaves shining on both sides; ament cylindrical, coetaneous with the vernation; ovary bald.

7. Salix fragilis.

Crack willow.

Stamens 2 to 5; leaves ovate, lanceolate, pointed, serrated, bald on both sides, shining above; petioles toothed, glandular; ovary ovate, nearly sessile.
Salix, folio longo latoque splendente, fragilis, Raii Syn. 448.
Salix fragilis, Lin. S. P. 1443.

Salix decipiens, Hoffm. Sal. 2, 9.

Common willow.

Osier-grounds and hedges; tree; April and May. Tree tall; branches crooked, very brittle at bottom; stipules rounded, toothed, often none; male ament loose.

8. Salix prunifolia.

Plum-leaved willow.

Stamens 2; leaves ovate, serrate, bald, smooth above, glaucous below; secondary branches rather pubescent; capsules ovate, silky.

Salix myrsinites, Lightf. Scot. 599. Salix prunifolia, Smith Fl. Brit. 1054.

Alpine mountains; shrubby; May and June.

Stem 3 feet high; branches many, spreading, reddish; leaves petiolate; above dark green, smooth, shining; beneath veined, opake; stipules half-ovate, toothed; ament solitary, upright,

9, Salix vaccinifolia.

Bilberry-leaved willow.

Stamens 2; leaves ovate, serrated; above bald, smooth; beneath silky, glaucous; capsules ovate, silky; stem decurrent.

Salix vaccinifolia, Engl. Bot. 33, 2341.

South of Scotland,

Tree low, partly procumbent, small; branches slender; leaves narrower and more silky beneath than those of salix prunifolia; aments thick.

10. Salix venulosa.

Veiny willow.

Stamens 2; leaves ovate, serrated, bald, reticulately veined above, rather glaucous beneath; capsules elliptical, silky.

Salix venulosa, Smith Fl. Br. 1055. Salix formosa, Willd. S. P. 4, 680.

Alpine mountains; shrub; May and June.

Branches many, spreading; leaves light green beneath, neatly veined above; veins prominent, parallel, reticulate, anastomosing near the edge.

11. Salix herbacea.

Herb willow.

Leaves orbicular, serrate, quite bald, reticulately veined, both faces shining; capsule bald.

Salix Alpina, alni rotundo folio, repens, Dillen in Raii Syn. 448, 7. Salix herbacea, Lin. S. P. 1445.

High micaceous mountains; shrub; June and July.

Root creeping far, woody, much branched; stem 1 in. high, woody, slightly branched; leaves stiff, light green on both faces; ament single, terminal, few-flowered.

12. Salix reticulata.

Wrinkled willow.

Leaves elliptical, orbicular, obtuse, not in the least notched, bald, reticulately veined, green above, glaucous beneath; capsule villose.

Salix pumila, felio retundo, Raii Syn. 449, 13.

Salix reticulata, Lin. S. P. 1446.

Alpine mountains; shrub; June.

Stem short, much branched, diffuse; second branches reddish, leafy; leaves stiff, green above, veins red; petioles long, red; aments single, terminal, short, dense, with a long peduncle.

13. Salix alba.

White willow.

Stamens 2; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, acute, serrate, silky on both sides, lower serratures glandular; stigmata 2-parted.

Salix, Raii Syn. 447, 1; Ger. em. 1389.

Salix folio utrinque glauco, viminibus albidioribus, Raii Cant. 142. Salix arborea angustifolia, alba vulgaris, Park. 1430.

Salix alba, Lin. S. P. 1449.

Woods and damp fields; tree; April and May.

Bark green; branches many, spreading; leaves acutely and regularly serrulated; ament terminal, long, very slender, many-flowered; capsules ovate, rather bald.

14. Salix cærulea.

Blue willow.

Stamens 2; leaves lanceolate, pointed, serrate, silky beneath, growing smooth, lowest serratures glandular; stigmata 2-parted.

Salix alba, var. Smith Fl. Brit. 1072. Salix cærulea, Engl. Bot. 2431.

Damp fields; tree; May.

Plant growing quick; leaves large, blueish.

# b. Ovary sessile; style long.

15. Salix viminalis.

Basket willow.

Leaves lanceolate, linear, very long, pointed, not in the least notched; above green, bald; beneath silvery, silky; branches rodlike; style long.

Eleagnus, Dalechamp Hist. Lugd. 278. Salix folio longissimo, Raii Syn. Pl. 450, 21.

Salix viminalis, Lin. S. P. 1448. Osier.

Holts and boggy places; shrub; April and May.

Branches very long, silky; leaves spread, 7 to 9 in. long; waved; ribs parallel; stipules linear, lanceolate, often none; aments cylindrical, early, very hairy; capsules ovate, silky.

16. Salix rosea.

Rose willow.

Stamens monadelphous; trunk upright; leaves lanceolate, pointed, serrate, bald, beneath rather glaucous; style long, filiform; stigmata linear.

Salix humilior foliis angustis subcæruleus, ex adverso binis, Raii Syn. 448, 11.

Salix Helix, Lin. S. P. 1444. Salix monandra, Hoffm. Sal. 1, 18.

Holts and boggy places; tree; March and April.

Tree slender, 10 feet high; branches tenacious, grey and purple, shining; leaves petiolate, bitter; ament long, thick, ovary silky; capsules woolly, white.

17. Salix Forbyana.

Forby willow.

Stamens monadelphous; branches upright; leaves rather stipuled, lanceolate, toothed, bald, above dark green, beneath glaucous; stigmata linear.

Salix fissa, T. L. S. 6, 115. Salix Forbyana, Smith Fl. Br. 1041. Basket osier.

Holts; shrub; April.

Branches upright, flexible, tough, bald, yellow or purple; leaves petiolate, 2 or 3 in. long; stipule lanceolate; peduncle of the ament short, scales black; ovary ovate, silky.—Uscd for basket-work.

18. Salix rubra.

Red willow.

Stamens monadelphous; leaves linear, lanceolate, long, acute, toothed, bald, both sides light green.

Salix minime fragilis, foliis longissimis utrinque viridibus, non serratis, Ràii Syn. 449, 14.

Salix rubra, Huds. Fl. Angl. 428. Salix virescens, Villars Dauph. 3, 783. Salix fissa, Ehrard Arb. 29.

Osier grounds; shrub; April and May.

Branches very long, tough, grey, or purplish; leaves 4 in. long, slender; stipules linear, lanceolate, or none.

19. Salix tenuifolia. Thin-leaf willow. Stamens distinct; leaves elliptical, acute, serrate, rather bald, glaucous beneath; stipules indistinct; capsules entirely bald.

Salix tenuifolia, Lin. Fl. Lapp. ed. 2, 292. Salix Pontederæ, Villars Dauph. 3, 766.

Rocky sides of rivers; shrub; May and June.

Shrub 2 feet high; branches many, spread, while young pubescent; leaves an inch and half long, light green above, veins reticulate; stipules falcate and serrate, or none; capsule bald.

20. Salix myrsinites. Whortle-leaf willow. Stamens distinct; small branches hirsute; leaves elliptical, serrate, bald, shining, veined on both sides; capsules awlshape, pubescent.

Salix myrsinites, Lin. S. P. 1445. Salix retusa, Dickson T. L. S. 2, 288.

Scotch alps; shrub; May and June.

Shrub 2 feet high; branches many, divaricating; leaves 3-4ths of an inch long, stiff, both sides light green, while young rather silky; stipules serrate, bald; ament terminal, erect.

21. Salix arenaria.

Sand willow.

Stamens distinct; leaves scarcely nicked, ovate, acute, above rather villous; beneath densely woolly.

Salix arenaria, Lin. S. P. 1447. Salix Lapponum, Lightf. Scot. 604. Salix Helvetica, Villars Dauph. 3, 783.

Scotch alps; shrub; June.

Stem 5 feet high, branchy; leaves sometimes rather serrate, blackish green above, white beneath; ament short, villous; capsule woolly.

22. Salix Stuartiana.

Stuart willow.

Stamens distinct; leaves scarcely nicked, lanceolate, pointed, hairy above, densely silky beneath; stigmata two-parted, capillary.

Salix Stuartiana, Eng. Bot. 36, 2586. Salix arenaria, mas. Smith Fl. Brit. 1059.

Scotch alps; shrub; June.

Stem 3 feet high; branches dark brown; leaves small; flower-buds large; aments ovate; floral leaves large.

23. Salix cinerea.

Grey willow.

Stamens distinct; leaves scarcely nicked, obovate, lanceolate; above bald, smooth, shining; beneath reticulately veined, glaucous, rather villose; stipules heartshape, serrate.

Salix cinerea, Lin. S. P. 1449. Salix daphnoides, Villars Dauph. 3,765.

Woods; tree; May.

Tree 30 feet high; branches shining; leaves green above, reddish beneath; lower leaves not nicked; upper serrate; stipules small; ament short, very dense; capsule ovatolanceolate, bald; style very long, 4-cut.

24. Salix cotinifolia. Quince-leaf willow. Stamens distinct; leaves elliptical, orbicular, rather toothed, above slightly pubescent, beneath villous, rectangularly veined.

Salix cotinifolia, Smith Fl. Br. 1066.

Mountain coppices; shrubby; April.

Shrub 2 feet high; branches spreading, pubescent, leafy; leaves stiff, pointed, dark green above, pale beneath; buds villous; ament short; capsule lanceolate, villous.

# c. Ovary pedicelled; style short.

25. Salix bicolor. Two-coloured willow. Leaves elliptical, pointed, denticulato-serrate; above bald, shining; beneath glaucous, veined, rather hairy; ovary pedicelled, lanceolate, silky.

Salix bicolor, Erhr. Arb. 118. not of Willden, Berol. Salix laurina, Smith T. L. S. 6, 122.

Woods; shrub; April and May.

Bark brown; leaves rather revolute, dark green above, when dry blackish; ament scarcely an inch long; stamens short; anther roundish.

26. Salix nigricans. Blackish willow. Leaves elliptical, lanceolate, crenate, bald; beneath glaucous veined; ovary pedicelled, lanceolate, pointed, silky.

Salix phylicifolia  $\beta$ , Lin. S. P. 1442. Salix nigricans, Smith T. L. S. 6, 120.

Holts; shrub; April.

Bark blackish; branches rather straight; leaves slightly rounded at bottom, dark green above, when dry black; stipules, if present, rather large, oblique heartshape; ament an inch and half long, blunt; stamens hairlike; anthers oblong; capsule awlshape.

27. Salix amygdalina. Almond-leaved willow. Stamens 3; leaves ovate, oblique, serrated, bald; ovary pedicelled; stipules very large.

Salix folio auriculato splendente flexilis, Raii Syn. 448, 9. Salix amygdalina, Lin. S. P. 1443.

Holts and bogs; shrub; April, May.

Bark deciduous; branches bald, brittle; leaves rounded at the base, oblique; above light green; beneath glaucous; stipules rounded; aments coetaneous, thick, dense; scales bald; capsules quite bald.

28. Salix decipiens. Deceiving willow. Leaves lanceolate, serrate, quite bald; petiole rather glandular; ovary attenuated, pedicelled; branches bald, highly polished.

Salix decipiens, Eng. Bot. 1937.

Woods and hedges; tree; April.

Bark varnished; twigs reddish; floral leaves obtuse, dilated, obovate, recurved; ovary bald; stamens 2, rarely 3. 29. Salix arbuscula.

Treelike willow.

Leaves lanceolate, obsoletely toothed, bald; stipules 0; small branches pubescent; aments ovate.

Salix arbuscula, Lin. Fl. Lapp. ed. 2, 297. Salix arbuscula y. Lin. S. P. 1445.

Scotch alps; small tree; April.

Stem 1 foot high, slender; branches spreading, threadshape, while young pubescent; leaves sharp at both ends; ament short, erect.

30. Salix aurita.

Eared willow.

Leaves somewhat serrate, obovate, blunt, with a deflected point, villous on both sides, reticulately veined; stipules variously formed.

Salix folio rotundo minore, Rati Syn. 450, 17. Salix caprea rotundifolia, Ger. em. 1390. Salix aurita, Lin. S. P. 1446. Salix caprea 8, Huds. Fl. Angl. 430.

Mountainous woods; shrub; April and May.

Branches many, horizontal, entangled; leaves crisped or waved, above greyish, soft, pubescent; beneath, villous; stipule persisting; aments very short; capsule awlshape, villous.

B. pumila. Leaves roundish, hoary beneath.

Salix caprea pumila, folio subrotundo subtus incano, Raii Syn. 450, 18. Salix caprea &, Huds. Fl. Angl. 430.

31. Salix aquatica.

Water willow.

Leaves rather serrate, obovate, elliptical, pubescent, flat, beneath rather glaucous; stipules rounded, toothed.

Salix folio ex rotunditate acuminato, Raii Syn. 449, 16. Salix caprea  $\alpha$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 429. Salix aurita, Hoff. Sal. 5.

Salix cinerea, With Bot. Arr. 54.

Woods and damp hedges; tree; April.

Tree upright; leaves scarcely wrinkled, soft, greyish, becoming bald above, venulose beneath and rather hairy; buds woolly; capsule awlshape, villous.

Withered-leaf willow. 32. Salix sphacelata. Leaves not notched, elliptical, flat, pubescent on both sides, rather withered at the tip; stipules very small; capsule awlshape, villous.

Salix lanata, Lightf. Scot. 602. Salix caprea, var. Hoffm. Sal. 1,28.

Alpine valleys; shrub; April and May.

Branches spreading; leaves flat, very rarely and slightly crenate, tips brownish; capsules narrowed at the end, becoming rather naked.

33. Salix caprea.

Sallow willow.

Leaves ovate, pointed, serrate, waved; above smooth, bald; beneath tomentose; stipule rather lunate; capsules ventricose, villous.

Salix latifolia rotunda, Raii Syn. 449, 15.

Salix folio subrotundo auriculata, Raii Cant. 145, 2.

Salix caprea a, Lin. S. P. 1448.

Salix caprea y, Huds. Fl. Angl. 429.

Woods and hedges; tree; April.

Branches shining; small branches pubescent; leaves variously shaped, waved, veined beneath; stipules recurved; ament early, ovate; capsule ovate, villose.

34. Salix mollissima.

Velvet willow.

Leaves lanceolate, pointed, subcrenated; beneath silky, woolly; stipules lunate, very small.

Salix mollissima, Smith Flor. Brit. 1070; Ehrh. Arb. 79?

Holts; shrub; March.

Branches erect, very tough, rather bald; leaves above green, smooth, quite bald; petiole attenuated; aments ovate, small; ovary shortly pedicelled; syle short; stigmata linear, very deeply divided.

35. Salix acuminata.

Pointed willow.

Leaves lanceolate, oblong, pointed, waved and slightly toothed; above smooth, rather bald; beneath tomentose; stipules kidneyshape; capsule ovate, narrowed, pubescent.

Salix caprea acuto longoque folio, Raii Syn. 450, 19.

Salix caprea latifolia, Ger. em. 1390, 4. Salix caprea, var. Lightf. Ft. Scot. 608. Salix acuminata, Mill. Dict. 8, 14.

Woods and hedges; tree; April.

Branches rather smooth; leaves above light green; mainrib beneath reddish; stipules toothed; aments early, ovate, cylindrical; style rarely 2-cut.

36. Salix stipularis. Large-stipuled willow. Leaves lanceolate, pointed, slightly crenate, above bald, beneath tomentose, stipules nearly heartshape, very large; perigonium cylindrical, long.

Salix stipularis, Engl. Bot. 1214,

Holts; shrub; March.

Brunches erect, woolly; leaves long, unequally and slightly crenate; stipules with a short petiole.

37. Salix triandra.

Three-stamened willow.

Stamens 3; leaves lanceolate, serrate, narrowed at both ends, bald; ovary pedicelled, quite bald.

Salix folio amygdalino, utrinque aurito, corticem abjiciens, Raii Syn. Salix triandra, Lin. S. P. 1442.

Holts and sides of rivers; tree; May to August.

Bark deciduous; small branches upright; leaves 3 in. long; serratures rounded, slightly glandular; above light green; beneath rather glaucous; stipules ovate, oblique, sometimes none; aments terminal, slender; stamens rarely 2; capsule ovate, pointed.—Bark febrifuge.

38. Salix petiolaris. Long-leaf-stalk willow. Leaves lanceolate, serrate, bald, glaucous beneath; ovaries pedicelled, ovate, silky; stigmata sessile, 2-lobed.

Salix petiolaris, Smith T. L. S. 6, 122. Holts and bogs; shrub; April.

Branches slender, lax, brownish; leaves patulous; above light green, quite bald, shining; beneath glaucous; petioles long; stipules lunate, small; aments short.

39. Salix Dicksoniana.

Dickson willow.

Leaves elliptical, pointed; slightly toothed, bald on both sides, glaucous beneath; small branches quite bald; aments ovate, very short.

Salix myrtilloides, Smith Fl. Bor. 1056. Salix Dicksoniana, Engl. Bot. 1390. Scotch alps; shrub; April.

Stem a foot high, upright, branchy; leaves flat, smooth, teeth glandular at the tip, above light green, beneath very finely veined; petioles short; ovary ovate; stigmata thick.

40. Salix argentea.

Silver willow.

Leaves not cut, elliptical, somewhat revolute with a reflected point; above villous; beneath silky, shining; small branches silky, silvery.

Salix pumila, foliis utrinque candicantibus et lanuginosis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 447, 3.

Salix repens  $\gamma$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 429. Salix arenaria, Lightf. Fl. Scot. 604.

Salix fusca, With. Bot. Arr. 51.

Sandy sea-shores; shrub; May.

Stem diffuse or prostrate; leaves an inch long, shining; stipules very small; aments early, cylindrical, blunt; capsules ovate, lanceolate, silky.

41. Salix prostrata. Prostrate willow. Leaves rather toothed, elliptical, pointed; beneath glaucous, silky; stem prostrate; petiole short, thick.

Salix prostrata, Smith Flor. Brit. 1060. Salix polymorpha, Ehrh. Arb. 490.

Moist mountains; small shrub; June, July.

Branches long, slender; leaves scarcely revolute; above dark green, slightly veined, rather pubescent; ovary ovate, silky; pedicell very short; style short, thick; stigmata cloven.

42. Salix fusca. Brown willow. Leaves rather denticulated, elliptical, oblong, pointed; above bald; beneath glaucous, silky; petiole attenuated; stem erect, spreading.

Salix fusca, Lin. S. P. 1447.

Moist heaths and mountains; small shrub; May.

Small branches rather straight, pubescent; leaves glandular on the edge; above brownish green; stipules lanceolate, awlshape; capsules awlshape, silky; stigmata 2-parted.

43. Salix parvifolia. Small-leaved willow. Leaves elliptical, scarcely cut, hooked; beneath glaucous, silky; stem decumbent; stipules ovate, not in the least notched.

Salix parvifolia, Eng. Bot. 1961.

Damp fields; small shrub; April, May.

Fætid; branches many, entangled, wandlike, 18 in. long; leaves about half an inch long; female ament ovate, dense; ovary pedicelled, silky; style short, thick; stigmata thick, obtuse, deeply divided.

44. Salix adscendens. Ascending willow. Leaves elliptical, oblong, somewhat serrated, hooked; beneath glaucous, silky; stem ascending; stipules ovate, serrated.

Salix adscendens, Eng. Bot. 1962.

Moist places; shrub; May.

Shrub fœtid, low creeping, twice as large as salix parvifolia; branches long, straight, obliquely ascending; leaves oblong, slightly silvery; female ament ovate; ovary silky.

45. Salix repens.

Creeping willow.

Leaves not in the least notched, elliptical, lanceolate, rather mucronulate; above rather naked; beneath glaucous, silky; stem depressed.

Salix pumila angustifolia prona parte cinerea, Raii Syn. 447, 5.

Chamæitea sive Salix pumila, Ger. em. 1391, 7.

Salix repens, Lin. S. P. 1447. Salix depressa, Hoffm. Sal. 1, 63.

Sandy heaths; small shrub; May.

Stem creeping, rooting, very branchy; branches entangled; leaves rather revolute, above bald; stipule none; aments many, lateral; capsules pedicelled, lanceolate, pubescent; stigmata 2-parted.

β. lanuginosa. Leaves narrow; beneath downy. Salix pumila angustifolia inferne lanuginosa, Raii Syn. 447. Salix humilis repens, Ger. em. 1391, 8.

y. rotundifolia. Leaves rounded below, ash-coloured.

Salix alpina pumila, rotundifolia repens inferne sub cinerea, Raii Syn. 448, 6.
Salix humilis, Ger. em. 1391, 6.

. . . . .

46. Salix rupestris.

Rock willow.

Leaves obovate, serrated, smooth; both sides silky; stipules pilose; ovary pedicelled, silky; stigmata undivided.

Salix rupestris, Eng. Bot. 2342.

Scotch alps; small shrub; April.

Stem trailing, decumbent; branches slender, pubescent; leaves an inch long, even, flat; stipule ovate; ovary ovate; style prominent; stigmata ovate, entire or scarcely notched.

47. Salix Andersoniana. Anderson willow. Leaves elliptical, pointed, crenulated, pubescent; stipules half-ovate, rather bald; ovary bald; stigmata 2-cut.

Salix Andersonia, Eng. Bot. 2343.

Scotch mountains; shrub; May.

Taller than salix rupestris; branches short, pubescent; leaves light green, paler beneath; stipules small; ament ovate; ovary taper, pointed, quite bald; style shortish; stigmata deeply cloven.

48. Salix Forsteriana. Forster willow.

Leaves elliptical, obovate, pointed, crenate, rather pubescent, beneath glaucous; stipules arched; ovary silky.

Salix Forsteriana, Eng. Bot. 2344.

Woods of Scotland; tree; May.

Branches pubescent; leaves 3 inches long, dull green; stipules vaulted, toothed; ovary ovate, taper, pointed, silky; style short; stigmata entire.

# d. Ovary pedicelled; style long.

49. Salix lanceolata. Lance-leaved willow. Stamens 3; leaves lanceolate, serrated at both ends, attenuated, bald; petiole decurrent; ovary pedicelled. Salix lanceolata, Engl. Bot. 1436.

Woods and bogs; small tree; April, May.

Bark deciduous; leaves 3 inches long, often with a small pair of leaflets at the base; stipules pointed.

50. Salix Russelliana. Russel willow. Leaves lanceolate, pointed, serrated, bald; ovary pedicelled, subulate, smooth.

Salix Russelliana, Smith Flor. Brit. 1045.

Leicestershire, Dishley or Gorgomel willow. Bedford willow.

Bogs and holts; tree; April and May.

Branches shining, very tough, flexible; leaves long, bald, shining, beneath glaucous; stipules half cordate, toothed; aments lax; stigmata parted.

51. Salix phylicifolia. Tealeaf willow. Leaves lanceolate, waved, crenate, bald, beneath glaucous; stipules rather lunate; ovary pedicelled, silky.

Salix phylicifolia a, Lin. S. P. 1442. Salix phylicifolia, Smith T. L. S. 6, 123. Salix radicans, Smith Fl. Brit. 1053. Scotch alps; small tree; May.

Branches smooth, rooting, spread; leaves not cut at top or bottom, unequally and broadly crenated in the middle; above dark green; beneath glaucous, reticulately veined; petiole attenuated; stipules lunate; ament early; style long; stigmata 2-cut.

52. Salix malifolia. Appleleaf willow. Leaves elliptical, oblong, toothed, repand, scariose, quite bald; stipules heartshape, very large.

Salix malifolia, Smith Fl. Brit. 1053.

Mountains? shrub.

Stem 3 feet high; branches upright, blackish, tortuous, hairy; leaves 2 in. long, scariose, above light green, beneath rather glaucous, veined; veins divaricating, anastomosing; petiole very broad at bottom.

53. Salix rosmarinifolia. Rosemaryleaf willow. Leaves not in the least cut, linear, lanceolate, stiff, straight, beneath silky; stem erect; stipules upright, flat; aments recurved.

Salix pumila rhamni secundi Clusii folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 447, 2. Salix rosmarinifolia, Lin. S. P. 1448.

Damp sandy places; shrub.

Stem 3 feet high; branches many, straight; leaves upright, an inch long, edge glandular, above pubescent; stipules lanceolate; aments early, short, drooping; ovary pedicelled, ovate, lanceolate; style long; stigmata dark purple.

## e. Female plants not discovered.

54. Salix Croweana. Crowe willow. Stamens soldered; leaves elliptical, somewhat serrate, beneath glaucous.

Salix Croweana, Smith T. L. S. 117.

Bogs; small tree; April and May.

Branches short, spreading, rather brittle, shining; leaves spreading, elliptical, both sides quite bald; above light green, shining; beneath glaucous, veiny; aments short.

55. Salix oleifolia. Oliveleaf willow. Leaves elliptical, heartshape, pointed, crenulate, both sides pubescent; stipules nearly heartshape, toothed, rather bald; branches hairy.

Salix oleifolia, Smith Fl. Brit. 1065. Coppices; small tree; March.

Tree 10 feet high; branches spread, loose, finely pubescent; leaves stiff, flat; above light green, finely pubescent; beneath ferruginous; petioles thick, above pubescent; stipules rounded; buds woolly.

56. Salix hirta. Rough willow. Leaves elliptical, cordate, pointed, crenulate, both sides pubescent; stipules nearly heartshape, toothed, rather bald; tranches hairy.

Salix hirta. Engl. Bot. 20, 1404.

Heaths; small tree; April and May.

Branches thick, very hairy; leaves pale beneath; petioles long, very hairy; male ament cylindrical, rather slender.

II. 7. POPULUS. Pliny.

Poplar.

Flowers dioicous; ament scaly; scales oblong, loose, imbricate; edges torn; perigonium tubular, obliquely truncated, on the base of the scale: — MALE, Stamens 8 to 20: — FEMALE, Ovary 1, ovate, pointed, inverted; ovules many; stigmata 4, sessile; capsule 2-celled, 2-valved; seeds comose, radicle above.

a. Turions tomentose or hairy; stamens 8. Populus.

1. Populus alba.

White poplar.

Leaves heartshape, roundish, lobed, toothed; beneath tomentose, snow-white; ament ovate, oblong.

Populus alba, Raii Syn. 446, 2; Ger. em. 1486. Populus alba nivea, Aiton Hort. Kew. 3, 403.

Populus major, Miller Dict. ed. 8, 4. Populus nivea, Willd. Baumz. 227.

Abele.

Damp woods; tree; March.

Branches horizontal; leaves above, black green, beneath very densely woolly; petiole one-third as long as the leaf; stipules lanceolate, obsoletely toothed; ament an inch long.

2. Populus canescens.

Grey poplar.

Leaves roundish, angularly repand, toothed; beneath tomentose, hairy; ament cylindrical, long, loose.

Populus alba foliis minoribus, Raii Syn. 446, 2\*; Ger. em. 1487

Populus alba, Mill. Dict. ed. 8, 1. Populus alba canescens, Aiton Hort. Kew. 3, 405.

Populus nigra, Mill. Illustr. 90.

Populus canescens, Smith Fl. Brit. 3, 1080.

River-sides; tree; March.

Roots widely creeping; branches ascending; leaves above light green, bald; beneath tomentose, woolly, greyish; sometimes rather smooth; stipules linear, falcate, toothed; ament 2 in. long.

3. Populus tremula.

Trembling poplar.

Leaves nearly orbiculate, toothed, both sides smooth; ament oblong.

Populus Lybica, Raii Syn. 446, 3; Ger. em. 1487.

Populus tremula, Lin. S. P. 1464.

Asp. Aspen.

Damp woods; tree; March and April.

Tree tall; small branches smooth; turions hairy; leaves tremulous; stipules bristlelike; aments 2 in. long, hairy.

b. Turions smooth, bald; stamens 12 to 16. Ægirus.

4. Populus nigra. Black poplar. Leaves deltoid, pointed, serrate, both sides smooth; petiole short; branches patulous.

Populus nigra, Raii Syn. 446, 1; Ger. em. 1486; Lin. S. P. 1464.

Watery places; tree; March.

Tree tall, smooth; leaves dark green; petiole half as long as the leaves; aments smooth.

#### Fam. V. 5. BETULIDEÆ.

Flowers monoicous, amentaceous.—Male, Perigonium none, or 4-cut; stamens 4 or 12, inserted on the scales of the ament; anthers 2-celled.—Female, Perigonium 0; ovary free, 2-celled; stigmata 2 to 4, terminal; nucula? 1 or 2-celled, in the scales of a cone; perisperm 0; corculum straight, flat; radicle above.—Tree or shrub; leaves alternate, annual, when young having 2 stipules at the base.

Stamens 12; nucula? edged ...... Betula. 8. Stamens 4; nucula? ovate, naked ..... Alnus. 9.

## I. 8. BETULA. Pliny.

Birch.

Ament long, cylindrical.—Male. Scales in threes; middle scale stamen-bearing; perigonium 0; stamens 12.—Female. Scales deciduous, 3-lobed at the tip, 2 or 3-flowered at the base; styles 2; ovary compressed, 2-celled, 1 abortive; nucula heartshape, with a membranaceous edge.

## 1. Betula alba.

White birch.

Leaves deltoid, acute, doubly serrate, smooth; lateral lobes of the scales of the cone rounded.

Betula, Raii Syn. 443; Ger. em. 1478. Betula alba, Lin. S. P. 1393.

Woods and hedges; tree; April and May.

Bark white, epidermis peeling off; leaves petiolate, beneath pubescent; cone peduncled, drooping; scales cylindrical; twigs and buds blackish.—Bark used anciently for writing on; leaves applied outwardly and taken internally in dropsy, and other diseases, also used to dye yellow; twigs used for brooms, and for correcting children, on account of their toughness; juice obtained by piercing the tree under a large arm, nearly through to the bark on the

opposite side, is saccharine, lithontripic, and may be fermented either into a wine or beer; wood used for heels of women's shoes, and packing-boxes.

β. pendula. Twigs pendulous, rough with tubercles;

leaves small.

y. globosa. Cones ovate, or nearly spherical.

2. Betula nana. Dwarf birch.

Leaves orbicular, crenate, smooth, beneath reticulately veined.

Betula nana, Lin. S. P. 1394.

Spongy mountainous heaths; shrub; May.

Siem 3 feet high; branches numerous, stiff; leaves both sides smooth, 1 to 3 from each bud; petioles short; ament lateral, upright, blunt.

#### II. 9. ALNUS. Pliny.

Alder.

Male. Ament long, cylindrical; scales pedicelled, heart-shape, with 3 small scales beneath, flowerbearing at the base; perigonium urceolate 4-cut; stamens 4.— Female. Cone ovate, globose; pedicell branched; scales imbricate, corky, persistent, 4-lobed at the tip, 2-flowered; perigonium 0; ovary compressed, 2-celled; stigmata 2; nucula compressed, ovate, naked, 2-celled, 2-seeded.

Alnus glutinosa.

Glutinous alder.

Leaves roundish, cuneate, obtuse, rather retuse, glutinous; axillæ of the ribs beneath villous.

Alnus, Raii Syn. 442, 1.

Alnus nigra, sive Frangula, Ger. em. 1469.

Alnus vulgaris, Park. 1408.

Betula Alnus a, Lin. S. P. 1394.

Betula Alnus, Huds. Fl. Angl. 416.

Alnus glutinosa, Gærtn. Sem. and Fr. 2, 54.

Black alder. Butchers' prick tree. Owler.

Watery places; tree; March.

Leaves serrate, dark green, shining; ribs pinnate, parallel; beneath pilose at the base; peduncles branched, terminal; aments pendulous; cones upright, scales not falling off.—Inner bark purgative.

# Fam. VI. 6. CORYLIDE A. Corylace A., Richard.

Flowers unisexual. — MALE amentaceous; perigonium simple or 0; stamens 5 to 20, on the scales; anthers 1 or

2-celled.—Female. Cupula 1 or many-flowered; perigonium adherent, many-toothed; ovary 1, many-celled; ovules many; style 2 or many-cut; stigmata 2 or many; cupula containing 1 or many glands; glans or nucula 1-celled, 1-seeded by abortion of the rest; kernel pendent; perisperm 0; corculum straight, central; radicle adverse.—Stem ligneous; leaves alternate, simple, stipuled, pinnately ribbed.

## Cupula open at top.

Nucula angular; ament-scale rounded... Carpinus. 10. Nucula ovate; ament-scale 3-lobed ..... Corrlus. 11. Glans ovate; cupula cupshape. ...... Quercus. 12.

## Cupula closed, or valvular.

Ament globose; cupula hairy..... FAGUS. 13.

Ament linear; cupula spinous; flowers
glomerated..... Castanea. 14.

## A. Cupula open at top.

## I. 10. CARPINUS. Pliny.

Horn beam.

Monoicous.—Male. Ament long, loose, cylindrical; scales ovate, pointed, concave, ciliated, imbricate; stamens 8 to 14; anthers bearded at the tip.—Female. Cupula 2-leaved, very large, 3-lobed, reticulately veined, 2-flowered; perigonium 6-toothed, unequal, persistent; ovary 2-celled, compressed; ovules 2, one abortive; style 2, filiform; stigmata 2; nucula bony, angular, 1-celled.—Stem arborescent; aments axillary and terminal; cupulæ racemose.

Carpinus ulmoides.

Elmlike hornbeam.

Leaves of the cupula 3-parted; lobes not cut, lanceolate, middle one long.

Ostrya ulmo similis fructu in umbilicis foliaceis, Raii Syn. 451.

Betulus, sive Carpinus, Ger. em. 1479. Ostrys, sive Ostrya, Park. 1406. Carpinus Betulus, Lin. S. P. 1416.

Hornbeam. Hornbeech. Witch-hasel, Essex. Hardbeam. Yoke elm.

Woods and hedges; tree; May.

Bark white, smooth; leaves ovate, doubly serrate, petioled; ament lateral, scales brown; cupula terminal; nucula ribbed.—Inner bark dyes yellow; wood white, very tough, grows very hard like horn, used in millwork, burns like a candle.

# II. 11. CORYLUS. Pliny.

· Hasel.

Monoicous.—Male. Ament cylindrical; scales imbricate, hairy, 3-lobed, middle lobe broader, covering the narrow side ones; stamens 6 or 8, very short.—Female. Flowers many, in the scales of the bud, becoming peduncled; cu-oula 1-leafed, 1-flowered, fleshy below, above turgid, 2-lipped, torn; perigonium scarcely visible; ovary 2-celled? styles 2; ovules 2; nucula ovate, smooth, involucrated at the base, 1-celled, 1-seeded.—Stem shrubby; ament terminal; fruit-buds axillary.

1. Corylus sylvestris.

Wild Hasel.

Stipules oblong, ovate; cupula bellshape, tip patulous, torn, toothed; leaves ovate, heartshape, pointed.

Corylus sylvestris, Raii Syn. 489; Ger. em. 1489, 2. Corylus, seu Nux avellana sylvestris, Park. 1416.

Corylus avellana, Lin. S. P. 1417.

Hasel nut.

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Woods and hedges; shrubby; March and April.

Leaves expanding after the flowers; petioles short; aments pendulous; fruit-buds ovate; styles blood-red, projecting.—Flowers the first of our trees, considered by country-people to prognosticate the future harvest: root used for inlaying and staining; wood clears turbid wine, used for walking-sticks, fishing-rods, crates, hoops, and for charcoal; nuts eaten, also expressed for oil.

2. Corylus tubulosa.

Tubular hasel.

Stipules oblong, blunt; cupula tubular, cylindrical, tip narrower, jagged, toothed; leaves rather round, heartshape, pointed.

Nux avellana, sive Corylus, Ger. em. 1438, 1; Park. 1416.

Corylus avellana 8, Lin. S. P. 1417.

Corylus tubulosa, Willd. S. P.

Filberd.

Cultivated for its fruit.

## III. 12. QUERCUS. Pliny.

Oak.

Monoicous.—Male. Ament threadshape; flowers distant; perigonium torn; stamens 5 to 10.—Female. Cupula one-flowered, scaly; scales many, coalescing into a cup; perigonium 6-sepaled; sepales very small, pubescent, girding the base of the style; ovary 3-celled, 2 cells abortive; style short, pyramidical, thickened; glans 1-celled, 1-seeded, base included in the cupula.—Stem arborescent; leaves annual (in exotics perennial).

1. Quercus longæva. Longlived oak. Leaves annual, nearly sessile, oblong, broader above,

sinuses acute, angles blunt; fruit oblong, peduncled.

Quercus latifolia, Raii Syn. 440, 1; Park. 1385.

Quercus vulgaris, Ger. cm. 1339, 1. Quercus Robur, Lin. S. P. 1414.

Quercus Robur y, pedunculata, Martyn. Fl. Rust. 10.

Quercus pedunculata, Willd. Baum. 278.

Quercus fœmina, Fl. Dan. 1180.

Quercus racemosa, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 1,715.

Quercus longæva, Salisb. Prod. 392.

Common oak. English oak.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; April.

Tree formal; leaves above smooth, shining; beneath pale.

2. Quercus sessiliflora. Squat-flowered oak. Leaves annual, petioled, oblong, smooth; sinuses acute, opposite; fruit oblong, sessile.

Quercus latifolia mas, quæ brevi pediculo est, Raii Syn. 440, 2.

Quercus Robur, Willd. Baum. 277.

Quercus Robur y, sessilis, Martyn Fl. Rust. 11.

Quercus sessiliflora, Smith Fl. Brit. 1027.

Bay oak.

Woods; arborescent; April and May.

Leaves smooth, more equally and regularly lobed than the former.

3. Quercus pubescens.

Downy oak.

Leaves annual, petioled, oblong, obovate, sinuate, pubescent beneath; lobes obtuse, angular; base rather heartshape, irregular; fruit nearly sessile.

Quercus sessiflora  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 1027. Quercus pubescens, Willd. S. P. 4, 450. Durmast oak, Martyn Fl. Rust. 12.

Woods; arborescent; April and May.

The wood of all the oaks is hard, tough, tolerably flexible, not easily splintering, and very durable; sawdust used to dye drabs and browns; bark tans leather, is also astringent, and with a little copperas dyes woollen purplish blue; leaves eaten by cows, sheep, and goats; glans, called acorn, i.e. oak-corn, fattens swine and deer; balls, called oak-apples, produced by insects, dye with copperas a more beautiful black than nut-galls, but less durable.

## B. Cupula closed, valvular.

## IV. 13. FAGUS. Pliny.

Beech.

Monoicous.—Male. Ament pendulous, globose, dense; perigonium 6-lobed; stamens 8.—Female. Cupula two-flowered, 4-lobed, outside armed with soft spines; perigonium 6-sepaled; sepales tomentose; style 1, 3-cut; stigmata 3; ovary 3-celled; 2 in each cell; glans 1-celled, 3-sided, 1 or 2-seeded.

Fagus sylvatica.

Wood beech.

Leaves ovate, smooth, slightly toothed, edge fringed.

Fagus, Raii Syn. 439; Ger. em. 1444; Park. 1403.

Fagus sylvatica, Lin. S. P. 1416.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; April and May.

Bark smooth; leaves petioled, ribs few and straight.— Wood brittle, decaying in the air but lasting under water; leaves used for stuffing mattresses; glands, called mast, fatten swine, dried and made into bread, also roasted for coffee, and pressed for their oil.

## V. 14. CASTANEA. Theophrastus.

Chestnut.

Polygamous. — Male. Ament very long, cylindrical; flowers glomerate, scattered along the axis; perigonium 6-sepaled; stamens 5 to 20.—Hermaphrodite. Cupula 2 or 3-flowered, 4-lobed, armed with hard branchy spines; perigonium 5 or 6-sepaled; sepales covered on the inside with stiff hairs; stamens 12, red, abortive; ovary 6-celled; ovules 2 in each cell, 3 to 5 abortive; styles 6; glans one-celled, mucronate; seeds 1 to 3, wrinkled.

Castanea vesca.

Eatable chestnut.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, pointed, mucronately serrate, both sides smooth.

Castanea, Raii Syn. 440; Gtr. em. 1442, I.

Castanea vulgaris, Park. 1400. Fagus Castanea, Lin. S. P. 1416.

Castanea vesca, Gartn. Sem. et Fr. Pl. 37.

Woods; arborescent; May.

Bark with broad cracks; leaves bald, annual, ribs parallel; aments necklacelike.—Wood durable, but now usually cut young for hop-poles; fruit esculent.

β. sativa. Leaves larger, more glossy; styles 6 to 9.

Glans 3 times as large as the wild, earlier, and better tasted.

#### Fam. VII. 7. MYRICÆ. Richard.

Flowers unisexual, amentaceous.—Male. Aments one-flowered; stamens 4 to 6; anthers 2-celled.—Female. Ovary 1, free; stigmata 2; nut 1-celled; shell bonelike; kernel inverse; perisperm 0.—Stem woody; leaves glandular; ament axillary; or spiked, terminal; drupe resinous, spotted.

I. 15. MYRICA. Theophrastus.

Gaule.

Dioicous, rarely monoicous; aments ovate, scales lunate.
—Male. Stamens 4 to 6; anthers 4-valved.—Fem. Ovary 1; stigmata 2; drupe 1-celled, 1-seeded.

Myrica Brabantica.

Brabant gaule.

Leaves lanceolate, rather serrated; stem shrubby.

Gale, frutex odoratus Septentrionalium, Elæagnus Cordo, Raii Syn. 443. Myrtus Brabantica, sive Elæagnus Cordi, Ger. em. 1414. Rhus sylvestris, sive Myrtus Brabantica vel Anglica, Park. 1451.

Myrica Gale, Lin. S. P. 1453.

Gaule. Sweet willow. Dutch myrtle.

Bogs and fens; shrubby; May.

Branches many, upright; twigs rather bent; leaves nearly sessile; aments early, sessile.—Used instead of hops, but unless the wort is boiled a long time, the liquor occasions the head-ach; dyes wool yellow; drives away fleas and moths; yields an oil by distillation with water; powder or infusion vermifuge; tans calf-skins; aments boiled in water throw up a waxy scum.

## Fam. VIII. 8. ULMACEÆ.

Flowers hermaphrodite, or unisexual by abortion; perigonium simple, free, 4 to 6-toothed; stamens 4 or 6, on the perigonium; ovary 1; styles 2; stigmata 2; samara one-seeded; seed pendent; perisperm 0; embryo straight; cotyledons plaited; radicle above.

I. 16. ULMUS. Pliny.

Elm.

Flowers hermaphrodite; perigonium bellshape, 4 or 5-toothed, coloured, not falling off; stamens 3 or 6; ovary compressed; stigmata 2; samara suborbiculate, swelled in the middle, 1-seeded.—Stem arborescent; leaves rough, ribs parallel; flowers fascicled, scaly, axillary.

1. Ulmus campestris.

Field elm.

Leaves doubly serrate, rough, unequal at bottom; flowers nearly sessile, 4-cut; samara oblong, naked.

Ulmus vulgatissima folio lato scabro, Raii Syn. 468, 1; Ger. em. 1480, 1.

Ulmus vulgaris, Park. 1404.

Ulmus campestris, Lin. S. P. 327.

Common elm.

Hedges; arborescent; April and May.

Bark of the twigs smooth; flowers purplish .- Wood hard, tough; bark mixed with meal to make bread in time of scarcity; young leaves eaten greedily by silkworms; decoction of the inner bark diuretic.

2. Ulmus suberosa.

Cork-barked elm.

Leaves doubly serrate, rough, pointed, unequal at bottom; flowers peduncled, mostly 5-cut; samara rounded, naked.

Ulmus minor, folio augusto scabro, Raii Syn. 469, 2; Ger. em. 1480, 2.

Ulmus minor, Park. 1404. Ulmus suberosa, Erhr. Arb. 14, 1.

Narrow-leaved elm.

Hedges; arborescent; April.

Bark of the twigs corklike, cut; branches spreading; twigs nearly 2-rowed.

3. Ulmus glabra.

Smooth-leaved elm.

Leaves doubly serrated, smooth, unequal at bottom; flowers nearly sessile, 5-cut; samara reverse-ovate, naked.

Ulmus folio glabro, Raii Syn. 469; Ger. em. 1481, 4; Park. 1404.

Ulmus glabra, Cullum 97; Engl. Bot. 2248. Ulmus montana  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 282.

Ulmus campestris, 3, With. Bot. Arr. 279.

Witch elm.

Hedges; arborescent; March.

Bark smooth; branches spread, scattered and hanging down long; leaves rather stiff.

4. Ulmus montana.

Mountain elm.

Leaves doubly serrate, pointed, rough, unequal at bottom; flowers peduncled, effused, mostly 6-cut; samara rounded.

Ulmus folio latissimo scabro, Raii Syn. 469; Ger. cm. 1418, 3:

Ulmus latiore folio, Park. 1404. Ulmus effusa, Willd. S. P. 1, 1325.

Ulmus campestris  $\beta$ , Relhan Cant. 107.

Ulmus campestris γ, Huds. Fl. Angl. 129. Ulmus glabra, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 95.

Ulmus campestris, Fl. Dan. 632.

Ulmus montana, Bauh. Pin. 427; With. Bot. Arr. 279.

Witch hasel, Statutes, as 8 Eliz. 10. Broad-leaved elm.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; April.

Bark of the twigs smooth, coming off easily; flowers larger than those of the witch elm, appearing on younger trees than those of the common elm; leaves much resembling those of the hasel, but the point is sharper.—Wood not so valuable as the common elm, used formerly for long bows for poor persons; and for magical purposes, whence its name.

5. Ulmus major.

Leaves unequally serrated, rough, unequal at bottom; flowers nearly sessile, 4-lobed; samara reverse-ovate, naked.

Ulmus major, Engl. Bot. 2542. Ulmus Hollandica, Mill. Dict.

Cultivated in hedges; arborescent; March.

Branches spreading; bark corklike, wrinkled; samara scarcely cut.

#### Fam. IX. 9. URTICEÆ.

Flowers unisexual or hermaphrodite; perigonium simple, free, 3 or 5-cut, persisting.—Male. Stamens 3 to 5, inserted into the base of the perigonium.—Female. Ovary 1, free; styles 2, 1 or 2-lobed; stigmata 2; utriculus dry, 1-seeded; seed pendent; perisperm 0; corculum straight or spirally twisted; radicle above.—Stem herbaceous; leaves alternate, rarely opposite, mostly stipuled; flowers solitary, amentaceous or spiked.

## A. Stamens 4; stigma 1.

Flowers racemose, the female bivalve .... URTICA. 18. Flowers in a common involucrum.... Parietaria. 19.

## B. Stamens 5; stigmata 2.

Flowers, the female in a dense spike .... Lupulus. 17. Flowers, the female axillary .......... Cannabis. 20. Flowers in a common involucrum .... Xanthium. 21.

## I. 17. LUPULUS. Brunsfel. Hop.

Flowers dioicous.—Male. Flowers racemose; perigonium 5-parted; stamens 5; filaments short; anthers oblong.—Female. Flowers in dense verticillate spikes; perigonium 2-sepaled; sepales membranaceous, persistent, unequal; outer very large, ovate, involute at the base; inner small, reversely ovate; ovary 1; styles 2; stigmata 2; utriculus

membranaceous; seed 1; shell crustaceous; corculum spiral; cotyledons linear.—Stem annual, twining, rough, angular; leaves petioled, opposite, palmately ribbed, lobed or not cut; stipule intrafoliaceous, reflex; flowers axillary or terminal, peduncled, solitary.

Lupulus communis.

Common hop.

Lupulus mas et fœmina, Raii Syn. 137. Lupulus salictarius, Ger. em. 885. Lupulus seu sativus, seu sylvestris, Park. 176. Humulus Lupulus, Lin. S. P. 1457. Lupulus communis, Gærtn. 1, 358.

Woods and hedges; also cultivated; perennial; July. Root branchy; stem very long; leaves cordate; stipules not cut, reflex; female spike aromatic, bitter.—Stem makes excellent cloth, cordage, and paper, if steeped all the winter, then dried and dressed like hemp; female flowers infused in wort, or boiled with it, render the liquor bitter, and prevent it growing sour so soon as otherwise it would; a pillow stuffed with them produces sleep when opium fails; and a tincture made with spirit of wine or brandy is in general preferable to that of opium as a narcotic, although inferior as a spasmodic; young shoots eaten in spring as asparagus; a decoction of the roots, or an extract of them is sudorific.

The hopgrowers distinguish the garlick, long white, and

oval hop.

## II. 18. URTICA. Pliny.

Nettle.

Monoicous, rarely dioicous.—Male. Flowers racemose; perigonium 4-parted; stamens 4; filaments long, before the anthesis curved; barren pistill glandular, cyathiform.—Female. Flowers racemose, rarely capitate; perigonium 2-sepaled; ovary 1, free; stigma 1, sessile, pubescent; utriculus rather membranaceous, girded by the sepales; seed compressed; corculum straight; cotyledons leaflike; radicle above.—Herb generally covered with pungent, excretory hairs; stem 4-angular; leaves petioled, stipuled, opposite, rarely alternate, palmately ribbed; flowers axillary.

1. Urtica dioica.

Dioicous nettle.

Leaves opposite, cordate, ovate, lanceolate, largely serrated; racemes much branched, in pairs, longer than the petiole; plants mostly dioicous.

Urtica racemifera major perennis, Raii Syn. 139, 1.

Urtica urens, Ger. em. 706, 2.

Urtica major vulgaris, and Urtica media sylvestris, Park. 440.

Urtica dioica, Lin. S. P. 1396.

Common stinging-nettle. Great stinging-nettle.

Banks and hedges; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; herb dark green; stem erect, 3 feet high; stipules ovate, erect; racemes many-flowered.—Stalk dressed as hemp, for cordage, cloth, or paper; young shoots eaten in spring as a potherb; leaves recover paralytic limbs by whipping; one pressed against the roof of the mouth will stop a bleeding at the nose; juice dyes wool green; a decoction of the herb with salt used to coagulate milk.

2. Urtica urens.

Leaves opposite, elliptical, 3 or 5-ribbed, acutely serrated; racemes in pairs, nearly simple, shorter than the petiole.

Urtica minor, Raii Syn. 140, 2; Ger. em. 707, 3.

Urtica urens, Lin. S. P. 1396.

Small stinging-nettle.

Fields and way-sides; annual; June to October.

Roots fibrous; herb light green; stipule reflexed; raceme androgynous.

3. Urtica pilulifera. Pelletbearing nettle.

Leaves opposite, ovate, broadly serrate; fruitbearing heads globose, peduncled, in pairs.

Urtica pilulifera, Raii Syn. 140,3; Lin. S. P. 1395.

Urtica Romana, Ger. em. 706, 1; Park. 440.

Roman nettle.

Ruins by the sea-side; annual; June and July.

Root fibrous; stem blueish; leaves rarely rather heart-shape.

III. 19. PARIETARIA. Pliny. Pellitory-of-the-wall.

Flowers 2 hermaphrodite and 1 female in a 6 or 8-leaved involucrum. — Herm. Perigonium 4-sepaled; stamens 4; filaments at first incurved, afterwards spreading elastically; anthers double, opening elastically; ovary 1, above; stigma penecilliform; utriculus crustaceous, shortly pedicelled, in the persistent sepales; seed 1, inverse; corculum straight; cotyledons leaflike; radicle above.—Fem. Like the hermaphrodite, but without the stamens.—Herb rather rough, juicy; leaves alternate; flowers glomerate, axillary.

Parietaria officinalis. Common pellitory-of-the-wall. Leaves lanceolate, ovate, pointed, above somewhat shining; beneath hairy, base 1-ribbed; leaflets of the involucrum ovate; stem nearly erect.

Parietaria, Raii Syn. 158; Ger. em. 330. Parietaria vulgaris, Park. 437.

Parietaria officinalis, Lin. 1492.

Walls and ruins; perennial; June to September.

Stem much branched, reddish, shining; leaves oblique, blackish green, lateral ribs palmate, springing out above the base.—Leaves strewed in granaries to drive away weevils; juice diuretic, contains nitre, sometimes in considerable quantities.

#### IV. 20. CANNABIS. Dioscorides.

Cannabis sativa, Raii Syn. 138; Lin. S. P.

Hemp.

Dioicous.—Male. Perigonium 5-sepaled; stamens 5; filaments short; anthers oblong.—Fem. Perigonium oblong, opening on the side; ovary 1; styles 2; stigmata 2; pericarp crustaceous, 2-valved, rather globose, enclosed in the perigonium; corculum curved, inverse; cotyledons ovate, thick; radicle incurved, above.—Herb erect; leaves stipuled, digitate, the lower opposite, the upper alternate, the floral sometimes simple; male flowers on panicles, axillary or terminal; female 2, sessile, on the top of the twigs, with the rudiment of a new shoot between them.

Cannabis sativa.

Cultivated hemp.

Cannabis mas, et fœmina, Ger. em. 708, 1 and 2.
Cannabis sativa mas et fœmina, Park. 597.
Male Female hemp. Barren hemp. Summer hemp.
Female. Male kemp. Steel hemp. Charl hemp. Winter hemp.

Cultivated in rich land; annual; male, July; female

August.

Stem macerated in water, and dressed for its fibres, used for cordage, strong linen, and paper: seeds boiled in milk for coughs and the jaundice, also used to cause fowls and birds to lay eggs; and pressed for its oil.

## V. 21. XANTHIUM. Dioscorides. Ditch-burr.

Monoicous. — Male. Involucrum many-leaved, many-flowered; clinanthium paleaceous; perigonium tubular, five-lobed; stamens 5; anthers approximate.— Fem. Involucrum 1-leafed, oblong, 2-flowered, outside muricated, inside two-

celled; perigonium 0; ovary 1; styles 2, persistent; utriculus membranaceous, enclosed in the hardened involucrum; seed erect, corculum straight; cotyledon ovate; radicle below.—Herb hamous; leaves petiolate, alternate, rather rough, palmately ribbed; flowers spiked, axillary or terminal; spike short; male flowers above, female below.

Xanthium inerme. Unarmed ditch-burr. Stem not armed; leaves heartshape, 3-ribbed at bottom.

Xanthium, seu Lappa minor, Raii Syn. 140; Park. 1222. Bardaha minor, Ger. em. 809, 2. Xanthium Strumaria, Lin. S. P. 1400.

Louse burr. Ditch burr. Lesser burr-dock.

Deep rich soil; annual; August and September.

Root fibrous; stem much branched; leaves lobed, serrated; flowers green.

#### Fam. X. 10. EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Flowers unisexual; perigonium simple, free, 3 or 4-cut, sometimes 0.—Male. Stamens 1 to 12; filaments often jointed in the middle, inserted on the receptacle; anthers double.—Fem. Ovary free, often stipitate; styles 2 or 3; stigmata 2 or 3, 2-cut or lobed; regma 2 or 3-coccous; cocci 1 or 2-seeded; placentarium apicillate; seed appended; corcu um straight, flat; radicle laterally adverse; perisperm fleshy, involute.—Stem herbaceous or frutescent; juice often milklike, very acrid; flowers either solitary, spiked, or girt with an involucrum.

## A. Monoicous; flowers in an involucrum; stamen 1.

Bracteæ many; bracteolæ 2; outer lobe of the involucrum ovate, not cut

GALARHŒUS. 22.

Bracteæ many; bracteolæ 2; outer lobe of the involucrum lunate, 2-horned Esula. 23.

Bracteæ many; bracteolæ connate; outer lobe of the involucrum lunate, 2-horned

CHARACIAS. 24.

Bracteæ and bracteolæ 0; outer lobe of the involucrum ovate, not cut

CHAMÆCYCE: 25.

B. Flowers unisexual, naked; stamens 4 to 12.

Monoicous; stamens 9 to 12; stem herbaceous

MERCURIALIS. 26.

Dioicous; stamens 4; stem arborescent..... Buxus. 27.

A. Monoicous, herbaceous; perigonium 0; involucrum 1-leafed, cup-shaped, 3 or many-flowered; flowers pedicelled; one of them female, trigynous; the others male, monandrous.

## II. 22. GALARHŒUS. Haworth. Wartwort.

Bracteæ many; bracteolæ 2, cordate; involucrum campanulate, 8-cut; lobes alternate, the outer coloured, not cut, rounded; inner membranaceous, upright.—Male. Flowers many; perigonium many-parted; sepales rather feathery; filament jointed in the middle.—Fem. solitary, central; perigonium 0; ovary pedicelled; stigmata 3, 2-forked; regma exserted, 3-coccous, 3-seeded.—Root fusiform; herb milky, smooth; stem leafy; flowers terminal, umbelled, involucrated.

a. Regma bald, smooth.

1. Galarhœus decussatus. Crossing wartwort. Umbells 4-rowed, forked; leaves opposite, sessile, quite entire; base cordate, 4-rowed; seeds ovate, reticulated.

Lathyris, seu Cataputia minor, Ger. em. 503, 18. Euphorbia Lathyris, Lin. S. P. Tithymallus Lathyris, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 99. Euphorbia decussata, Salisb. Prod. 389. Galarhœus Lathyris, Haworth Succ. Pl. 143. Caper spurge.

Dry stony places; perennial; May and June. Stem 2 to 4 feet high; herb purple glaucous.

2. Galarhœus helioscopius.

Umbells 5-rowed, forked; bracteola reversely ovate; leaves wedgeshape, serrated; seeds ovate, reticulated.

Tithymalus helioscopius, Raii Syn. 313, 8; Ger. em. 498, 2; Park. 186. Euphorbia helioscopia, Lin. S. P. 658.

Galarhœus helioscopius, Haworth Succ. Pl. 154.

Sun spurge.

Cultivated fields; annual; July and August.

Herb light green; stem branchy at bottom; leaves bald; flowers yellow.—Juice of this and the other species corrodes warts, and destroys the nerves of aching teeth: also used to raise blisters behind the ears.

b. Capsules bald, warty.

3. Galarhœus platyphyllus. Broad-leaved wartwort. Umbell 5-rayed, 3-rayed, forked; bracteola ovate rhomboidal, keeled, hairy; leaves lanceolate, serrulated; seeds ovate, smooth.

Tithymalus platyphyllos Fuchsii, Raii Syn. 312, 4 \*.

Euphorbia platyphylla, Lin. S. P. 660. Galarhœus platyphyllus, Haw. Succ. Pl. 151.

Broad-leaved spurge.

Fields; annual; July and August.

Root fibrous; stem upright, bald; leaves sessile, rather glaucous, subpilose, lower leaves rather petioled.

β. strictus. Smaller, slenderer; umbells 3 or 4-rayed; stem spreading at bottom.

Tithymalus verrucosus, Raii Syn. 312, 3. Tithymalus verrucosus Dalechampii, Park. 187. Euphorbia stricta, Lin. Syst. Nat. 1040. Euphorbia verrucosa, Huds. Fl. Angl. 209. Galarhœus strictus, Haworth Succ. Pl. 151.

4. Galarhœus Hybernus. Irish wartwort. Umbells 5 or 6-rayed, forked; bracteola oval; leaves re-

versely ovate, not cut in the least, blunt, rather bald; sterile branches 0; capsule prickly warty.

Tithymalus Hibernicus, Rait Syn. 312, 5. Tithymalus platyphyllus, Ger. em. 500. Euphorbia Hyberna, Lin. S. P. 662. Galarhœus ilybernus, Haw. Succ. Pl. 145. Makinboy. Knotty-rooted spurge.

Fields; perennial; June.

Root fusiform; stem simple, 2 feet high; leaves uniform; umbells few-flowered; lobes of the involucrum kidney-shape.

II. 23. ESULA. Pliny. Esula.

Bracteæ many; bracteolæ 2, leaves distinct; involucrum lobed; lobes 8 or 10; the outer deflected, 2-cut, lunate; inner upright, membranaceous.—Male Flowers many; perigonium many-parted; sepales rather feathery; filament jointed in the middle.—Fem. solitary, central; perigonium 0; ovary pedicelled; stigmata 3, 2-forked; regma exserted, 3-coccous, 3-seeded.—Root fusiform; herb milky, smooth; stem leafy; flowers terminal, umbelled, involucrated.

a. Regma bald, smooth; seeds angular; annual.

1. Esula rotundifolia. Round-leaved esula. Umbells 3-rayed, forked; bracteolæ ovate; leaves not in the least cut, reverse-ovate, petioled; seeds rather 6-sided, pitted.

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Tithamylus parvus annuus, foliis subrotundis non crenatis, Peplus dictus, Raii Syn. 313, 9.

Peplus sive Esula rotunda, Ger. em. 503, 19.

Euphorbia Peplus, Lin. S. P. 653. Esula rotundifolia, Rivinus Tetrap. irr. 118.

Esula Peplus, Haworth Succ. Pl. 157.

Euphorbia (Esula) Peplus (oleraceus), Pers. Syn. 2, 14.

Cultivated fields; annual; July and August.

Root fibrous; herb light green, erect, branchy; flowers yellow, small.

2. Esula exigua.

Dwarf esulu.

Umbells 3 or 5-rayed, forked; bracteolæ lanceolate; leaves sessile, linear, not cut; seeds nearly 4-sided, traversely corrugated.

Tithymalus leptophyllus, Raii Syn. 313, 7; Park. 193.

Esula exigua Tragi, Ger. em. 503, 17. Euphorbia exigua, Lin. S. P. 654. Esula exigua, Haworth Succ. Pl. 157.

Cornfields; annual; July.

Herb 6 in. high, bald; flowers very small, yellow.

b. Regma bald, smooth; seeds ovate; perennial.

3. Esula Portlandica. Portland-island esula.

Umbells 5-rayed, forked; bracteolæ nearly heartshape, concave, mucronulate; leaves linear, reversely ovate, pointed, bald, spreading; seeds ovate, reticulate.

Tithymalus maritimus minor Portlandicus, Raii Syn. 313, 6.

Euphorbia Portlandica, Lin. S. P. 656. Esula Portlandica, Haworth Succ. Pl. 154.

Sea-coasts; perennial; August.

Root branchy; herb glaucous, 1 foot high; capsules rough at the angles; involucrum 8-cut, outer lobes yellow.

4. Esula paralia.

Sea esula.

Umbell 5-rayed, forked; bracteolæ cordate kidneyshape; leaves lanceolate, imbricate, concave; seeds ovate, smooth, spotted with red.

Tithymalus paralius, Raii Syn. 312, 4; Ger. em. 498, 1.

Euphorbia Paralias, Lin. S. P. 657. Euphorbia paralia, Engl. Bot. 1915.

Tithymalus maritimus, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 90.

Esula paralia, Haworth Succ. Pt. 144.

Sea spurge.

Sea-side; perennial; August and September.

Herb light bluish grey, very smooth; 12 in. high; involucrum 10-cut, outer lobes fulvous.

## Pl. ex. mon. 10. EUPHORBIACEÆ. 23. Esula. 259

5. Esula cupressina. Cypress esula.

Umbell 7 to 15-rayed, forked; bracteolæ rather heart-shape; leaves on the stem lanceolate; on the sterile branches linear, crowded; seeds ovate, smooth.

Tithymalus cupressinus, Ger. em. 499, 5. Euphorbia Cyparissias, Lin. S. P. 661. Esula Cyparissias, Haworth Succ. Pt. 155. Cypress spurge. Welcome to our house.

Woods and sterile fields; perennial; May and June. Root creeping; stem a foot high.

6. Esula Dalechampii. Dalechamp esulas Umbells 6 or 8-rayed, forked, crowded; bracteolæ ovate, obtuse; leaves on the sterile branches and stem linear, obovate.

Tithymalus pineus, Ger. em. 499, 6. Euphorbia Esula, Lin. S. P. 660. Esula, Rivinus Tetr. irr. 116. Pine spurge.

Woods; perennial; July. Root woody; stem 18 in. high, branchy at bottom, bald.

#### III. 24. CHARACIAS.

Spurge.

Bracteæ many; bracteolæ connately perfoliate; involucrum 8 or 10-lobed; outer lobes distant, 2-cut, lunate; inner upright, membranaceous.—Male Flowers many; perigonium many-parted; sepales rather feathery; filament jointed in the middle.—Fem. solitary, central; perigonium 0; ovary pedicelled; stigmata 3, 2-forked; regma exserted, 3-coccous, 3-seeded.—Stem simple, upright, shrubby, pubescent, generally naked at bottom; leaves pubescent, perennial; umbells many-rayed.

1. Characias purpurea. Purple spurge. Umbells many-rayed, forked; bracteolæ naked; leaves lanceolate, very short, pubescent; stem simple, shrubby regma hairy.

Tithymalus characias Monspeliensium, Raii Syn. 312, 2; Ger. em. 499.

Euphorbia characias, Lin. S. P. 662. Tithymalus purpureus, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 98.

Esula characias, Haworth Succ. Pl. 155.

Sweet wood-spurge.

Mountainous woods; shrubby; March and April.

Stem pubescent, 3 feet high, tubercular, reddish; lobes of the involucrum lunate, blackish purple.

## 260 24. Charac. 10. EUPHORBIACE E. Pl. ex. mon.

2. Characias amygdaloides. Almond spurge. Umbells 5 to 8-rayed, forked, lanceolate, rather heartshape; leaves lanceolate, not cut, obtuse, hairy; seeds ovate, smooth; regma bald.

Tithymalus characias amygdaloides, Raii Syn. 312, 1; Ger. em. 500, 9. Euphorbia amygdaloides, Lin. S. P. 662, not of Persoon. Euphorbia sylvatica Lin.? Jac Fl. Austr. 4, 375.

Esula amygdaloides, Haworth Succ. Pl.

Unsavoury spurge.

Woods and heaths; perennial; March and April. Stem simple, reddish, hairy, naked at bottom; leaves perennial; lobes of the involucrum lunate, pointed.

## IV. 25. CHAMÆSYCE. Dioscorides. Peplis.

Bractea and bracteola 0; involucrum 8 to 10-parted; outer lobes fleshy, not cut, rounded above; inner upright, membranaceous.—Male flowers many; perigonium manyparted; sepales rather feathery; filament jointed in the middle.—Fem. solitary, central; perigonium 0; ovary pedicelled; stigmata 3, 2-forked; regma exserted, 3-coccous, 3-seeded.—Herbaceous; stem angular, forked, leafy, rather prostrate; leaves opposite, unequal at the base, ribbed; stipules intrafoliaceous; involucra small, axillary, solitary.

Chamæsyce maritima. Sea peplis.

Leaves not cut, nearly heartshape; involucrum solitary; stem procumbent; seeds ovate, smooth; regma bald.

Tithymalus maritimus supinus annuus, Peplis dictus, Raii Syn. 313, 10. Peplis, Ger. em. 503, 20; Park. 194.

Euphorbia Peplis, Lin. S. P. 652.

Euphorbia Chamæsyce, Peplis, Persoon Syn. 2, 14. Anisophyllum Peplis, Haworth Succ. Pl. 154.

Hyssop spurge.

Sea-shore; annual; July and August.

Root long; stem divaricating, 4-angular, reddish; leaves petioled, rather fleshy, purplish green, 1-ribbed, unequally eared at bottom; stipulæ many, bristlelike.

## V. 26. MERCURIALIS.

Mercury.

Dioicous, rarely monoicous; perigonium 3-sepaled.—
MALE. Stamens 9; anthers globular, double.—Fem. Ovary
2-bunched; styles 2; stigmata 4; regma 2-coccous; seeds
single; perisperm fleshy; corculum inverse; radicle above.
—Herb annual; leaves opposite, stipuled; stipulæ intrafoliaccous; flowers axillary or terminal, spiked or fascicled.

a. Monoicous, barren filaments 0; herbaceous, smooth.

Mercurialis.

1. Mercurialis annua.

Stem brachiate; leaves bald; flowers glomerately spiked; root fibrous.

Mercurialis annua glabra vulgaris, Raii Syn. 139, 2. Mercurialis mas et fœmina, Ger. em. 332, 1, and 2. Mercurialis vulgaris mas et fœmina, Park. 295. Mercurialis annua, Lin. S. P. 1465.

French mercury.

Ruins; annual; July to September.

Herb light green, smooth, shining, upright, fœtid; leaves ovate, serrated; capsules muricated.—Mucilaginous, used in clysters; juice takes away warts.

b. Dioicous; barren filaments 2; herbaceous, or shrubby; rough. Cynocrambe.

2. Mercurialis perennis.

Perennial mercury.

Stem quite simple; leaves rough; flowers with long pedicells; root creeping.

Mercurialis perennis repens, cynocrambe dicta, Raii Syn. 138, 1.

Cynocrambe mas et fœmina, Ger. em. 333, 1.

Mercurialis sylvestris cynocrambe dicta vulgaris, mas et fœmina, Park. 292.

Mercurialis perennis, Lin. S. P. 1465.

Mercurialis nemoralis, Salisb. Prod. 390. Deg's mercury.

Dog s mer carg.

Woods and hedges, male and female plants generally in

separate patches; perennial; April and May.

Root much branched; stem 18 in. high, upper part densely leaved; leaves petiolate, ovate; stipulæ membranaceous, reflex; capsules pilose, rough.—Mildly laxative when boiled as greens; but a case has occurred in which being eaten fried with bacon, it produced hypercatharsis and convulsions, and was fatal to three children, but their two parents escaped.

## VI. 27. BUXUS. Pliny.

Box.

Monoicous; perigenium 3 to 4-sepaled. — Male. Stamens 4, inserted on the rudiment of the germen; barren filaments 2; anthers arrowshape.—Fem. Barren filaments 3; styles 3; stigmata 3, blunt; regma 3-coccous; cocci two-seeded.—Stem arborescent; secondary branches opposite, 4-sided, girt below with many bracteæ; leaves opposite, perennial; petiole decurrent, making the branches angular; flowers glomerate, axillary, nearly sessile, scaly; female single, central; male many, in the circumference.

#### 262 27. Buxus. 10. EUPHORBIACEÆ. Pl. ex. mon.

Buxus sempervirens.

Leaves ovate; edge of the petiole rather hairy; anthers ovate, arrowshape.

Buxus, Raii Syn. 445, 1; Ger. em. 1410. Buxus arbor vulgaris, Park. 1428. Buxus sempervirens, Lin. S. P. 1394.

Chalky hills; arborescent; April.

Tree low, bald; leaves often nicked, shining; flowers yellowish.—Wood yellowish, very hard, smooth and tough; also sudorific; leaves cathartic and vermifuge.

β. angustifolia. Stem arborescent; leaves lanceolate. Buxus angustifolia, Raii Syn. 445, 2.

γ. subfruticosa. Stem low, rather shrubby; leaves small, reverse ovate.

#### Fam. XI. 11. ARISTOLOCHIÆ. Jussieu.

Perigonium simple, adherent, 1-leafed, 1-sepaled, few-lobed, semi-petaloid; æstivation valvular; stamens definite 6 or 12, epigynous, sessile; style short; stigma many-lobed; carcerule coriaceous, 6 or 8-celled; dissepiments vertical; placentarium axillary; seed horizontal or ascending; corculum small, cordate, hidden, basilary; perisperm horny, radicle below.

Perigonium tubular, apex ligulate.. Aristolochia. 28. Perigonium campanulate, 3-lobed ...... Asarum. 29.

## I. 28. ARISTOLOCHIA. Dioscorides. Birthwort.

Perigonium tubular, bellied at bottom, dilated at top, ligulate; stamens 6, on the style; filaments very short, bearing the auther on one side; style very short, thick; stigma 6-cut; carcerule 6-celled, dissepiments membranaceous, not 2-partile; seeds horizontal, incumbent, flat, not margined, winged below.—Stem volubile or erect; leaves alternate, pedately veined; stipule 0; flowers axillary.

Aristolochia infesta. Troublesome birthwort. Leaves petiolate, roundish, heartshape, rather blunt; stem upright; peduncles 1-flowered, aggregate; perigonium upright; lip oblong.

Aristolochia Saracenica, Ger. em. 847, 4. Aristolochia Clematitis, Lin. S. P. 1364. Aristolochia infesta, Salisb. Prod. 215, Saracen's Birthwort.

Woods and ruins; perennial; July and August.

Herb light green, bald; rhizoma creeping; stem simple, rather flexuous; leaves not in the least cut; flowers yellowish green, fecundated by the irritation of the tipula i in the board of days

#### 29. ASARUM. Dioscorides.

Asarabacca.

Perigonium bellshape, 3-lobed; lobes incurved; stamens 12; filaments produced beyond the anthers; anthers 2-celled, one cell on each side of the filament; style 1, short; stigmata 3-rayed; carcerule adherent, coriaceus, 6-celled; dissepiments separate at the axis; seeds few, ascending, meniscus, with an elevated ridge below.—Rhizoma creeping; stem simple, short, 2-leaved, 1-flowered; leaves petiolate, opposite; flowers terminal, peduncled.

European asarabacca. Asarum Europæum. Leaves 2, kidneyshape, obtuse, not in the least cut.

Asarum, Raii Syn. 158; Ger. em. 836, 1. Asarum vulgare, Park. 266.

Asarum Europæum, Lin. S. P. 633. Asarum lucidum, Salisb. Prod. 344.

Common asarabacca. Folefoot. Hazelwort.

Woods in the North; perennial; May.

Stem round, pubescent; flowers blackish purple, villous, drooping.-Root coarsely powdered purgative, finely powdered emetic; leaves infused in doses of a drachm or two are emetic, in powder sternutatory, the basis of most cephalic snuffs.

Fam. XII. 12. SANTALACEÆ. Brown. Elæagnearum et Onograrum genera quædam, Jussieu. Thisiaceæ, Richard. Elæagnoideæ, Ventenat. Calyciflorum pars, Linnæus. Elæagnearum pars, Adanson.

Perigonium adherent, 4 or 5-cut, rather coloured; æstivation valvular; stamens 4 or 5, opposite to the lobes of the perigonium, and inserted at the base of the lobes; ovary 1-celled, 2 or 4-seeded; ovules affixed near the tip of the central placentarium, pendulous; style 1; stigma simple or lobed; pericarp (scleranthum?) 1-seeded, nut or drupe-like; perisperm fleshy, same form as the seed; corculum cylindrical, central, inverse; radicle above. - Shrubby or undershrubby; leaves alternate, or somewhat opposite, undivided, minute, rarely stipule-like; stipule 0; flowers small; rather spiked, rarely umbelled, or solitary.

#### 30. THESIUM. Linnæus.

Thesium.

Perigonium tubular, funnel-shape or hypocrateriform, 4 or 5-cut, persistent, not glandular, with no epigynous disk; stamens furnished on the outside with a fine bundle of villi; stigma nicked; pericarp barked, crowned.—Leaves alternate, slender, linear; racemes terminal; bracteæ leaflike, persistent, outer ones soldered to the peduncle; lateral ones small, sometimes wanting; flowers whitish on the inside.

Thesium linophyllum. Flax-leaved thesium. Stem erect, rather branchy; racemes leafy; flowers pedicelled; bracteæ 3; leaves linear, lanceolate; tube of the perigonium very short.

Linaria adulterina, Raii Syn. 202; Ger. em. 555, 14. Pseudolinaria montana alba, Park. 459. Thesium linophyllum, Lin. S. P. 301. Thesium linifolium, Salish. Prod. 146. Bastard toadflax.

High chalky pastures; perennial; July.

Root woolly; herb stiff, bald; stem 6 in. high; leaves facing one way, edge rough; raceme many-flowered.

Fam. XIII. 13. ELÆAGNEÆ. Brown. Elæagnearum pars, Jussieu, Adamson. Elæagnoideæ, Ventenat. Calyciflorum pars, Linnæus.

Perigonium free, not cohering to the ovary, 1-leaved, tubular, 2 to 5-lobed; æstivation valvular; stamens inserted on the base of the lobes, one or two in each lobe; ovary simple; ovule 1, upright; stigma simple; pericarp drupaceous, perisperm 0; cotyledons plano-convex, plumule minute; radicle below, straight.—Stem arborescent or shrubby; leaves alternate, entire; flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual, axillary.

## 31. HIPPOPHAE. Dioscorides. Sallow-thorn.

Dioicous. — Male. Perigonium 2-parted; anthers 4, nearly sessile.— Fem. Perigonium tubular, 2-cut; style 1; stigma oblique, exserted; drupe globose; shell crustaceous, hard, shining.—Stem shrubby; branches spinous at the tip; leaves spread, spotted; flowers axillary, solitary, greenish.

Hippophae littoralis. Shore sallow-thorn. Leaves linear, lanceolate; above bald; beneath whitish, scaly.

Rhamnoides fructifera, foliis salicis, baccis leviter flavescentibus, Raii Syn. 445.

Rhamnus secundus Clusii, Ger. em. 1334, 2.

Rhamnus primus Dioscoridis Lobelio, sive littoralis, Park. 1006.

Hippophae Rhamnoides, Lin. S. P. 1452.

Hippophae littoralis, Salisb. Prod. 71.

Sea buckthorn.

Sea-shore; arborescent; May.

Small tree; younger branches reddish; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; petioles short; berry mucronulate, reddish yellow, one-spotted.

#### Fam. XIV. 14. THYMELEÆ.

Perigonium free, tubular, coloured; limb 4 rarely 5-cut; estivation imbricate; stamens inserted in the mouth of the tube, definite, 8 rarely 2 or 4, if there is less or only as many as the lobes, opposite; but if twice as many, in two series, the upper series opposite to the lobes, the lower alternating; barren filaments few; anthers 2-celled; cells opening lengthways in the middle; ovary simple, ovule 1, pendulous, placentarium lateral, subapicular; style 1; stigma not cut; pericarp nutlike or drupaceous; perisperm 0, or very thin, fleshy; corculum straight, inverse; radicle short, above; cotyledons plano-convex; plumula inconspicuous.—Stem shrubby; lark very tough; leaves alternate or opposite, not in the least cut; stipule 0; flowers capitate, or spiked; terminal or axillary, solitary.

## 32. DAPHNE. Dioscorides.

Daphne.

Perigonium funnelshape, withering; limb 4-cut; stamens 8, hidden; style terminal, very short; stigma capitate; drupe berrylike; putamen crustaceous, shining.—Stem shrubby, naked at bottom; leaves spread, or rarely opposite; flowers bracteated, axillary or terminal, often glomerate.

A. Perigonium separable into 2 lamina; flowers lateral, coloured; leaves annual. Mezereon.

1. Daphne florida.

Flowering daphne.

Flowers lateral, sessile, in threes; leaves lanceolate, bald, appearing after the flowers, annual.

Chamælea Germanica, sive Mezereon, Ger. em. 1402.

Daphne Mezereum, Lin. S. P. 509. Thymælea Mezereum, Gærtn. Sem. et Fr. 1, 188.

Daphne florida, Salisb. Prod. 281.

German olive-spurge.

Woods; shrubby; March and April.

Twigs bearing flowers in the middle and leaves at the end; flowers bracteate, rose-colour or whitish, odorous; drupe red.—Drupes corrosive, gr. xij. killed a young woman immediately; bark of the root 2 drms, boiled in 3 pints of water to 2, and taken daily, resolves venereal nodes; chewed, it cured a palsy of the tongue.

B. Perigonium separable into 2 lamina; flowers axillary, racemose, greenish; leaves perennial. Laureola.

2. Daphne sempervirens. Evergreen daphne. Flowers racemose; raceme axillary, drooping, 4 to 6-flowered; leaves lanceolate, bald.

Laureola, Raii Syn. 465; Ger. em. 1404; Park. 205, 1.

Daphne Laureola, Lin. S. P. 510. Thymelea Laureola, All. Ped. 484. Daphne major, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 221.

Daphne sempervirens, Salish. Prod. 281.

Spurge laurel. Laurel. Lowry.

Coppices and fields; shrubby; March.

Stem round, 3 feet high, leafy at top; branches few; leaves drooping, pale green, crowded; flowers green; drupe black.

—Bark of the root useful in rheumatism, fevers, and worms; 10 gr. is a brisk and severe purge for a strong adult: this and the whole plant is very acrimonious.

C. Perigonium not separable into 2 laminæ; flowers terminal, in bundles, coloured; leaves perennial. Cneorum.

3. Daphne prostrata. Trailing daphne. Flowers panicled, terminal, sessile; leaves lanceolate, naked, mucronate.

Cneorum Matthioli, Ger. em. 1596, 4; Park. 201, 2.

Daphne Cneorum, Lin. S. P. 511. Thymælea Cneorum, Allioni Pedem. 487.

Daphne prostrata, Salisb. Prod. 281.

Rock rose. Dwarf oleander.

Mountains of Wales; shrubby; May.

Stem woody, trailing; leaves crowded; flowers reddish, odorous; drupe juicelesss.

## Fam. XV. 15. POLYGONEÆ.

Perigonium 1-leafed, free, 4 or 6-cut, often coloured, persistent; æstivation imbricate; stamens definite, equal in number to the lobes of the perigonium and styles, inserted at the base; anthers 2-celled, cells opening longitudinally; ovary 1, free; ovule 1, upright; styles and stigmata 2 or 3; utriculus dry, hard, crustaceous, (the-

cidium) naked, or joined to the perigonium; perisperm farinaceous, rarely nearly wanting; corculum inverse, lateral, rarely central; plumula inconspicuous; radicle above.— Stem herbaceous, rarely shrubby; leaves alternate, sheathing at their base, or with an intrafoliaceous adnate sheath; younger leaves revolute beneath; flowers hermaphrodite, rarely unisexual, spiked or racemose.

## Perigonium 4 or 8-parted, not falling off.

Flowers spiked, terminal ..... BISTORTA. 33. Flowers spiked or panicled; spikes many Persicalia. 34. Flowers axillary ...... Polygonum. 35. Flowers corymbose; thecidium 3-sided FAGOPYRUM. 36.

Perigonium 4 or 6-sepaled, inner ones persistent, outer reflexed.

Stigmata 3; corculum lateral; inner sepales tubercular at the base ..... LAPATHUM. 37. Stigmata 3; corculum lateral;

inner sepales not tubercular at the base .... ACETOSA. 38. Stigmata 2; corculum central; inner sepales not tubercular at the base ..... OXYRIA. 39.

#### I. 33. BISTORTA.

Snakeweed.

Perigonium 5-parted, persistent; stamens 8; 3 opposite and 5 interposed; styles and stigmata 3; thecidium 3-angular; corculum lateral.—Rhizoma tortuous; stem simple; ocreæ 2-valved, 2-flowered; flowers spiked; spike solitary. terminal.

1. Bistorta major.

Great snakeweed.

Leaves ovate, waved; radical leaves decurrent into a petiole: spike-dense, obtuse.

Bistorta major, Raii Syn. 147, 1; Ger. em. 399, 1. Bistorta major vulgaris, Park. 391.

Polygonum Bistorta, Lin. S. P. 516. Polygonum amænum, Salish. Prod. 258.

Bistort. Oyster loit. Passions, Cheshire. Patience dock, Manchester.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May and June.

Stem 18 in. high; leaves beneath, glaucous, veined; spike erect, many-flowered; flowers pedicelled .- Young shoots eaten as a potherb; root strongly astringent, used also in tanning leather.

2. Bistorta vivipara. Childing snakeweed. Leaves lanceolate, margin revolute; spike linear; flowers often gemmiparous.

Bistorta minor, Raii Syn. 147,2; Ger. em. 399,2. Bistorta minor nostras, Park. 392. Polygonum viviparum, Lin. S. P. 516.

Small bistort. Small snakeweed.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Stem 9 in. high; spike obtuse; flowers rosy; lower flowers bulbiferous.

B. alpina. Radical leaves roundish, minutely serrated.

Bistorta minima Alpina, foliis imis subrotundis et minutissime serratis, Raii Syn. 147, 3. Bistorta Alpina pumila varia, Park. 392.

#### II. 34. PERSICARIA. Pliny.

Peachwort.

Perigonium 3 to 5-parted, persistent; stamens 5 to 7: filaments connected by a gland, 3 or 4 at the sinus of the lobes, the others opposite to the sides of the ovary; styles 2; stigmata 2, blunt; thecidium ovate, compressed; corculum lateral; cotyledons accumbent. — Stem much branched; ocreæ 1 or 2-valved, 2 or 3-flowered; flowers spiked; spike terminal or axillary.

1. Persicaria amphibia. Amphibious peachwort. Leaves lanceolate, acute, serrulate, bald, heartshape at bottom.

Persicaria salicis folio perennis, potamogiton angustifolium dicta, Raii Syn. 145, 9.

Potamogiton angustifolium, Ger. em. 821, 2. Fontalis major longifolia, Park. 1254, 1 a. Polygonum amphibium, Lin. S. P. 517.

Narrow-leaved pondweed,

Watery places; perennial; July and August.

Stem floating; stipules entire; leaves pleasant green, glossy, edge aculeated; flowers pedicelled; stamens shorter than the lobes of the perigonium.

B. terrestris. Stem erect; leaves dark, rough; stamens longer than the lobes of the perigonium.

2. Persicaria acris. Sharp peachwort. Stem upright; leaves bald, smooth, lanceolate, spotless; stipules fringed; spikes filiform, drooping; style cloven.

Persicaria vulgaris acris, seu hydropiper, Rait Syn. 144, 1. Persicaria vulgaris acris, seu minor, Park. 856. Polygonum Hydropiper, Lin. S. P. 517. Persicaria acris, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 234. Polygonum gracile, Salisb. Prod. 259. Arsesmart. Water-pepper.

Watery places; annual; September.

Stem 2 feet high, much branched; upper part of the joints swelled; leaves pale green; flowers reddish, glandular on the outer side.

3. Persicaria pusilla.

Dwarf peachwort.

Stem rooting at bottom; leaves linear, lanceolate, flat, spotless; stipules fringed; spikes slender, threadshape, rather upright; style very slightly 2-cut.

Persicaria pusilla repens, Raii Syn. 145, 2; Ger. em. 446, 3; Park. 857.

Polygonum Persicaria β, Lin. S. P. 518.

Polygonum minus, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 148.

Polygonum Hydropiper β, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 170. Persicaria pusilla, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 235. Polygonum strictum, Allioni Ped. 2051. Polygonum intermedium, Ehrh.

Polygonum mite, Schrank Bavar. 1, 668. Polygonum angustifolium, Roth Germ. 2, 453.

Small creeping arsesmart.

Damp sandy places; annual; September.

Stems many, above erect, 9 in. high, slightly branched; spikes reddish; flowers not glandular on the outer side.

4. Persicaria maculosa.

Spotted peachwort.

Stem erect; leaves ovate, lanceolate, often spotted, bald; stipules fringed; spikes ovate, oblong; peduncles smooth; style nearly 2-cut.

Persicaria maculosa, Raii Syn. 145; Ger. em. 445, 2. Persicaria vulgaris mitis seu maculosa, Park. \$56.

Polygonum Persicaria, Lin. S. P. 518. Polygonum nudicaule, Salisb. Prod. 259.

Dead arsesmart.

Damp places; annual; July and August.

Stem 3 feet high, alternately branched; leaves spreading, deflexed; spike upright, rose-red.

B. argentea. Leaves not spotted, silver coloured.

Polygonum folio salicis alba vulgaris, Raii Syn. 145, 7.

Silver arsesmart, Petiver Herb. Brit. 3, 9.

5. Persicaria incana. Grey peachwort.

Stem ascending; leaves oblong, lanceolate, spotted, beneath pubescent; stipules fringed; peduncles smooth; spikes oblong, erect.

Persicaria folio subtus incano, Dillen in Raii Syn. 145, 5.

Polygonum incana, Willd. Sp. Pl. 446.

Polygonum tomentosum, Schrank Bav. 1, 669, Polygonum Persicaria β, Smith Fl. Brit. 424. Polygonum turgidum, Theuil. Par. 2, 199.

Polygonum scabrum, Moench Meth. 629.

Water pepper.

Corn-fields; annual; July.

Stem 18 in. high; leaves spread; spikes reddish .- Plant acrid, like pepper.

6. Persicaria lapathifolia. Dockleaved peachwort.

Stem patulous; leaves ovate, lanceolate, bald; stipules not fringed; peduncles rough, glandular; spikes ovate, erect, becoming drooping; thecidium compressed, concave on each side; style 2-lobed.

Hydropiper, Ger. em. 445, 1.

Persicaria mitis major, foliis pallidioribus, Raii Syn. 145, 6.

Polygonum lapathifolium, Lin. S. P. 517. Polygonum pallidum, With. Bot. Arr. 381. Polygonum Persicaria ζ, Huds. Fl. Angl. 170.

Polygonum Pennsylvanicum, Curt. Fl. Lond.

Dunghills and cornfields; annual; July and August. Stem upright, 3 feet high; leaves pale green, mealy; upper leaves glandular; spike thick, ovate.

β. rubra. Stem and flower red.

7. Persicaria maculata.

Spotted peachwort. Stem patulous, spotted with red; leaves ovate, lanceolate; beneath bald, whitish; stipules not fringed; peduncles rough, glandular; spikes oblong, slender; style 2-lobed.

Persicaria latifolia geniculata, caulibus maculatis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 145, 8.

Polygonum Persicaria, 17, 8. Huds. Fl. Angl. Polygonum pallidum 3, With. Bot. Arr. Polygonum Pennsylvanicum, var. Curtis Fl. Lond.

Polygonum lapathifolium y, Smith Fl. Brit. 425.

Ditches and watery places; annual; September.

Upper leaves smooth, dotted beneath; lower leaves blueish white, downy, not dotted; spikes slender, whitish green, becoming reddish.

8. Persicaria salicifolia. Willow-leaved peachwort.

Stem decumbent; leaves ovate, lanceolate, hoary beneath; stipules not fringed; peduncles rough, glandular; spike ovate; stamens 6; styles 2.

Persicaria maculosa procumbens foliis subtus incanis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 146, 10.

Polygonum pallidum var. With. Bot. Arr. 473. Polygonum Pennsylvanicum, var. Curtis Fl. Lond. Polygonum lapathifolium 8, Smith Ft. Brit. 425.

Ditches and watery places; annual; September.

#### III. 35. POLYGONUM. Dioscorides. Knotgrass.

Perigonium 5-parted, persisting; stamens 8; 5 opposite, 3 interposed, connected by a gland; styles and stigmata 3, very short; thecidium rounded; corculum lateral; cotyledons incumbent.-Root fibrous, slightly woody; stem procumbent, branchy; leaves alternate; flowers axillary; ocreæ cylindrical, 3 or 4-flowered.

Polygonum aviculare.

Bird knotgrass.

Leaves elliptical, lanceolate, edge rough; stem procumbent, herbaceous; ocreæ acute, few-ribbed.

Polygonum mas vulgare, Raii Syn. 146, 1; Ger. em. 565.

Polygonum mas vulgare majus, Park. 443, 1.

Polygonum aviculare, Lin. S. P. 519. Polygonum latifolia, Retz Observ. Swine's grass. Bird's tongue, North,

Roadsides and paths in gravelly soils; annual or biennial;

April to October.

Stem divaricated, knotted at every joint; leaves ovate or lanceolate; flowers pink .- Herb given to sick swine that refuse their meat; seeds may be ground into a good flour for cakes, and are the principal food of small birds when wild.

B. brevifolium. Leaves obling, a quarter of an inch long. Polygonum brevi angustoque folio, Raii Syn. 146, 2.

y. angustifolium. Leaves strapshape.

Polygonum oblongo angustoque folio, Raii Syn. 146, 3.

d. rotundifolium. Leaves roundish, crowded.

Polygonum folio rotundo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 147, 4.

E. marinum. Stem rather woody.

Polygonum marinum, Raii Syn. 147, 5. excluding his synonyms, which belong to Polygonum maritimum, Linn. a very different plant.

#### 36. FAGOPYRUM. Theophrastus. Buckwheat.

Perigonium 5-parted, unequal, 2 inner small, 3 outer keeled, persisting; stamens 5 interposed and 3 opposite, with 5 nectariferous glands; styles 3; stigmata 3; thecidium 3-angular; corculum central; cotyledon foliaceous, transversely pleated.—Root fibrous; stem much branched, upright or twining; leaves heartshape-sagittate, or with the base cut in; flowers corymbose or panicled, axillary or terminal.

1. Fagopyrum esculentum. Esculent buckwheat. Stem upright, flexuous, spineless; leaves heartshape, sagittate; angles of the thecidium equal, not sinuated.

Fegopyrum, Raii Syn. 144, 1.
Tragopyron, Ger. em. 89.
Tragopyrum, Park. 1141.
Polygonum Fagopyrum, Lin. S. P. 522.
Polygonum cereale, Salisb. Prod. 259.
French wheat. Branks. Bullimong.

Cultivated for its seeds, also as a green crop to plough in for manure, and to attract game to the place; sometimes wild by roadsides, but does not bear our winters well: annual; July to August.

Stem a foot high, smooth; leaves fleshy, the upper sessile; flowers purplish-white.—Seeds nutritive, make good crum-

pets; used also to feed poultry.

2. Fagopyrum carinatum. Keeled buckwheat. Stem twining, smooth, angular; leaves cordate, sagittate; ocreæ truncated, not notched; outer lobes of the perigonium obtusely keeled.

Fegopyrum scandens sylvestre, Raii Syn. 144, 2. Volubilis nigra, Ger. em. 863, 5. Convolvulus minor atriplicis folio. Park. 171. Polygonum Convolvulus, Lin. S. P. 522, Polygonum infestum, Salisb. Prod. 259. Helxine caule volubili, Lin. Fl. Lapp. 154. Fagopyrum carinatum, Moench. Meth. 290. Black bindweed.

Fields; annual; June to September.

Leaves pedicelled; racemes terminal, leafy; flowers in bundles, drooping.

3. Fagopyrum membranaceum. Winged buckwheat. Stem twining, streaked; leaves triangular, sagittatewaved; outer lobes of the perigonium winged, wings membranaceous.

Polygonum dumetorum, Lin. S. P. 558. Polygonum Convolvulus, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 2, 399. Fagopyrum membranaceum, Moench. Meth. 290.

Fields and hedges; annual; June and September.

## V. 37. LAPATHUM. Theophrastus. / 1/52.

Dock.

Perigonium 6-parted, unequal; outer small, reflexed; inner larger, persistent, enclosing the thecidium, tubercular at the base; stamens 6; styles 3; stigmata 3, many-cut; thecidium 3-angular; corculum lateral, peripherical; radicle above.—Root fusiform, perennial; herb slightly acid; stem branched; joints swollen above; leaves lanceolate; flowers in half whirls, panicled; terminal or axillary; hermaphrodite or unisexual.

## a. Inner lobes of the perigonium not cut.

1. Lapathum aquaticum.

Water dock.

Leaves acute, rather glaucous; lower heartshape, lanceolate; upper lanceolate; sepales ovate, obsoletely tuberculated; tubercles becoming large, oblong, lanceolate.

Lapathum maximum aquaticum sive hydrolapathum, Raii Syn. 140, 1.

Hydrolapathum maximum, Ger. em. 389, 1.

Hydrolapathum majus, Park. 1225. Rumex aquaticus, Lin. S. P. 479.

Rumex Britannicus, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 135.

Rumex Hydrolapathum, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 151.

Rumex paludosus, Huds. 154.

Rumex antiscorbuticus, Salisb. Prod. 253.

Great water-dock.

Ditches and river-sides; perennial; August.

Root thick; stem 5 feet high, upright; whirls near together; sepales ovate, veined, rarely slightly toothed.—Root antiscorbutic, and useful in chronic diseases from obstructions in the viscera; also a good tooth-powder.

## 2. Lapathum crispum.

Curl-leaf dock.

Leaves lanceolate, waved, acute; sepules ovate, all tuber-culate: tubercles large, ovate, gibbous.

Lapathum folio acuto crispo, Raii Syn. 141, 3.

Rumex crispus, Lin. S. P. 476.

Road-sides and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Root yellowish; stem angular; racemes closely leafed at
the bottom.

3. Lapathum conglomeratus.

Balled dock.

Lower leaves heartshape, lanceolate; upper lanceolate; branches spreading; whirls distant; sepales linear, obtuse, all tubercled.

Rumex paludosus, Aiton Hort. Kew. 482. Rumex conglomeratus, Rath Germ. 1, 422. Rumex Nemolapathum. Damp woods and bogs; perennial; July.

Stem erect; branches diffused; leaves ovate, lanceolate; whirls remote, glomerate.

4. Lapathum sanguineum. Bloody dock.

Lower leaves heartshape, lanceolate; upper lanceolate,
waved; ribs coloured; sepales oblong, often tubercled.

Lapathum folio acuto rubente, Raii Syn. 142, 11. Lapathum sativum sanguineum, Ger. em. 390, 5. Rumex sanguineus, Lin. S. P. 476. Lapathum sanguineum, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 2. Bloodwort.

Woods and waysides; perennial; July.

Leaves petioled, veined; racemes leafless; thecidium small;

-Leaves laxative; seeds astringent.

5. Lapathum viride. Green dock.

Lower leaves heartshape, lanceolate; upper lanceolate, veined; ribs green; sepales oblong, tubercled.

Lapathum viride, Dillen in Raii Syn. 141, 6. Rumex acutus, Curtis Fl. Lond. Rumex acutus β, Huds. Fl. Ang. 155. Rumex viridis, Sibthorp Fl. Oxon. 118. Sandy places; perennial; July.

## b. Inner valve of the perigonium toothed.

6. Lapathum acutum. Sharp-pointed dock. Leaves heartshape, oblong, pointed; stem smooth; racemes leafy, divaricated, long; valves oblong, rather toothed, tubercled.

Lapathum acutum, Raii Syn. 142,7; Ger. em. 388, 1. Lapathum acutum majus, Park. 1224, 1. Rumex acutus, Lin. S. P. 478.

Fields and watery places; perennial; July. Root dyes different shades from straw to olive green.

β. minimum. Plant small.

Lapathum acutum minimum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 141, 5; Ger. em. 388, 2; Park. 1224.

7. Lapathum obtusifolium. Blunt-leaved dock. Radical leaves heartshape, oblong, obtuse; upper leaves ovate, lanceolate, acute; stem roughish; racemes leafless, linear, oblong; valves tubercled, toothed; teeth awlshape.

Lapathum vulgare, folio obtuso, Raii Syn. 141, 2. Lapathum sylvestre folio minus acuto, Ger. em. 388, 3. Lapathum sylvestre vulgatius, Park. 1225. Rumex obtusifolius, Lin. S. P. 478. Lapathum obtusifolium, Moench Meth. 256. Lapathum sylvestre a., Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 4.

Road-sides and ruins; perennial; July and August.

Root yellowish; radical leaves very large, exceeding grateful to deer.

8. Lapathum pulchrum.

Handsome dock.

Radical leaves panduræform; upper leaves oblong; stem divaricating, smooth; racemes leafy; valves deltoid, veined, toothed, tubercled.

Lapathum pulchrum Bononiense sinuatum, Raii Syn. 142, 8. Rumex pulcher, Lin. S. P. 477.

Lapathum sinuatum, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 5.

Fiddle dock.

Barren sandy places and roadsides; perennial; August. Stem procumbent; branches long, inclined; leaves smooth.

9. Lapathum aureum.

Golden dock.

Leaves linear; racemes spikelike, whirls crowded; valves deltoid, tubercled, 4-toothed; teeth bristlelike, longer than the valves.

Lapathum folio acuto flore aureo, Raii Syn. 142, 9. Rumex maritimus, Lin. S. P. 478. Rumex aureus, With. Bot. Arr. 356. Lapathum minus, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 4. Rumex Anthoxanthum, Salisb. Prod. 52.

Bogs and watery places; perennial; July and August. Stem furrowed, rough; leaves flat, slender; flowers golden yellow.

10. Lapathum palustre.

Marsh dock.

Leaves linear, lanceolate; racemes interrupted; whirls distant; valves lanceolate, tuberculate, toothed at the bottom; teeth bristlelike, shorter than the valves.

Lapathum aureum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 142, 10.
Hydrolapathum minus, Ger. em. 389, 2; Park. 1225.
Rumex maritimus \(\text{\tensor}\), Huds. Fl. Angl. 155.
Rumex maritimus, Curtis Fl. Lond.
Rumex palustris, Smith Fl. Brit. 394.
Golden dock.

Bogs and damp places; perennial; July and August. Stem rough; radical leaves large, acute; whirls leafy.

#### VI. 38. ACETOSA. Brunsfel.

Sorrel.

Perigonium 6-parted; 3 inner lobes persisting, girding the fruit, not tubercled at bottom; 3 outer smaller, reflected; stamens 6; styles 3; stigmata 3; thecidium 3-angular; corculum lateral, peripherical.—Root fibrous or creeping; herb acid; flowers in half whirls, racemose or panicled, hermaphrodite or unisexual.

1. Acetosa pratensis.

Meadow sorrel.

Leaves oblong, sagittate, with barbs turned backwards;
root fibrous; flowers unisexual; valves not cut.

Acetosa pratensis, C. Bauh. Pin. 114; Miller Dict. Lapathum acetosum vulgare, Raii Syn. 143, 12. Oxalis, sive Acetosa, Ger. em. 396, 1. Acetosa vulgaris, Park. 742. Rumex Acetosa, Lin. S. P. 481. Lapathum acetosum, Scopoli Carn. 2, 438. Common sorrel. Garden sorrel. Sorrel dock.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June.

Stem leafy, 3 feet high; radical leaves petiolate, blunt; upper sessile, pointed; thecidium shorter than the valves.—Root dried gives a beautiful red colour to water, as if changed to wine; leaves acid, used in salads and sauces; expressed juice cleared by settling, and evaporated, yields an essential salt, sold for salt of lemons, and used to take iron-moulds out of linen.

β. Alpina. Herb much larger; thecidium longer than the valves.

Lapathum q. Acetosa montana maxima C. Bauhini, Dillen in Raii Syn. 143, 12.

2. Acetosa repens.

Creeping sorrel.

Leaves lanceolate, hastate, barbs acute, recurved; rhizoma creeping; flowers unisexual, valves not cut.

Lapathum acetosum repens lanceolatum, Raii Syn. 143, 13.

Oxalis tenuifolia, Ger. em. 379. Acetosa minor lanceolata, Park. 744. Rumex Acetosella, Lin. S. F. 481. Acetosa tenuifolia, Moench Meth. 357.

Rumex infestum, Salisb. Prod. 258. Sheep's sorrel. Sheep's dock.

Barren sandy places; perennial; June and July.

Stem 12 inches high; radical leaves hastate; stem leaves lanceolate or hastate.

· 3. Acetosa scutata.

Shielded sorrel.

Leaves heartshape, hastate; barbs reflex, diverging; stems roundish; flowers hermaphrodite, valves not cut.

Oxalis Franca seu Romana, Ger. em. 397, 4.

Rumex scutatus, Lin. S. P. 481.

Roman sorrel. French sorrel. Round-leaved sorrel.

Stony, mountainous places; perennial; June and July: also cultivated.

Stem and leaves glaucous.

#### VII. 39. OXYRIA. Hill.

Welsh-sorrel.

Perigonium 4-parted; 2 inner lobes larger, erect, adnate to the seed, not granuliferous at bottom; 2 outer smaller, reflexed; stamens 6; styles 2, distant; stigmata 2, pencilshape; thecidium rhomboidal, 2 outer angles winged; corculum central, straight; cotyledones linear, incumbent; radicle above.—Root perennial; leaves mostly radical, petiolate; flowers in bundles, panicled, hermaphrodite.

Oxyria rotundifolia. Round-leaved Welsh-sorrel.

Leaves orbiculate, retuse or nicked; valves oval, not toothed.

Acetosa rotundifolia hortensis, Raii Cat. Cant. 1, 6.

Lapathum q. Acetosa rotundifolia repens Eboracensis folio in medio deliquium patiente Morison, Raii Syn. 143, 14.

Acetosa Cambro-Britannica montana, Park. 745,

Rumex digynus, Lin. S. P. 480. Acetosa digyna, Miller Dict.

Lapathum digynum, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 6.

Alpine places; perennial; June.

Stem a foot high, upright, rather naked; leaves pale green, ribbed.

# Fam. XVI. 16. CHENOPODEÆ. De Candolle.

Atriplices, Jussieu.

Perigonium free, 1-leafed, deeply divided, persisting, rarely tubular at bottom; cestivation imbricate; stamens inserted at the base of the perigonium, opposite the lobes, and as many or fewer than the lobes; ovary 1, free, one-seeded; ovule affixed at the base, upright or inverted; style divided, 2 or 4-cut; stigmata undivided; utriculus membranaceous, rarely fleshy; embryo curved, or spiral, round the farinaceous perisperm; radicle at the hilum, above or

below; plumula scarcely visible.—Herbs or undershrubs; leaves alternate, rarely opposite; stipulæ or sheaths none; flowers small, greenish, rarely unisexual.

#### Stamens 1 or 2.

Perigonium not cut; utriculus membra-
naceous Salicornia. 46.
Perigonium 3-parted; utriculus fleshy BLITUM. 40.
Stamens 5; perigonium not enlarging after flowering.
Utriculus half-adherent Beta. 41.
Utriculus free Chenopodium. 44.
Stamens 5; perigonium enlarging after flowering.
Spermodermis double;
perigonium 3 or 4-cut Spinachia. 42.
Spermodermis double;
perigonium in female flowers 2-leaved,
compressed ATRIPLEX. 43.
Spermodermis simple;

# I. 40. BLITUM. Theophrastus.

Perigonium 3-cut, coloured; stamen 1; ovary above; styles 2; utriculus fleshy; seed lenticular; spermodermis double, the outer crustaceous; corculum annular.—Flowers glomerate; fruit like a strawberry, axillary or terminal.

seed horizontal; corculum snail-like ..... Salsola. 45.

Blitum virgatum. Heads spread, lateral. Blitum virgatum, Lin. S. P. 7.

Dunghills, but scarcely a native; annual; July.

## II. 41. BETA. Pliny.

Beet.

Blite.

Perigonium 3-parted, slightly adherent at bottom to the ovary; stamens 5; styles 2; utriculus depressed, immersed in the perigonium; seed horizontal; spermodermis double, the outer coriaceous; corculum annular.—Root fusiform, fleshy; stem furrowed; glomerules 2 to 4-flowered, sessile, axillary; bracteæ 2 or 3 to each flower.

1. Beta maritima.

Stem prostrate at bottom; lower leaves triangular, petiolate; flowers solitary or in pairs; lobes of the perigonium quite entire.

Beta sylvestris maritima, Raii Syn. 157; Park. 750. Beta maritima, Lin. S. P. 322.

Sea-shores; perennial; August.

Root black, internally white; stems many, much branched at the top; flowers racemose.

2. Beta vulgaris.

Common beet.

Stem erect; leaves ovate; flowers 3 or 4 together.

Beta alba, Ger. em. 318, 1.

Beta, Park. 487.

Beta vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 322.

Beta esculenta, Salisb. Prod. 152.

Beta cicla, Murray Syst. Nat. 262. Beta hortensis, Mill. Dict. 2, var.

Cultivated; biennial; July and August.

Leaves green.-Roots saccharine, very nutritive, used as food for man and beast, and also to manufacture sugar, of the same kind as cane sugar.

β. rubricaulis. Leaves green with red veins; stem and branches red.

Beta ruhra, Ger. em. 318, 2.

Beta vulgaris 3, var. Miller Dict.

y. rubra. Leaves red.

Beta rubra Romana, Ger. em. 319, 3. Beta vulgaris a, Lin. S. P. 322.

Beta vulgaris 3, Miller Dict.

δ. albo-rubens. Root tuberous, red, internally white.

Beta hybrida, Salisb. W. 15. Root of scarcity. Mangel wurzel.

Root tuberous, red throughout. E. raposa.

Beta vulgaris y, Lin. S. P. 322. Beta raposa, Park. 489. Turnep-rooted beet.

ζ. lutea. Root yellow.

Beta vulgaris 8, Lin. S. P. 322.

III. 42. SPINACHIA.

Spinage.

Flowers unisexual.—MALE. Perigonium 5-parted; stamens 5 .- Female. Perigonium 2 or 4-parted; styles 4; utriculus upright, in the hardened and enclosing perigonium; spermodermis simple, membranaceous; corculum annular.—Flowers glomerate, axillary.

# 280 42. Spinachia. 16. CHENOPODEÆ. Pl. ex. mon.

1. Spinachia spinosa.

Prickly spinage.

Leaves sagittate; fruit horned, sessile.

Spinachia, Ger. em. 330; Park. 496. Spinachia oleracea, Lin. S. P. 1456. Spinachia spinosa, De Cand. Fl. Gall.

Spinachia sessili-flora spinosa, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 4, 537,

Winter spinage.

Cultivated; biennial; April to June. Leaves used as a potherb, laxative.

2. Spinachia inermis.

Smooth spinage.

Leaves oblong, ovate; fruit spineless, sessile.

Spinachia oleracea \( \beta, \) Lin. S. P. 1456.

Spinachia glabra, Miller Dict.

Spinachia sessiliflora inermis, Stokes B. M. M. 4,537.

Spinachia inermis, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 2243.

Round-leaved spinage.

Cultivated; annual; April to June. Leaves used as a potherb, laxative.

IV. 43. ATRIPLEX. Pliny.

Orache,

Flowers polygamous. — HERMAPHRODITE. Perigonium 5-parted; stamens 5; styles 2, rarely perfect; utriculus depressed.—Female. Perigonium 2-cut; style 2-cut; utriculus compressed by the enlarging persistent perigonium; seed upright; spermodermis double, the outer crustaceous; corculum annular; radicle above.—Leaves alternate; rarely opposite; stem rarely shrubby; flowers glomerate, panicled.

# Leaves opposite; stem shrubby. Halimus.

1. Atriplex portulacoides.

Purslane orache.

Stem shrubby, diffused; leaves opposite, obovate, lanceolate, not cut, powdery, glaucous.

Atriplex maritima fruticosa, Halimus et Portulaca marina dicta, angustifolia, Raii Syn. 153, 11.

Halimus vulgaris, sive portulaca marina, Ger. em. 523, 3.

Portulaca marina nostras, Park. 724. Atriplex portulacoides, Lin. S. P. 1493.

Common sea-purslane.

Sea-shore; shrubby; July and August.

Root woody; stem 18 in. high, 4-sided; flowers yellowish, monoicous, female deltoid.

# Leaves alternate; stem herbaceous. Atriplex.

2. Atriplex laciniata.

Jagged orache.

Stem herbaceous, diffused, spreading, pubescent at top; leaves deltoid, sinuate, toothed, silvery underneath.

Atriplex maritima, Rait Syn. 152, 8. Atriplex marina, Ger. ein. 325, 4. Atriplex marina repens, Park. 758. Atriplex laciniata, Lin. S. P. 1494. Jagged sea-orache.

Sea-shores; annual; July.

Root fibrous; stem spreading; leaves unequally toothed, sinuated; hermaphrodite flowers spiked, conglomerate, small, axillary, pedicelled, crowded; fruit 3-ribbed, toothed.

β. truncata. Leaves angular, much sinuated.

Atriplex maritima nostras, procerior, foliis angulosis, incanis admodum sinuatis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 152, 6.

3. Atriplex patula.

Spreading orache.

Stem herbaceous, spreading; leaves deltoid, lanceolate, rather hastate; fruit thorny on the disc.

Atriplex sylvestris, folio hastato sive deltoide, Raii Syn. 151, 1.

Atriplex sylvestris vulgaris, Ger. em. 326, 5.

Atriplex patula, Lin. S. P. 1494. Atriplex hastata, Huds. Fl. Ang. 443.

Delt sea-orache. Common wild orach.

Ruins and common fields; annual; July and August.

Root fibrous; stem much branched, upright; leaves alternate; lower leaves deltoid; upper slender, lanceolate; racemes leafy; fruit deltoid, rhomboid; seed dotted.—Herb used as a pot-herb.

B. Stem procumbent, reddish; leaves less hoary.

Atriplex maritima perennis folio deltoide seu triangulari minus incano, Dillen in Raii Syn. 152, 5.

γ. aurita. Stem procumbent, reddish; leaves fleshy, eared at bottom, scarcely toothed, reddish.

Atriplex maritima ad foliorum basin auriculata procumbens, et ne vix sinuata, Dillen in Raii Syn. 152, 7.

Sandy sea-shores.

4. Atriplex angustifolia.

Narrow-leaf orache.

Stem herbaceous; leaves lanceolate, diverging, not cut; lower leaves somewhat hastate; fruit hastate, smoothish.

Atriplex sylvestris angustifolia, Raii Syn. 151, 2; Ger. em. 326, 7; Park. 748.

Atriplex patula, Huds. Fl. Angl. 443.

Atriplex angustifolia, Smith Fl. Brit. 1092.

Spear orache.

Fields and ruins; annual; June to August.

Petioles short; leaves lanceolate, horizontal; lowermost broad, sometimes hastate; apex of the fruit long, acute; edge not cut.—Seeds useful in dysentery, emetic.

# 282 43. Atriplex. 16. CHENOPODEÆ. Pl. ex. mon.

5. Atriplex erecta.

Upright orache.

Stem herbaceous, upright; leaves ovate, lanceolate; lower leaves sinuate; fruit deltoid, acute, muricated all over.

Atriplex angustifolia lacinata, Dillen in Raii Syn. 152, 4.

Atriplex erecta, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 376. Atriplex patula, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 444.

Ruins; annual; August.

Stem much branched; leaves rather powdery, pointed; upper leaves entire; lower indented; racemes terminal, nearly leafless; fruit small.

6. Atriplex littoralis.

Shore orache.

Stem herbaceous, upright; leaves linear; fruit ovate, pointed, muricated, indented.

Atriplex angustissimo et longissimo folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 153, 12 \*. Atriplex maritima angustifolia, obtusiori folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 10.18 \*.

153, 12 \* \*.

Atriplex maritima scopariæ folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 153, 12.

Atriplex littoralis, Lin. S. P. 1494.

Grass sea-orache.

Muddy sea-shores; annual; August and September. Stem much branched; leaves not cut, powdery underneath; spike ovate, cylindrical, nearly leafless.

β. serrata. Leaves serrated.

Atriplex augustifolia maritima dentata, Raii Syn. 152, 3.

Atriplex serrata, Huds. Fl. Angl. 444.

Atriplex marina, Pers. Syn. 1, 293.

Jagged long orache.

7. Atriplex pedunculata.

Footstalked orache.

Stem herbaceous, flexuous, diverging; leaves obovate, very entire; female flowers peduncled, wedgeshape.

Atriplex marina semine lato, Raii Syn. 153, 10.

Atriplex pedunculata, Lin. S. P. 1495.

Heart sea-purslane.

Muddy sea-shores; annual; August and September.

Herb powdery, woolly; stem 9 in. high, angular; leaves spreading, not cut; flowers terminal, crowded; female flowers deflexed, 3-lobed.

β. humilis. Stem shorter; plant more diffused.

Atriplex maritima nostras, ocymi minoris folio, Raii Syn. 153, 9.

# V. 44. CHENOPODIUM. Pliny.

Goosefoot.

Perigonium 5-parted, persisting, not enlarging after flowering; stamens 5; styles 2-cut; stigmata 2 or 4; utricula membranaceous, depressed, girt by the perigonium;

seed orbicular, horizontal; spermodermis double, the outer crustaceous; corculum annular; radicle horizontal, centrifugal.—Herb succulent, mostly powdery; flowers glomerate, panicled.

- a. Leaves ovate or rhomboidal; often toothed or loved; flowers not bracteated.
- 1. Chenopodium spinacifolium. Spinage-leaved goosefoot.

  Leaves triangular, sagittate, not cut; spike compound, terminal, erect, leafless.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Blitum perenne Bonus Henricus dictum, Raii Syn.

156, 45.

Bonus Henricus, Ger. em. 329, 1.

Lapathum unctuosum, sive Bonus Henricus, Park. 1225.

Chenopodium Bonus Henricus, Lin. S. P. 318.

All good. Good King Harry, Cambridgeshire. English Mercury.

Ruins and waysides, also cultivated; perennial; May to

August.

Root much branched; stem unctuous, powdery; leaves petioled, powdery underneath; flowers crowded, powdery, many only female: perigonium dilated, erose; styles pubescent.—Herb laxative, eaten as a potherb; young shoots peeled and boiled eat like asparagus.

2. Chenopodium urbicum.

Town goosefoot.

Leaves triangular, rather toothed; racemes crowded, very long, stiff, approaching the stem, nearly leafless.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Chenopodium erectum foliis triangularibus dentatis, spicis e foliorum alis plurimis longis, erectis, tenuibus, Dillen in Raii Syn.

Chenopodium urbicum, Lin. S. P. 318.

Broad-pointed blite.

Dunghills; annual; August and September.

Stem angular; racemes axillary; seeds much larger than those of chenopodium rubrum.

3. Chenopodrum rubrum.

Red goosefoot.

Leaves rhomboidal, triangular, sinuate, toothed; racemes erect, compound, rather leafy, shorter than the stem.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Blitum Pes anserinus dictum, Raii Syn. 154, 2.
Atriplex sylvestris latifolia, sive pes anserinus, Ger. em. 328, 1; Park. 749.

Chenopodium rubrum, Lin. S. P. 318. Goosefoot. Sowbane. Wild orach.

Dunghills and ruins; annual; August.

Leaves thick, shining, deeply toothed; racemes rather spreading, reddish; seed very minute.

# 284 44. Chenopod. 16. CHENOPODEÆ. Pl.ex. mon.

4. Chenopodium botryoides. Bunch-of-grapes goosefoot. Leaves triangular, rather toothed, the upper rather blunt; racemes upright, compound, rounded, leafless.

Blitum sylvestre, q. blito pes anserinus dicto similis, Raii Syn. 154, 4.

Chenopodium botryoides, Engl. Bot. 2247.

Sea-shores; annual; August.

Leaves small, fleshy; flowers reddish.

5. Chenopodium murale.

Wall goosefoot.

Leaves ovate, shining, acute, unequally toothed; racemes very much branched, cymose, leafless; stem upright, spreading.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Blitum Pes anserinus dictum, acutiore folio, Raii

Syn. 154, 3.

Atriplex sylvestris latifolia altera, Ger. em. 328; Park. 749.

Chenopodium murale, Lin. S. P. 318.

Ruins; annual; August.

Herb dark green, shining, fœtid; leaves triangular, ovate, teeth incurved, petioles long; seed minutely punctured.

6. Chenopodium angulatum. Cornered goosefoot. Leaves heartshape, angular, toothed, pointed; racemes much branched, rather cymose, divaricating, leafless.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Chenopodium stramonii folio, Raii Syn. 154, 5.

Chenopodium hybridum, Lin. S. P. 319.

Chenopodium angulatum, Lamarcke Enc. Bot. 1, 194.

Maple Blite. Maple-leaved goosefoot.

Damp rubbish; annual; August.

Herb' smooth, fœtid, slender; leaves large, light green; seed dotted.

7. Chenopodium album.

White goosefoot.

Leaves rhomboidal, ovate, crowded, not cut at the bottom, the upper oblong, not cut; racemes branched, nearly leafless; seed smooth.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Atriplex sylvestris dictum, Raii Syn. 154, I.

Chenopodium album, Lin. S. P. 319.

Frost blite.

Dunghills, rubbish; annual; August.

Herb oily, powdery.

β. rotundifolium. Leaves roundish.

Blitum (sylvestre) folio subrotundo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 155, 10.

y. viride. Herb green; leaves narrow, scarcely cut; racemes loose.

Atriplex sylvestris altera, Ger. em. 326, 6.

Chenopodium viride, Lin. S. P. 319.

Chenopodium album \( \beta \), Huds. Fl. Angl. 106.

d. integerrimum. Leaves not in the least cut.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Chenopodium foliis integris racemosum Dale, Dillen in Raii Syn. 155, 12.

Leaves thick, blunt. e. incrassatum.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Chenopodium crasso et obtuso oleæ folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 156, 13.

8. Chenopodium ficifolia. Fig-leaved goosefoot. Leaves hastate, sinuate, erose, not cut behind; the upper oblong, not cut; seeds dotted.

Blitum (sylvestre) ficus folio, Dillen in Raii Syn, 155, 9.

Chenopodium serotinum, Hads. Fl. Angl. 106.

Chenopodium viride, Curt. Fl. Lond.

Buddle's fig-blite.

Dunghill and rubbish; annual; August. Herb green; axillæ of the branches purplish.

B. erectum. Plant upright; leaves like those of chrysanthemum segetum.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Chenopodium erectum chrysanthemi segetum folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 155, 8.

9. Chenopodium glaucum. Seagreen goosefoot. Leaves oblong, sinuate, repand, glaucous underneath; racemes glomerate, leafless; seeds dotted.

Blitum sylvestre, q. Chenopodium augustifolium laciniatum minus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 155, 7.

Chenopodium glaucum, Lin. S. P. 320. Oakleaved blite. Oakleaved goosefoot.

Sandy rubbish; annual; August.

Plant diffuse; leaves green above; racemes short, lobed.

10. Chenopodium olidum. Stinking goosefoot. Leaves rhomboidal, ovate, not in the least cut; racemes .conglomerate.

Blitum (sylvestre) fætidum, Vulvaria dictum, Raii Syn. 156, 14.

Atriplex olida, Ger. em. 327.

Atriplex olida, sive sylvestris fœtida, Park. 749. Chenopodium Vulvaria, Lin. S. P. 320.

Chenopodium olidum, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Chenopodium fœtidum, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 196.

Stinking orache.

Ruins, especially near the sea; annual; August. Herb very fœtid, diffuse, prostrate, powdery, greyish.

Many-seeded goosefoot. 11. Chenopodium polyspermum. Leaves ovate, not cut; stem prostrate; racemes cymose, diverging, leafless.

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Blitum sylvestre, q. chenopodium betæ folio Tournefortii, Raii Syn. 157, 18.

Atriplex sylvestris, sive Polyspermum, Ger. em. 325, 3.

Blitum polyspermon, Park. 753.

Chenopodium polyspermum, Lin. S. P. 321.

Wild orach. All-seed.

Rubbish and dunghills; annual; July and August. Herb prostrate, dark green; racemes long, many-flowered, reddish; seeds kidneyshape, reddish, minutely dotted.

12. Chenopodium acutifolium. Pointed-leaf goosefoot. Leaves ovate, pointed, not cut; stem upright; racemes somewhat cymose, long, leafless.

Chenopodium acutifolium, Engl. Bot. 1481. Chenopodium polyspermum, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Rubbish and waste grounds; annual; July and August. Herb nearly erect, paler than the preceding; racemes stiffer; seeds orbicular, blackish.

B. dentatum. Leaves with a large tooth on one or both sides.

b. Leaves linear, not cut; bracteæ 2 or 3 to each flower.

13. Chenopodium maritimum. Sea goosefoot. Leaves bald, subulate, fleshy, half round; flowers glomerate, axillary, sessile.

Blitum (sylvestre) kali minus album dictum, Raii Syn. 156, 14.

Kali minus, Ger. em. 535.

Kali minus album, Park. 279.

Chenopodium maritimum, Lin. S. P. 321.

White glasswort.

Sea-shore and salt-marshes; annual; August.

Stem upright, branched, many, alternate; bracteæ 2; style 1; stigmata 3, pink; seeds shining, minutely striated. —An excellent potherb.

14. Chenopodium fruticosum. Shrubby goosefoot. Leaves bald, fleshy, round, blunt, imbricate; stem shrubby, bald; flowers sessile, axillary, single.

Blitum (sylvestre) fruticosum minimum, Vermicularis frutex dictum Raii Syn. 156, 16.

Vermicularis frutex minor, Ger. em. 523, 4. Vermicularis fruticosa altera, Park. 731.

Salsola fruticosa, Lin. S. P. 324.

Chenopodium fruticosum, Lin. Hort. Clif.

Shrubby glasswort.

Sea-shore; shrubby; August.

Pl. ex. mon. 16. CHENOPODEÆ. 44. Chenopod. 287

Shrub upright, branches many; leaves erect, perennial, rather glaucous; flowers greenish; bracteæ 3, scariose.

#### VI. 45. SALICORNIA. Dodonæus. G.

Glasswort.

Perigonium turbinate, not cut, ventricose, succulent; stamen 1 or 2, inserted at the base of the perigonium; style 2-cut; utriculus membranaceous, enclosed in the enlarged fleshy perigonium; seeds vertically compressed; spermodermis double, the outer coriaceous; corculum annular, cylindrical; perisperm farinaceous, radicle below.—Stem shrubby or herbaceous, leafless, round, jointed; branches opposite; joints 2-toothed at the tip, the terminal flower-bearing; flowrets small, sessile, three on each side of the joint.

1. Salicornia herbacea.

Herb glasswort.

Stem herbaceous, upright; internodes reverse-conical; joints compressed, nicked; spikes attenuated towards the tip; stamen 1.

Salicornia, Raii Syn. 136, 1.

Salicornia, seu Kali geniculatum, Ger. em. 535; Park. 280.

Salicornia herbacea, Lin. S. P. 5.

Salicornia europæa α, Huds. Fl. Angl. 1.

Salicornia annua, Afzel. MS. 1; Engl. Bot. 415. Salt-wort. Sea-grass. Crab-grass. Frog-grass.

Sea-shores; annual; August and September.

Branches many, jointed, succulent, fleshy.—Ashes alkaline.

2. Salicòrnia procumbens.

Procumbent glasswort.

Stem herbaceous, lying down; internodes reverse-conical; branches simple; spikes attenuated towards the tip; stamens 2.

Salicornia myosuroides procumbens, surculis longissimis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 137, 2.

Salicornia europæa 8, Huds. Fl. Angl. 1.

Salicornia herbacea y, Smith Fl. Brit. 2. Salicornia procumbens, Engl. Bot. 2475.

Sea-side; annual or biennial; August and September. Much subdivided at bottom; style nearly simple; spikes

very long.

β. purpurea. Spike small, purplish; stem very much

spread.

Salicornia ramosior procumbens, foliis brevibus purpurascentībus, Dillen

in Raii Syn. 137, 4. Salicornia europæa n, Huds. Fl. Angl. 1.

Salicornia herbacea 8, Smith Fl. Brit. 2.

3. Salicornia radicans.

Rooting glasswort.

Stem woody, rooting at bottom; joints compressed, nicked; internodes subcylindrical; spikes oblong; mens 2.

Salicornia erecta, foliis brevibus, cupressiforme, Dillen in Raii Syn.

Salicornia europæa \( \beta \), Huds. Fl. Angl. 1.

Salicornia biennis, Afzel. MS. 2.

Salicornia prostrata, Engl. Bot. 1691.

Muddy sea-shores; biennial or perennial; August. Root creeping; spikes swelled.

3. Salicornia fruticosa.

Shrubby glasswort.

Stem woody, ascending; joints and internodes cylindrical; spikes nearly subsessile, cylindrical, obtuse.

Salicornia, q. Kali geniculatum perenne fructicosus procumbens, Raii Syn. 136, 2.

Salicornia europæa y, Huds. Fl. Angl. 1.

Salicornia fruticosa, Lin. S. P. 5.

Jointed glass-wort.

Sea bogs; perennial; August.

Stem rather shrubby, very much branched; spikes manyflowered; flowers rather distant.

#### VII. 46. SALSOLA. Cæsalpinus.

Saltwort.

Perigonium 5-parted, persistent; lobes furnished after flowering with a membranaceous keel, or periphyllum; stamens 5; styles 2, 3-cut; stigmata 2 or 3; utriculus membranaceous, enclosed in the connivent perigonium; seed rather gibbose; spermodermis simple, membranaceous; perisperm 0; corculum spiral, horizontal; cotyledons very long, linear; radicle above.—Stem herbaceous or shrubby; flowers axillary, solitary, sessile; bracteæ 3.

Salsola decumbens.

Trailing saltwort.

Stem herbaceous, decumbent; leaves subulate, spinous, rough; bracteæ 3, leaflike, spinous.

Kali spinosum cochleatum, Raii Syn. 159.

Tragus Matthioli, Ger. em. 1117, 2; Park. 1034. Salsola Kali, Lin. S. P. 322.

Prickly glasswort. Bastard sea-grape.

Sandy sea-shores; annual; July.

Stem stiff, very much branched, pubescent; leaves spreading; periphylla reddish.

17. AMARANTHIDEÆ. Fam. XVII. Amaranthi. Jussieu. Amaranthaceæ, De Candolle.

Perigonium free, often coloured; æstivation imbricate; stamens 3 to 5, hypogynous, free or monadelphious; ovary 1, free; styles many; stigmata simple; capsules 1 or manyseeded; seeds upright; perisperm farinaceous, central; corculum annular, peripherical; cotyledons incumbent; radicle below; plumule inconspicuous.—Herbaceous; leaves alternate or opposite, not cut; stipules 0; flowers small, often unisexual, capitate or spiked, often girt with coloured scales.

# I. 47. AMARANTHUS. Dioscorides. Strawberry-blite.

Monoicous; perigonium 3-sepaled.—MALE. Stamens 3, distinct.—FEM. Styles 3; pyxidium 1-seeded, 3-beaked; seeds erect; umbilicus naked; spermodermis double, the outer crustaceous. - Stem streaked; flowers glomerate, axillary or panicled, terminal.

Small strawberry-blite. Amaranthus minor. Stem spread; leaves ovate, retuse or nicked; flowers glomerate, lateral.

Blitum rubrum minus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 157; Ger. em. 321, 4. Amaranthus Blitum, Lin. S. P. 1405. Small garden-blite. Small red blite.

Fields and dunghills; annual; August.

Stem much branched; leaves alternate; petioles long; flowers green; seed compressed.

Subseries III. B. PLANTÆ EXOGENÆ COROLLIFLORÆ.

Dicotyledones monopetalæ hypogynæ,

Jussieu Gen. Plant.

Perigonium double; petals soldered into a single one; inserted on the thalamus, and bearing the stamens.

#### FAMILIES.

# A. Pericarp a cariopsis.

Cariopsides 4 or 2, naked;
corolla irregular; stamens 2 or 4 ..... LABIATÆ. 32.
Cariopsides 4 or 2, naked;
corolla irregular; stamens 5 ..... BORAGINEÆ. 31.
Cariopsides 4, in an utriculus,
bearing the style; stamens 4 ..... PYRENACEÆ. 33.

# B. Pericarp 1, capsular or drupaceous;

# a. Seeds on a central spermophore.

Fruit 1-celled; corolla regular.. PRIMULACEÆ. 21.
Fruit 1-celled; corolla irregular
LENTIBULARES. 24.

Fruit 2 or 4-celled, becoming 1-celled; corolla regular; stamens 4..... PLANTAGINEÆ. 18.

Fruit 2-celled, septified;

corolla not lipped, plaited; stam. 5.... SOLANEÆ. 26. Fruit 2-celled, septifidal;

corolla lipped; stamens 2 or 4.. SCROPHULARIÆ. 25. Fruit 2-celled, loculicidal;

retinacle 0; stamens 2 or 4, filaments

corolla regular; stamens 5.... POLEMONIACEÆ. 28.

## b. Seeds affixed at the base.

stamens 4 ..... LITTORELLIDEÆ. 19.

## PLANTÆ EXOGENÆ COROLLIFLORÆ. 291

c. Seeds affixed at the tip.

Utriculus 1-seeded, seed erect .... STATICINÆ. 20. Samara 2-seeded; seed reversed .. FRAXINEÆ. 35.

d. Seeds parietal.

Corolla not lipped ........... GENTIANÆ. 27. Corolla lipped .......... OROBANCHIDEÆ. 23.

C. Pericarps many, capsular.

Follicles 2 ...... VINCÆ. 29.

#### Fam. I. 18. PLANTAGINEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx 4-sepaled, persisting; corolla 1-petaled, tubular, scariose, persisting; limb 4-parted; stamens 4; filaments inserted in the tube, alternate with the cuts, exserted, flaccid; induplicate at the estivation; anthers 2-celled; cells opposite, contiguous, opening longitudinally; ovary sessile, without any girding disk, 2 or 4-celled; ovules peltate, solitary or indefinite; style 1, capillary; stigma hispid, undivided; pericarpium a pyxidium; dissepiment longitudinal, becoming free, seedbearing; seeds sessile, peltate, single or in pairs, or many; shell mucilaginous; perisperm fleshy, same shape as the seed; corculum straight, central, nearly as long as the perisperm; radicle below; plumula inconspicuous.—Stem herbaceous, short or scarcely any; hairs simple, jointed; leaves mostly radical, crowded, stellate, not cut, or toothed, often flat, and ribbed, sometimes semicylindrical; scapes axillary; flowers spiked, sessile; bractea 1 to each flower.

Gen. I. 48. PLANTAGO. Pliny.

Plaintain.

Corolla 4-cut; anthers oblong; ovary 2-celled; dissepiments flat; cells many-seeded.—Stem scarcely any; leaves crowded, radical, flat, ribbed; scape radical.

1. Plantago major. Great plantain. Spike 30 or 40-flowered; bracteæ membranaceous; leaves ovate, 7 or 9-ribbed, toothed, or not cut.

Plantago latifolia vulgaris, Raii Syn. 314, 1; Park. 493.

Plantago latifolium, Ger. em. 419, 1. Plantago major, Lin. S. P. 163, Broad-leaved plantain. Waybrede.

Pastures and waysides; perennial; all the year.

Stem 7 to 18 in. high, rather rough, approaching to 2-edged; leaves with long petioles.—Leaves applied as a dressing to fresh wounds.

β. paniculata. Spike abortive, panicled; bractea leaflike.

γ. dentata. Leaves with large teeth at the base.

2. Plantago bracteata. Bracteated plantain. Bractea spreading, very long, leaflike; leaves ovate, bald, ending in a long petiole.

Plantago rosea spicata, Ger. em. 419, 4. Plantago bracteata, Mænch. Meth. 439. Plantago major, var. Lin. S. P. 163. Spiked rose-plantain.

Waysides; perennial; June.

Leaves 7 or 9-ribbed; spike flat or pyramidical, and remains the same when cultivated.

3. Plantago minima. Small plantain. Spike 3 to 6-flowered; bracteæ membranaceous; leaves ovate, 3-ribbed, toothed or not cut.

Plantago latifolia glabra minor, Raii Syn. 314, 3. Plantago major β, Lin. S. P. 163.

Plantago minima, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 22, 97.

Dry barren pastures; perennial; June to August. Stem 18 in. high; leaves rough.

II. 49. ARNOGLOSSUM. Dioscorides. Lambs-tongue. Corolla 4-cut; anthers oblong; ovary 2-celled; dissepiments flat; seeds 1 in each cell.—Stem scarcely any; leaves

and scapes radical.

1. Arnoglossum incanum. Hoary lambs-tongue.
Leaves ovate, lanceolate, pubescent; spike cylindrical;

scape round.

Plantago major incana, Raii Syn. 314, 3; Park. 493.

Plantago incana, Ger. em. 419, 2. Plantago media, Lin. S. P. 163.

Hoary plantain. .

# Pl. ex. cor. 18. PLANTAGINEÆ. 48. Arnoglos. 293

Chalky soils; perennial; June to August.

Stem 10 in. high; spikes shorter than the scape; leaves 5-ribbed, often toothed and ovate.

β. ramosum. Spike branched.

y. variegatum. Leaves variegated with yellow.

2. Arnoglossum lanceolatum. Spearshape lambs-tongue. Leaves lanceolate; spikes ovate, bald; scape angular, downy.

Plantago quinquenervia, Raii Syn. 314, 5; Ger. em. 422, 1.

Plantago angustifolia, sive quinquenervia major, Park. 496.

Plantago lanceolata, Lin. S. P. 164.

Ribwort plantain. Rib-grass.

Pastures; perennial; June.

Leaves mostly 5-ribbed, dark green; spike variegated; scape 2 feet high.

β. trinervium. Leaves narrow, 3-ribbed.

Plantago angustifolia minor, Dillen in Raii Syn. 315, 6.

γ. roseum. Lower bracteæ leaflike, longer than the spike. Plantago quinquenervia rosea, Ger. em. 422, 2.

8. ramosum. Spike with 2 or 3 heads.

3. Arnoglossum maritimum. Sea lambs-tongue. Leaves half-round, not in the least cut, fleshy, woolly, at bottom; spike cylindrical, dense; scape round, downy, upright or ascending, longer than the leaves.

Plantago marina, Raii Syn. 315, 7. Plantago marina vulgaris, Park. 498.

Plantago maritima, Lin. S. P. 165. Plantago montana, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 53.

Coronopus, Ger. em. 425, 1. Sea buckshorn. Sea plantaine.

Sea-coasts; perennial; June and July.

Root woody, truncated; scape 6 in. high; spikes an inch long; leaves grooved above; bracteæ keeled; tubes of the corolla woolly.

4. Arnoglossum gramineum. Grasslike lambstongue. Leaves rather linear, flat, sparingly toothed, bald at bottom; spike cylindrical; scape round, scarcely as long as the leaves.

Plantago graminea, Lamarck Illustr. 343. Plantago maritima 3, With. Bot. Arr. 256.

Sea-coasts; perennial; July.

Leaves 5 inches long, 3-ribbed; spike 2 in. long; bracteæ ribbed, not keeled.

# 294 49. Arnoglos. 18. PLANTAGINEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

Alpine lambstongue. 5. Arnoglossum Alpinum. Leaves linear, lanceolate, flat, bald, not cut, soft; spike cylindrical; bracteæ shorter than the flower; scape round, double the length of the leaves.

Plantago, an Alpina augustifolia J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 315, 9.

Plantago Alpina, Lin. S. P. 165. Plantago maritima  $\gamma$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 64.

Alpine pastures; perennial; June.

Leaves 2 inches high; spike an inch long; flowers loose.

6. Arnoglossum subulatum. Awlshape lambstongue. Leaves linear, awlshape, hard; spike cylindrical; bracted shorter than the flower; scape round, pubescent, rather flexuose.

Plantago subulata, Lin. S. P. 166. Plantago Coronopus 3, With. 257.

Meadows on the sea-coast; perennial; June to August. Leaves hard, pointed, dark green, hairy; spike cylindrical; flowers slightly distant.

#### 50. ASTEROGEUM.

Star-of-the-earth.

Perigonium 4-lobed; anthers ending in a small lanceolate membrane; ovary 3 or 4-celled; dissepiments 3 or 4-seeded; cells 1-seeded.—Stem scarcely any; spike and leaves radical.

Jagged star-of-the-earth. Asterogeum laciniatum. Leaves rather hairy, pinnatifid; scape round, downy; bracteæ hairy.

Plantago foliis laciniatis, Coronopus dicta, Raii Syn. 315, 8.

Cornu cervinum, Ger. em. 427.

Plantago Coronopus, Lin. S. P. 166.

Harts-horn. Herb-ivy.

Sandy places; annual; May to August.

Leaves hairy, pinnatifid or bipinnatifid; scape an inch long.

8. capitatum. Spike very short, few-flowered, almost capitate; leaves nearly entire.

Plantago gramineo folio hirsuto, minor, capitulo rotundo brevi, Dillen in Raii Syn. 316, 10.

# Fam. II. 19. LITTORELLIDEÆ. Plantaginum genus.

Flowers unisexual.—MALE. Calyx 4-parted, persisting; corolla 1-petaled, tubular, scariose, persisting; limb 4-parted; stamens 4, inserted on the receptacle; filaments exserted, flaccid; before estivation induplicate; anthers 2-celled, opening longitudinally; rudiment of the pistill minute.— Fem. Calyx none; bracteæ 3; corolla urceolate, undivided, contracted at the mouth, slightly toothed; stamens 0; ovary 1-celled, 1-seeded; ovule upright; style 1, capillary, very long; stigma hispid, not cut; pyxidium 1-seeded.—Herb stemless; leaves linear, rushlike, dilated at bottom, rather sheathing; male flower peduncled, solitary; peduncle with a pellucid, reticulated, membranaceous bractea about the middle; female flowers 2 or 3, radical, sessile.

# 51. LITTORELLA. Linnæus.

Shore-weed.

No other genus in this family.

Littorella lacustris.

Lake shore-weed.

Plantago palustris gramineo folio monanthos, Parisiensis, Raii Syn.

Plantago uniflora, Lin. S. P. 167. Littorella lacustris, Lin. Mant. 295.

Inundated sandy places; perennial; June.

Root fusiform; leaves bald, convex beneath; flowers upright, white; style nearly as long as the scape.

β. hirsula. Leaves hairy.

Fam. III. 20. STATICINÆ Hoffmansegg and Link.

Plumbaginum pars. Jussieu.

Perigonium double, persisting; calyx 1-leafed, tubular, not cut, plaited, persisting; corolla 5-petaled, equal; stamens 5, adnate to the claw of the petals; ovary 1, free, 1-seeded; ovule upright; placentarium apicular; placenta threadlike, bent; styles 5; stigmata 5; utriculus membranaceous; spermodermis single, coriaceous; perisperm farinaceous; corculum central, compressed, erect, nearly as long as the seed; plumula inconspicuous; radicle below.—
Herbaceous or under-shrubby; leaves simple, not cut, alternate or crowded, radical; rather sheathing at bottom; flowers hermaphrodite, capitate or spiked.

#### I. 52. STATICE. Dalechamp.

Thrift.

Involucrum many-flowered, scariose, many-leaved, reflexed at bottom, sheathing the scape; calyx scariose, plaited; stamens 5.—Leaves small, radical; scapes many, naked; flowers capitate, terminal.

Statice pulchellum.

Handsome thrift.

Leaves linear, flat, obtuse, flaccid.

Statice montana minor, Raii Syn. 203.

Caryophyllus marinus minimus Lobelii, Ger. em. 602, 1.

Gramen marinum minus, Park. 1279.

Statice Armeria, Lin. S. P. 394. Sea gilliflower. Thrift. Sea-grass. Our ladies cushion.

Sea-shores and alpine places; peren.; July and August. Root woody; leaves in tufts, linear, bald; scape downy; flowers rose-coloured.

#### 53. LIMONIUM. Dioscorides. TT.

Sea-lavender.

Involucrum scariose, 3 or 4-leaved, 1-flowered.—Leaves cauline, spread; flowers sessile, distant, in a longitudinal series.

Limonium commune.

Common sea-lavender.

Stem panicled, round; leaves oblong, bald, obtuse, beneath mucronate, edge undulated.

Limonium, Raii Syn. 201, 1; Ger. em. 411, 1. Limonium majus vulgatius, Park. 1234. Addition

Sea-shores; perennial; July and August.

Root woody; leaves not in the least cut; scape alternately branched; twigs corymbose; flowers sky-blue.

B. minus. Plant much smaller; leaves pointed, tapering to the bottom.

Limonium minus, Raii Syn. 202, 2. Limonium parvum, Ger. em. 411, 2.

y. obtusum. Plant smaller; leaves short, blunt, tapering at bottom.

d. serotinum. Leaves long, taper, pointed; flowers late. Limonium Anglicum minus, caulibus ramosioribus, floribus in spicis rarius sitis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 202, 3.

2. Limonium reticulatum. Network sea-lavender. Stem diffused, prostrate, panicled; barren branches naked, bent back; leaves wedgeshape, unarmed; scales of the involucrum smooth.

Statice reticulatum, Lin. S. P. 394.

Sea-shore; perennial; July and August.

Leaves oblong wedgeshape, petioled, acute; scape prostrate; twigs divaricating, lower ones barren; flowers terminal, blue.

Fam. IV. 21. PRIMULACEÆ. Ventenat, Lysimachiæ,

Jussieu. Anagallidæ, Adanson. Rotacearum et Preciarum pars, Linnæus.

Calyx 1-leaf, persisting, 5 or rarely 4-cut, regular; corolla 1-sepaled, regular; limb 4 or 5-cut; stamens as many as the lobes opposite to them; ovary free, 1-celled; style 1; stigma capitate; capsule valvate; spermophore central, free; seeds many, peltate; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight, enclosed, parallel to the umbilicus; radicle below (De Candolle) or vague.—Stem herbaceous; leaves simple, often not cut, opposite, whirled, or spreading.

Calyx 4-sepaled; corolla rather pitcher-shape;

stamens 4, distinct, bald; pyxidium... Centurculus. 54. Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla rotate;

stamens 5, bearded; pyxidium ..... Anagallis. 55.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla nearly bellshape; stamens 5, connate; pyxidium ...... IRASEKIA. 56.

Calyx 5-sepaled; cor. rotate; lobes distant; stam. 5, distinct, smooth; capsule 10-valved

Naumburgia. 58.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla rotate, 5-toothed; stamens 5, distinct, smooth; capsule 10-valved

NUMULARIA. 59.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla salvershape; stamens 5, nearly sessile; capsule 5-valved HOTTONIA. 60.

Calyx 5-sepaled; cor. rotate, limb reflexed; stam. 5, short; capsule fleshy, 5-valved.... CYCLAMEN. 63.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla rotate; stam. 5, connate, glandular; caps. 5

to 10-valved ...... Lysimachia. 57.

Calyx 7-sepaled; corolla rotate;

stamens 7; capsule ...... TRIENTALIS. 61.

Calyx 5-toothed; corolla salvershape;

lobes 2-cut; stam. 5, enclosed; capsule .... PRIMULA. 62.

I. 54. CENTUNCULUS. Pliny. Chaff-weed.

Calyx 4-lobed; corolla rather pitchershape, 4-cut; stamens 4; filaments short, bald, distinct; pyxidium globose.—Leaves alternate; flowers axillary; bracleæ 0.

## 298 54. Centunculus. 21. PRIMULACEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

Centunculus minimus.

Small chaff-weed.

Leaves ovate; flowers sessile.

Centunculus, Dillen in Raii Syn. sheet A. 16.

Centunculus minimus, Lin. S. P. 169. Bastard pimpernel.

Bogs and inundations; annual; June and July.

Stem rather branchy; leaves sessile, spreading; flowers white or pink, shortlived, only open in the hottest part of the day.

## II. 55. ANAGALLIS. Dioscorides.

Pimpernel.

Calyx 5-lobed; corolla rotate, 5-lobed, spreading; stamens 5; filaments bearded, distinct; stigmata obtuse, crenate; pyxidium globose.—Stem 4-angled; leaves opposite, dotted underneath; flowers solitary, axillary.

## 1. Anagallis cærulea.

Blue pimpernel.

Stem rather erect; leaves opposite or ternate, ovate, rather pointed; lobes of the corolla becoming reflex, edge toothed.

Anagallis feemina, Raii Syn. 382, 3; Ger. em. 617, 2.

Anagallis cœruleo flore, Park. 558.

Anagallis cœrulea, Schreb.

Fields and gardens; annual; June and July.

Stem slightly branched, rather winged; flowers blue.

Flowers white.

Anagallis terrestris flore albo, Raii Syn. 282, 4.

2. Anagallis phænicea.

Scarlet pimpernel.

Stem diffused, slightly procumbent; leaves opposite and ternate, ovate, obtuse; peduncles longer than the leaves; lobes of the corolla not cut, dilated; margin glandular, hairy.

Anagallis flore phœniceo, Raii Syn. 282, 1; Park. 558.

Anagallis mas, Ger. em. 617, 1. Anagallis arvensis, Lin. S. P. 211.

Fields and gardens; annual; June and July.

Stem much branched, not winged; flowers scarlet. — Collected before the flowers expand, and given in powder 1 scr. 4 times a day, useful in epilepsy and madness; flower opens only when fine weather is coming on.

B. verticillata. Leaves in threes or fours.

Anagallis phœnicia foliis amplioribus ex adverso quaternis, Raii Syn. 282, 2.

III. 56. IRASEKIA. Schmidt. Twopenny-grass. Calyx 5-lobed; corolla nearly bellshape, veined; limb 5-lobed, upright, spreading; stamens 5; filaments connate at the base, bearded; stigma acute; pyxidium globose.-Stem angular; leaves opposite, petiolated; flowers solitary.

Irasekia alpina. Alpine twopenny-grass. Leaves opposite, ovate, pointed, petiolate; stem prostrate. filiform.

Nummularia minor, flore purpurascente, Raii Syn. 283, 2; Ger. em. 632, 2; Park. 555.

Lysimachia tenella, Lin. S. P. 211.

Anagallis tenella, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 196.

Irasekia alpina, Hoffm. Germ. 2.

Purpleflowered moneywort.

Inundated heaths and bogs; perennial; July and August. Stem creeping, thin; leaves spreading, light green; peduncles 2 or 3 times as long as the leaves.

#### 57. LYSIMACHIA. Dioscorides. Loosestrife.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla rotate, 5-lobed; stamens 5; filaments covered with capitate glandular hairs, connate at the base; capsule globose, opening at the tip by many valves .- Stem 4-angular; flowers axillary, solitary, or racemose.

# Flowers solitary, axillary.

1. Lysimachia repens. Creeping loosestrife. Stem creeping; leaves roundish, rather heartshape; peduncles solitary; sepales ovate, pointed:

Nummularia, Raii Syn. 283, 1; Ger. em. 630, 1.

Nummularia vulgaris, Park. 555.

Lysimachia Nummularia, Lin. S. P. 211.

Moneywort. Herb twopence. Twopenny-grass.

Fields and damp pastures; perennial; June, July.

Stem compressed, mostly simple; leaves pale green, often perennial; peduncles shorter than the leaves; corolla glandular.

# Flowers terminal, racemose, bracteated.

2. Lysimachia vulgaris. Common loosestrife. Leaves opposite, attenuated, ovate, lanceolate; sepales lanceolate.

Lysimachia lutea, Raii Syn. 282, 1; Ger. em. 474, 1.

Lysimachia lutea major vulgaris, Park. 544. Yellow willow-herb.

Watery places and rivers; perennial; July.

# 500 57. Lysimachia. 21. PRIMULACEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

Root creeping; stem upright; leaves pointed, veined, bald.

β. tomentosa. Leaves tomentose underneath.

# V. 58. NAUMBURGIA. Moench. Yellowherb.

Catyx 5-sepaled; corolla rotate, 5-lobed; lobes distant with a tooth between each; stamens 5, longer than the corolla; filuments filiform, smooth, distinct; style long, filiform; pyxidium globose, many-valved.—Herb entirely covered with red glands; stem simple, round; leaves opposite, sessile, entire; racemes axillary, opposite, solitary; flowers peduncled, bracteated.

Naumburgia guttata. Spotted Yellowherb. Leaves linear, lanceolate; racemes peduncled.

Lysimachia lutea, flore globoso, Raii Syn. 282, 3; Ger. em. 475, 3; Park. 544.

Lysimachia thyrsifiora, Lin. S. P. 209. Naumburgia guttata, Moench. Meth. Sup. 23. Tufted loose-strife.

Watering places; perennial; July.

Root creeping; stem upright, 18 in. high; leaves bald; racemes erect, close; flowers yellow, spotted.

# VI. 59. NUMULARIA. Tragus.

Moneywort.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla rotate, 5-lobed; stamens 5, shorter than the corolla; filaments distinct, smooth, bald; capsule globose, many-valved.—Stem recumbent, 4-sided; leaves opposite, petiolated, bald, entire; peduncles axillary, solitary, 1-flowered; bractea 0.

Numularia sylvatica. Wood moneywort. Leaves ovate, pointed; peduncles longer than the leaves; sepales subulate.

Numularia sylvatica, Gesner Hort. Germ.
Anagallis lutea, Raii Syn. 282, 5; Ger. em. 618, 4.
Anagallis flore luteo, Park. 558.
Lysimachia nemorum, Lin. S. P. 211.
Yellow pimpernel.

Woods and damp hedges; perennial; May to September. Stem rooting, shining; peduncle slender; flowers yellow.

#### 60. HOTTONIA. Boerhaave.

Water-violet.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla salvershaped; tube short; limb flat, 5 to 8-lobed; stamens 5 to 8, nearly sessile; stigma globose; capsule globose, pointed, 1-celled.—Herb aquatic; leaves whirled, pinnate or toothed, immersed; flowers verticillately spiked; spikes terminal; bractea 1 to each flower.

Hottonia palustris. Marsh water-violet. Leaves pinnately pinnatifid, not cut; flowers peduncled, whorled.

Hottonia, Raii Syn. 285. Viola palustris, Ger. em. 826, 1. Hottonia palustris, Lin. S. P. 208. Bog featherfoil,

Watery places; perennial; June and July.

Root sarmentose; stem naked; leaves bald, not in the least cut; flowers flesh-coloured.

B. rosea. Flowers deep rose-colour.

## VIII. 61. TRIENTALIS. Cordus.

Wintergreen.

Calyx 7-sepaled; sepales subulate; corolla 5 to 7-parted, equal, persistent; stamens 5 to 7; stigma nicked; pericarp membranaceous.—Rhizoma creeping; stem simple, naked at bottom; leaves verticillate, veined; peduncles terminal, aggregate, 1-flowered.

Trientalis europea.

European wintergreen.

Alsinanthemos, Raii Syn. 286. Trientalis europea, Lin. S. P. 488. Chickweed winter-green. 150

Turfy mountains; perennial; May and June.

Rhizoma rather tuberous; stem 12 in. high; leaves lanceolate, not cut, bald; flowers spreading, snow-white, elegant; anthers subulate.

#### IX. 62. PRIMULA. Matthiolus.

Primrose.

Calyx tubular, 5-toothed, persistent; corolla salvershape; tube cylindrical, longer than the calyx; limb 5-cut; lobes nicked; stamens 5, enclosed; capsule ovate, opening at the top in 10 valves.—Leaves radical, mostly wrinkly; flowers fascicled; bractea 1 at the bottom of each peduncle.

Large-flowered primrose. 1. Primula grandiflora. Leaves ovate, oblong, wrinkled, toothed; fascicles radical, few-flowered; lobes of the calyx lanceolate, pointed, as long as the tube; limb of the corolla flat.

Primula veris vulgaris, Raii Syn. 284, 1; Park. 535.

Primula veris minor, Ger. em. 781, 5. Primula veris, Lin. S. P. 205. Primula acaulis, Curt. Fl. Lond. Primula sylvestris, Scopoli Carn.

Primula vulgaris, Huds. Fl. Angl. 83. Primula grandiflora, Lamarck. Fl. Fr.

Field primrose.

Woods and hedges; perennial; April.

Leaves hirsute underneath; peduncle as long as the leaves; bracteæ awlshape; flowers upright. - Leaves in doses of a drachm and a half, a strong but safe emetic.

B. rufa. Flowers reddish, liver-colour.

2. Primula elatior.

Tall primrose.

Leaves ovate, wrinkled, rather toothed; fascicles manyflowered; teeth of the calvx chaff-like, pointed, scarcely half as long as the tube; limb of the corolla flat.

Primula pratensis inodorata lutea, Raii Syn. 284, 2; Ger. em. 780, 2.

Primula veris β, Lin. S. P. 204.

Paralysis altera odorata, flore pallido, polyanthos, Park. Par. 244.

Primula vulgaris, Huds. Fl. Angl. 84. Primula inodora, Relh. Cant. 81. Primula elatior, With. Bot. Arr. 234.

Great cows-lips. Ox-lips.

3. Primula veris.

Fields and pastures; perennial; April.

Scape longer than the leaves; outer flowers often drooping; neck of the tube of the corolla hemispherical.

Spring primrose.

Leaves ovate, oblong, wrinkled, rather toothed; fascicles many-flowered; flowers drooping; teeth of the calyx very blunt; limb of the corolla concave, very small.

Primula veris major, Raii Syn. 284, 3; Ger. em. 780, 1.

Paralysis vulgaris prateusis, flore simplici odorato, Park. Par. 244.

Primula veris a, Lin. S. P. 204. Primula veris, Huds. Fl. Angl. Primula officinalis, With. Bot. Arr. Common cows-lips. Paigles.

Fields and pastures; perennial; April to June.

Leaves contracted in the middle; scapes few, longer than the leaves; flowers scented; limb small; tube oblong. — Root scented like anise; leaves sometimes used as a potherb or as salad; flowers used to make a fine slightly narcotic wine.

4. Primula? farinosa.

Mealy primrose.

Leaves ovate oblong, rather crenate, bald, beneath powdery; fascicles many-flowered; flowers spreading; limb of the corolla flat.

Auricula ursi, q. Verbasculum umbellatum Alpinum minus C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 285, 1.

Primula veris flore rubro, Ger. em. 783, 1.

Paralysis minor flore rubro, Park. Par. 246.

Primula farinosa, Lin. S. P. 205.

Bird's eye.

Mountain bogs; perennial; June and July.

Leaves light green, smooth, veined beneath; scape upright; limb of the corolla small, red, paler beneath; lobes linear, nicked; mouth of the tube glandular.

X. 63. CYCLAMEN. Theophrastus.

Sow-bread.

Calyx 5-cut; corolla rather rotate; tube short; mouth prominent; limb 5-parted, reflex; stamens 5; filaments very short; anthers approximating; stigma pointed; capsule fleshy, globose, 5-valved.—Root fibrous; combus roundish; leaves radical, veiny, often spotted; petioles long, flexuous; scape 1-flowered; flowers drooping, white or purplish; fruit twists up spirally, and buries itself in the ground.

Cyclamen vernum. Spring sowbread. Leaves heartshape, angular, edge toothed.

Cyclamen vernum, Ger. em. 843, 3. Cyclamen europæum, Smith Fl. Brit. 224. Cyclamen hederæfolium, Ait. Hort. Kew. 196.

Woods and hedges; perennial; April.

Combus large; leaves bald, spotted and waved with white, beneath purplish; lobes of the corolla twisted.

Fam. V. 22. RHINANTHACEÆ. De Candolle. Pediculares. Jussieu.

Calyx divided, often tubular, persisting; corolla hypogynous, irregular, often lipped; stamens 2 or 4, inserted on the corolla, 2 often shorter than the others; anthers often 2-bristled at the base; ovary free, 2-celled; style simple; capsule 2-valved, valves joined together by the central placentarium; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight; cotyledons half round; plumula inconspicuous.—Herb often becomes black by drying; leaves opposite or alternate; flowers often spiked; bractea 1 to each flower.

## 304 64. Veronica. 22. RHINANTHACEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

A. Corolla rotate, irregular; calyx 4 or 5-parted.

Stamens 2; corolla 4-lobed ...... VERONICA. 64. Stamens 4, didynamous; cor. 5-lobed . . Sibthorpia. 65.

B. Corolla ringent, 2-lipped; calyx 1-leafed, 4-cut; stamens 4, didynamous.

Seeds striated; lower anthers spinose .. EUPHRASIA. 66. Seeds striated; anthers spinose ..... ODONTITES. 67. Seeds angular; anthers tomentose ..... BARTSIA. 68. Seeds flat, imbricate; galea compressed Rhinanthus. 69. Seeds 2, smooth; galea compressed Melampyrum. 71.

C. Corolla ringent, 2-lipped; calyx 1-leafed, 5-cut; stamens 4, didynamous.

Seeds mucronate; galea compressed Pedicularia. 70.

#### I. 64. VERONICA. Fuchs.

Speedwell.

Calyx 4-parted; corolla rotate, 4-lobed, unequal; stamens 2; capsule compressed, ovated, or rather heartshape. -Stem herbaceous, rarely shrubby; leaves opposite or verticillate, flowers spiked, terminal or axillary; or leaves alternate, flowers solitary, axillary.

a. Spike terminal; leaves opposite; root perennial.

1. Veronica spicata.

Spiked speedwell.

Spike terminal; leaves opposite, oblong, crenate, blunt, not in the least cut at the tip; stem ascending.

Veronica spicata recta minor, Raii Syn. 279, 2. Veronica recta minima, Ger. em. 627, 4.

Veronica erecta angustifolia, Park. 550.

Veronica spicata, Lin. S. P. 14. Smallest fluellin. Smallest Paul's Betony.

Dry chalky pastures; perennial; July to September.

Stem 9 in. high, rather woody, downy; leaves crenulately serrate, hairy; flowers dark blue, mouth bearded.

B. linearis. Leaves linear, scarcely cut.

2. Veronica hybrida.

Mule speedwell.

Spike terminal; leaves opposite, elliptical, blunt, unequally crenulately serrated; stem upright.

Veronica spicata Cambro-Britannica, bugulæ subhirsuto folio, Rati

Veronica hybrida, Lin. S. P. 14.

Veronica spicata β, Huds. Fl. Angl. 3.

## Pl. ex. cor. 22. RHINANTHACEÆ. 64. Veronica. 305

Mountains; perennial; July. Stem 18 in. high; spikes many.

3. Veronica saxatilis. Rock speedwell.

Spike corymbose, few-flowered; leaves elliptical, rather obtuse, scarcely cut; sepales rather blunt; capsules ovate, 4-valved; stem diffuse, rather shrubby.

Veronica fruticans serpillifolia, Ger. em. 628, 5.

Veronica saxatilis, Lin. Supp. Pl. 83. Veronica fruticulosa, Fl. Dan. 342.

Shrubby fluellin.

· Scotch alps; perennial; July.

Stem much branched; branches simple; leaves dark green; flowers 3 or 5, large, violet blue; mouth red; peduncles longer than the bracteæ.

4. Veronica fruticulosa.

Shrubby speedwell.

Spike corymbose, loose, many-flowered; leaves lanceolate, ovate, rather toothed, pointed; sepales pointed; capsules ovate, 4-valved; stem rather shrubby, upright.

Veronica fruticulosa, Lin. S. P. 15. Veronica frutescens, Scop. Carn.

Moist mountains; perennial; July.

Stem much branched, prostrate; branches upright, 9 in. high; leaves pale green; spike downy; peduncles the length of the bracteæ; flowers pale flesh-colour with purple lines.

5. Veronica Alpina.

Alpine speedwell.

Spike crowded; leaves oblong, lanceolate, bald, acute, toothed or scarcely cut; sepales fringed; stem simple, upright, leafy.

Veronica Alpina, Lin. S. P. 15.

Alpine spongy bogs; perennial; July and August.

Stem 6 in. high; leaves 3-ribbed, dark green, shining; flowers blue, small; capsule elliptical, nicked, 2-valved.

6. Veronica serpyllifolia.

Thymeleaf speedwell.

Spike loose; leaves ovate, bald, blunt, crenate; bracteæ leaflike, not cut; capsule reverse heartshape, shorter than the style; stem creeping at bottom.

Veronica pratensis minor, Raii Syn. 279, 3; Park. 551. Veronica minor, Ger. em. 627, 2. Veronica serpillifolia, Lin. S. P. 15.

Paul's betony. Little fluellin.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May and June.

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#### 306 64. Veronica. 22. RHINANTHACEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

Leaves petioled, shining, rather fleshy; flowers blue or flesh-colour, streaked with violet; sepales reverse ovate; bracteæ twice as long as the peduncle.

7. Veronica humifusa. Ground speedwell. Spike short; leaves heartshape, roundish, slightly scalloped; stem prostrate.

Veronica Alpina, Lightf. Scot. 72. Veronica humifusa, Dick. T. L. S. 2, 288. Veronica serpillifolia β, Smith Fl. Brit. 19.

Mountains; perennial; June.

Stem only 3 in. high, creeping; leaves roundish, nearly sessile; flowers few, crowded, blue; peduncles short.

b. Spike lateral; leaves opposite; root perennial.

8. Veronica fontinalis. Spring speedwell. Leaves ovate, very blunt, serrate, petioled; stem creeping. Veronica aquatica rotundifolia, Beccabunga dicta, minor, Raii Syn.

280, 8.

Anagallis sive Beccabunga, Ger. em. 620, 1.

Anagallis aquatica vulgaris, sive Beccabunga, Park. 1236. Veronica Beccabunga, Lin. S. P. 16. Brook-lime.

Rivulets; perennial; June.

Leaves light green, shining, rather fleshy; spikes opposite, many-flowered; bracteæ linear, shorter than the peduncles; flowers blue; capsules twin.—Leaves eaten in sallads as an antiscorbutic.

9. Veronica aquatica. Water speedwell. Leaves lanceolate, serrate, sessile; stem upright; spikes opposite.

Veronica aquatica longifolia media, Raii Syn. 280, 9. Anagallis aquatica major, Ger. em. 620, 2.

Anagallis aquatica folio oblongo crenato, Park. 1237.

Veronica Anagallis-aquatica, Lin. S. P. 16. Veronica Anagallis, Smith Fl. Brit. 20.

Great long-leaved brook-lime.

Bogs and ditch-sides; perennial; July.

Leaves pointed, bald, shining; flowers blue; capsules nearly twin.

10. Veronica angustifolia. Narrow-leaved speedwell.

Leaves linear, denticulate; spikes alternate; peduncles divaricated.

Veronica aquatica angustifolia minor, Raii Syn. 280, 10.

Veronica scutellata, Lin. S. P. 16.

Sandy bogs and inundations; perennial; July and Aug.

# Pl. ex. cor. 22. RHINANTHACEÆ. 64. Veronica. 307

Stem weak, diffused; flowers small, blue, flesh-colour, streaked.

B. pubescens. Stem and leaves downy.

11. Veronica montana. Mountain speedwell. Leaves ovate, petioled, serrate; stem hairy; petioles hairy; spikes alternate, loose, threadshape, few-flowered.

Veronice chamædryoides, foliis pediculis oblongis insidentibus, Raii Syn. 281, 12.

Veronica montana, Lin. S. P. 17.

Madwort.

Woods and hedges, chalky soils; perennial; May, June. Stem weak; leaves shining; flowers pale blue streaked with purple; capsules margined, fringed.

12. Veronica bibarbata. Two-bearded speedwell. Leaves ovate, sessile, wrinkled, cut, serrated; stem with 2 opposite rows of hairs; spikes opposite, many-flowerd.

Veronica Chamædrys sylvestris dicta, Raii Syn. 281.

Chamædrys sylvestris, Ger. em. 657, 3. Chamædrys spuria sylvestris, Park. 107. Veronica Chamædrys, Lin. S. P. 18. Veronica bibarbata, Stokes Bot. M. M. 31. Wild germander.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May.

Stem decumbent; flowers large, light contused-flesh colour; capsules reverse heartshape.—Leaves substituted for those of tea, more grateful than those of veronica officinalis.

13. Veronica officinalis. Shop speedwell. Leaves reverse oval, toothed, hairy, rough; stem procumbent, hairy.

Veronica supina et vulgatissima, Raii Syn. 281, 2.

Veronica vera et major, Ger. em. 626, 1. Veronica mas et supina, Park. 550.

Veronica officinalis, Lin. S. P. 14.

Fluellin. Speedwell.

Bare sandy places; perennial; May and June.

Stem diffuse; spike solitary, many-flowered; flowers light blue, veined.—Leaves substituted for those of tea, but are rather too astringent and bitter.

c. Flowers solitary, axillary; leaves alternate; root annual.

14. Veronica verna. Vernal speedwell. Flowers solitary; leaves finger-parted; peduncles shorter than the leaves; stem upright, stiff.

Veronica verna, Lin. S. P. 17.

Dry fields; annual; April.

Stem 6 in. high, often much branched; flowers blue; sepales pointed.

15. Veronica triphyllos.

Three-leaved speedwell.

Flowers solitary; upper leaves finger-parted; peduncles longer than the calyx; seeds flat.

Veronica flosculis singularibus, foliis laciniatis erecta, Raii Syn. 280, 6.

Alsine recta, Ger. em. 612, 5. Veronica triphyllos, Lin. S. P. 19.

Upright chickweed.

Sandy fields; annual; April.

Stem much branched; lower leaves not cut; upper leaves nearly sessile, unequal, 3 to 5-lobed; peduncles long; sepales blunt, unequal; flowers dark blue; capsule nicked; seeds many, flat.—Herb dries black.

16. Veronica arvensis.

Cornfield speedwell.

Flowers solitary; leaves ovate, heartshape, cut; bracteæ oblong, scarcely nicked; seeds many, flat; stem upright.

Veronica flosculis singularibus, cauliculis adherentibus, Raii Syn. 279, 5.

Alsine foliis veronicæ, Ger. em. 613, 7. Alsine foliis subrotundis Veronicæ, Park. 762.

Veronica arvensis, Lin. S. P. 18.

Speedwell chickweed.

Dry fields and walls; annual; May.

Stem 6 in. high; leaves pale green; sepales lanceolate, pointed; flowers pale blue; capsules reverse heartshape; seeds elliptical.

17. Veronica agrestis.

Field speedwell.

Flowers peduncled; leaves heartshape, ovate, broadly serrate; peduncles longer than the leaves; stem spreading, diffused; seeds many; umbilicus concave; outside wrinkled.

Veronica floris singularibus, in oblongis pediculis chamædryfolia,  $\it Raii$   $\it Syn.$  279, 4.

Alsine foliis trissaginis, Ger. em. 616, 1; Park. 764. Veronica agrestis, Lin. S. P. 18.

Germander chickweed. Henbit.

Fields and pastures; annual; May to September.

Stem hairy; leaves nearly sessile; flowers small, light blue; sepales blunt, fringed; capsules twin, hairy.

18. Veronica hederæfolia. Ivyleaved speedwell. Flowers peduncled; sepales heartshape; peduncles longer than the leaves; leaves heartshape, flat, 5-lobed; seeds 2 to 4 in each cell; umbilicus concave, outside wrinkled.

Veronica flosculis singularibus, hederulæ folio, Raii Syn. 281, 7.

Alsine hederacea, Ger. em. 616, 3.

Alsine hederulæ folio minor, Park. 762. Veronica hederæfolia, Lin. S. P. 19.

Small henbit. Winter weed. Ivy chickweed.

Fields and cultivated places; annual; May to September. Stem semiprostrate; leaves longly petioled; sepales broad, fringed, pointed; flowers pale blue; capsules twin.

#### 65. SIBTHORPIA. Hudson. II.

Pennywort.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla nearly rotate; tube short; limb 5-lobed, nearly regular; stamens 4, distant, very short; stigma peltate; capsule compressed, orbicular, opening at the apex, 4-seeded.—Herb creeping, hairy, rooting; leaves alternate; peduncles capillary, solitary; flowers yellow.

Sibthorpia Europæa.

European pennywort.

Leaves kidneyshape, rather peltate, crenate.

Alsine spuria pusilla repens foliis saxifragæ aureæ, Raii Syn. 352, 1.

Sibthorpia Europea, Lin. S. P. 880.

Sibthorpia prostrata, Salish. Icon. 2, 6. Cornish pennywort. Cornish moneywort.

Damp boggy places; perennial; July and August.

Stem prostrate, creeping, threadshape, rooting near the petioles; leaves petioled, horizontal; peduncles shorter than the leaves; calyx hispid; corolla purplish yellow.

III. 66. EUPHRASIA. Brunsfell.

Eyebright.

Calyx cylindrical, 4-toothed, equal; corolla tubular, twolipped; galea nicked; lip 3-lobed, lobes equal, 2-cut; sta-mens 4, didynamous; lobes of the lower anthers spinose; capsule ovate, oblong; seeds few, rather angular, striated. -Leaves opposite or alternate; flowers axillary.

Euphrasia officinalis.

Shop eyebright.

Leaves ovate, linear, shortly toothed.

Euphrasia, Raii Syn. 282 \*, I; Ger. em. 663, 1.

Euphrasia vulgaris, Park. 1329. Euphrasia officinalis, Lin. S. P. 841.

Meadows and pastures; annual; July to September.

Stem 8 in. high, purplish; branches racemose; flowers alternate, sessile, white with purplish lines; palate yellow; capsule nicked.-Herb weakly astringent, reputed ophthalmic.

#### 310 67. Odontites. 22. RHINANTHACEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

IV. 67. ODONTITES. Tabernæmontanus.

Calyx coloured, 4 rarely 5-cut; corolla tubular, twolipped; galea not cut, straight, enclosing the anthers; lip 3-cut; lobes linear, equal, blunt; anthers bald, lobes spinose; capsule ovate, compressed, naked; seeds many, striated.—Stem 4-angular; leaves opposite, sessile; bracteæ leaflike; flowers spiked, one-sided.

Odontites rubra. Red odontites. Stem much branched, pilose; leaves linear or lanceolate,

Euphrasia pratensis rubra, Raii Syn. 284 \*, 2. Cratæogonon Euphrosyne, Ger. em. 91, 3. Euphrasia pratensis rubra major, Park. 1329, 3. Odontites, Rivini Monop. irr. 90, 2. Euphrasia Odontites, Lin. S. P. 841. Bartsia Odontites, Huds. Fl. Angl. 268. Wood chickweed. Eyebright cow-wheat.

Fields and pastures; annual; July and August.

Stem much branched; leaves rough; spikes many-flowered; flowers rose-colour; capsules hairy.

# V. 68. BARTSIA. Linnæus.

Painted-cup.

Calyx tubular, not bellied, 4-cut, unequal, coloured at the tip; corolla tubular, 2-lipped; galea concave, long, not cut; lower lip reflexed, 3-cut; lobes equal, not cut; stamens 4, didynamous; anthers tomentose; capsule ovate, compressed; seeds many, angular.—Leaves alternate and opposite; flowers alternate, bracteate, spiked or terminal.

1. Bartsia Alpina. Alpine painted-cup. Leaves opposite, heartshape, ovate, bluntly serrated.

Euphrasia rubra Westmorlandica, foliis brevibus obtusis, Raii Syn, 285 \*, 3.

Clinopodium Alpinum, Ger. em. 676, 6. Bartsia alpina, Lin. S. P. 839. Wild basil of the Alps. Poley mountain.

Alpine rivulets; perennial; July.

Root creeping; stem simple; leaves sessile; bracteæ coloured: spike purple, terminal; calyx viscid, purple; flowers purplish violet; capsule pubescent; seeds winged at the angles, striated.

2. Bartsia viscosa. Viscous painted-cup. Pubescent; stem simple; leaves lanceolate, pointed, serrated; lower leaves opposite; flowers lateral, distant.

Euphrasia major lutea latifolia palustris, Raii Syn. 285 \*,4. Bartsia viscosa, Lin. S. P. 839.

Bogs; annual; July and August.

Stem round, upright; leaves sessile, veined; flowers nearly sessile, yellow, lobes blunt; calyx villous; capsule roundish; seeds not winged.

# VI. 69. RHINANTHUS. Linnæus. Rattle.

Calyx bellied, 4-cut; corolla tubular, 2-lipped; galea arched, compressed; lip flat, 3-lobed; lobes equal; stamens 4, didynamous; anthers hirsute; capsule scariose, compressed, blunt, covered by the calyx; seeds many, imbricate, compressed, flat, winged.—Leaves opposite, sessile; flowers opposite, bracteated, spiked, terminal, yellow.

Rhinanthus glaber. Smooth rattle.

Leaves lanceolate, acutely serrated; calyx bald.

Pedicularis seu crista galli lutea, Raii Syn. 284 \*, 1; Park. 713.

Crista Galli, Ger. em. 1071.

Rhinanthus Crista-galli, Lin. S. P. 840.

Yellow rattle. White rattle. Cockscomb. Penny-grass.

Fields and pastures; annual; June.

Stem much branched, smooth, often spotted; flowers rough, heartshape at bottom; calyx reticulately veined; peduncles short.

β. major. Plant large; leaves narrow; stem much branched; flowers small, yellow; lip purple.

Pedicularis major angustifolia ramosissima, flore minore lutco, labello purporeo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 284 \*, 2.

# VII. 70. PEDICULARIA. Tragus. Lousewort.

Calyx bellied, 5-cut; corolla tubular, 2-lipped; galea compressed, often nicked; lip 3-lobed, flat, spreading; lobes equal, or the middle smallest; stamens 4, didynamous; capsule compressed, mucronated, often oblique and longer than the calyx; seeds few, angular, mucronate.—Leaves opposite or alternate, mostly pinnatifid; flowers opposite or alternate, spiked, terminal.

1. Pedicularia palustris. Marsh lousewort.

Stem much branched; leaves pinnate; pinnæ lanceolate, pinnatifidly toothed; calyx ovate, inflated, 2-parted, crested; galea obtusely truncated.

Pedicularis palustris rubra elatior, Raii Syn. 284 \*, 4. Pedicularis palustris, Lin. S. P. 845.

Tall red rattle.

Bogs and damp pastures; perennial; June and July. Root fibrous; stem 18 in. high, angular; leaves spread; flowers large, purple; calyx rather leaflike; galea slightly nicked; lobes of the lip round, fringed.

2. Pedicularia sylvatica. Wood lousewort. Stem much branched at the bottom, simple above; leaves pinnate; pinnæ ovate, acutely toothed; calyx oblong, inflated, unequally 5-cut, crested; galea blunt, truncated, acutely 2-toothed.

Pedicularis pratensis rubra vulgaris, Raii Syn. 284 \*, 3; Park. 713. Pedicularis, Ger. em. 1071, 1.

Pedicularis sylvatica, Lin. S. P. 845. Lousewort. Red rattle. Rattle grass.

Pastures; perennial; June and July.

Root fusiform; stem 9 in. high, erect; branches spreading; leaves radical, simple, ovate; flowers large, rose-colour; lip of the corolla unequally 3-cut; edge bald.—Juice, or decoction, a good injection for sinuous ulcers: farmers suppose it renders sheep scabby, overrun with vermin, and makes their wool loose.

VIII. 71. MELAMPYRUM. Theophrastus. Cow-wheat.

Calyx tubular, 4-cut; corolla tubular, 2-lipped, compressed; galea arched, edge replicate; lip furrowed, 3-cut; stamens 4, didynamous; capsule oblong, obliquely pointed, compressed; cells 2-seeded, gibbous, smooth.—Leaves opposite; flowers opposite, spiked, terminal; bracteæ leaflike, edge of the base crested.

1. Melampyrum cristatum. Crested cow-wheat. Spike 4-angular; bracteæ heartshape, compact, imbricate, toothed.

Melampyrum cristatum, flore albo et purpureo, Raii Syn. 286 \*, 1. Melampyrum cristatum, Lin. S. P. 842. Crested cow-wheat.

Woods and cornfields; annual; July.

Stem rough, 4-angular; leaves linear, not cut; spike solitary, many-flowered; bracteæ compressed, coloured, pectinately toothed.

2. Melampyrum arvense. Corn-field cow-wheat. Spike conical, lax; bructeæ lanceolate, pinnately toothed; teeth coloured, setaceous; teeth of the calyx rough.

Melampyrum purpurascente coma, Raii Syn. 286 \*, 3. Melampyrum cæruleum, Ger. em. 90, 3. Melampyrum arvense, Lin. S. P. 842. Blue cow-wheat. Purple cow-wheat.

Sandy fields; annual; July.

Stem 2 feet high, much branched, upright; leaves lanceolate, not cut; spike many-flowered; bracteæ spreading, purple; corolla closed; apex purple.

3. Melampyrum vulgatum. Common cow-wheat. Flowers axillary, one-rowed, conjugately remote; corolla closed; lip porrected; calyx rather coloured; lobes ascending; stem much branched.

Melampyrum sylvaticum flore luteo, sive satureja lutea sylvestris, Raii

Syn. 286 \*, 2.

Cratæogonon album, Ger. em. 91, 1. Cratæogonon vulgare, Park. 1326, 1. Melampyrum pratense, Lin. S. P. 843. Melampyrum vulgatum, Pers. Syn. 151.

Woods and hedges; annual; July and August.

Stem smooth; leaves lanceolate; bracteæ pinnatifid; tube of the corolla white; mouth closed, yellow; palate fulvous.

Corolla white, with 2 yellow spots on the  $\beta$ . album. lower lip.

Melampyrum latifolium flore albo, labio inferiore duabus maculis luteis distincto, Dillen in Raii Syn. 286 \*, 2.

4. Melampyrum alpestre.

Alp cow-wheat.

Flowers axillary, 1-rowed, conjugately remote; corolla open; lip deflexed; galea hirsute; leaves linear; 2 lower ones reverse ovate.

Melampyrum sylvaticum, Lin. S. P. 843. Melampyrum alpestre, Pers. Syn. 151.

Alpine woods and pastures; annual; July and August. Stem not much branched, roughish; leaves not cut; flowers small; lobes of the calyx broad at the bottom; corolla yellow, mouth fulvous.

Fam. VI. 23. OROBANCHEÆ. Link. Pedicularibus affines, Jussieu. Rhinanthacearum sectio, De Candolle.

Calyx divided, persistent, tubular; corolla hypogynous, ringent; stamens 4, inserted on the corolla, didynamous; anthers 2-celled; ovary free, 1-celled, glandular at the base; style simple; stigma 2-lobed; capsule 2-valved, 1-celled; valves distinct; placentarium longitudinal, on the middle of the valves; seeds numerous, minute; spermodermis simple, fungous; perisperm fleshy; corculum subglobose, excentric; cotyledons very short; radicle centrifugal.—Herb rather fleshy, mostly parasitic on the root of other plants; root tuberous, scaly, imbricate; stem alternately scaly, mostly simple; flowers bracteated, spiked, terminal.

Calyx 2-parted; lobes 2-cut ...... Оповансне. 72. Calyx 4-cut, bellshape...... Lathræa. 73.

I. 72. OROBANCHE. Theophrastus. Broomrape.

Calyx 2-parted; lobes 2-cut; corolla tubular, 2-lipped, 4 or 5-lobed; stamens 4, didynamous.—Herb light-brown, simple; bractea 1 or 3 to each flower.

### a. Bractea 1 to each flower; corolla 4-lobed.

1. Orobanche major. Great broomrape. Stem quite simple; corolla 4-cut, inflated; lobes of the lip equal, acute; stamens below bald; stigma 2-lobed; lobes distant; style above pubescent.

Orobanche major garyophyllum olens, Raii Syn. 288\*, 1. Rapum genistæ, sive Orobanche, Ger. em. 1311, 2; Park. 229. Orobanche major, Lin. S. P. 882.

Sterile places on leguminous plants; perennial; June and July.

Root rather tuberose; stem 1 foot high, pubescent; spike many-flowered; flowers scentless.

2. Orobanche elatior. Tall broomrape.

Stem not branched; corolla 4-cut, tubular; lobes equal, acute; filaments downy beneath; stigma reverse-heartshape; style bald above.

Orobanche elatior, Sutton T. L. S. 4, 178. Orobanche amethystea, Thuill. Fl. Par.

Margin of fields; perennial; July and August.

Herb yellowish; spike many-flowered, close; stigma yellow.

3. Orobanche minor. Small broomrape. Stem not branched; corolla 4-cut, tubular; middle lobe 3-cut; filaments fringed beneath; style bald above.

Orobanche flore minore, Dillen in Raii Syn. 288 \*, 2; Park. 1363. Orobanche minor, Eng. Bot. 422.

Clover fields; annual; July and August.

Herb pale purplish; stem rather bent; stigma purple.

### b. Bractea 1 to each flower; corolla 5-lobed.

4. Orobanche rubra. Red broomrape. Stem not branched; corolla tubular; galea cloven; lip equally 3-lobed; filaments fringed at bottom; style fringed above.

Orobanche rubra, Eng. Bot. 1786.

Basalt rocks; perennial; August.

Root creeping; herb purplish red; stem a foot high; spike 20-flowered; flowers glandular, hairy; bracteæ pointed; lobes of the calyx undivided; style red, sweet-scented.

c. Bracteæ 3 to each flower; corolla 5-lobed. Gymnocaulis.

5. Orobanche cærulea.

Stem seldom branched; corolla tubular; galea 2-lobed, cut; calyx 4-cut, tubular.

Orobanche flore majore, Ger. em. 1312.

Nidus avis flore et caule violaceo purpureo colore, Ger. em. 228.

Orobanche ramosa  $\beta$ , With. Bot. Arr. 508. Orobanche purpurascens, Gmel. Syst. Nat. 954. Orobanche purpurea, Jacq. Austr. 2176. Orobanche lævis, Lamarcke Fl. Fr. 2, 327. Orobanche cærulea, Villar's Dauph, 2, 406.

Large-flowered broomrape.

Mountainous pastures; perennial; July.

Stem straight, bluish; spike few-flowered, loose; flowers bluish-violet, palate white; stamens bald; style downy; stigma yellowish.

β. ramosa. Stem branched.

6. Orobanche ramosa. Branched broomrape. Stem branched; corolla 5-cut, lobes blunt, not in the least cut; calyx short, deeply 4-cut.

Orobanche ramosa, Dillen in Raii Syn. 288 \*, 3; Park. 1363; Ger. em. 1312; Lin. S. P. 882.

Hemp-fields; annual; August and September.

Stem 1 foot high; spike many-flowered, pointed; flowers purplish-blue, tube yellowish; stamens rather fringed; style rather bald; stigma white.

### II. 73. LATHRÆA. Linnæus. Toothwort.

Calyx bellshape, 4-cut; corolla tubular, 2-lipped; galea 2-cut; lip 3-cut; stamens 4, didynamous; anthers hirsute; stigma nicked; seeds globose. — Root scaly; scales close, imbricated; stem not branched, purplish; bractea 1 to each flower; flowers pedicelled.

2

Lathræa simplex.

Branchless toothwort.

Stem not branched; flowers peduncled.

Anblatum Cordi sive aphyllon, Raii Syn. 288 \*. Dentaria major Matthioli, Ger. em. 1585, 1. Squamaria, Rivini Monop. irr. 89, 5. Lathræa Squamaria, Lin. S. P. 844. Clown's lungwort.

Dry woods, on hazel and elm; perennial; April.

Root white; scales heartshape; stem upright, 9 in. high, downy; bracteæ ovate, bald; calyx white; limb of the corolla purple; tube white.—Used as a pectoral by country people.

Fam. VII. 24. LENTIBULARIÆ. Richard. Utriculariæ, Hoffmansegg and Link. Lysimachiis affines, Jussieu. Personatarum sectio, De Candolle.

Calyx divided, persisting; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, irregular, spurred, 2-lipped; stamens 2, enclosed at the tooth of the corolla; anther simple or contracted in the middle; ovary 1-celled; style 1, very short; stigma two-lipped; seeds small; perisperm fleshy; cotyledons sometimes only 1?—Herb aquatic or marsh; leaves radical, undivided, fleshy, or compound rootshape and bladdery; scape naked, or covered with minute scalelike or bladderlike stipules, often undivided, 1 or many-flowered; bractea 1 to each flower, or none.

Calyx 2-parted; lower lip not cut ... UTRICULARIA. 74. Calyx 5-cut, bellshape; lower lip 2-lobed

PINGUICULA. 75.

# I. 74. UTRICULARIA. Linnæus. Bladder-snout.

Calyx 2-leaved; lips equal, undivided; corolla personate, upper lip sometimes nicked; lower lip large, not nicked, spurred at the base; stamens 2; stigma 2-lipped.—Plant herbaceous, aquatic, free; leaves rootshape, under water, many-cut, with many bladders full of air while flowering, and of water before and after; scape leafless; flowers spiked or solitary, yellow.

1. Utricularia vulgaris. Common bladdersnout. Stem conical; scape few-flowered; upper lip of the corolla as long as the palate, not nicked; leaves pinnatifiely many-cut; lobes hairlike.

2

Leutibularia, Raii Syn. 288 \*, 1.
Millefolium palustre galericulatum, Ger. em. 828, 5.
Millefolium aquaticum flore luteo galericulato, Park. 1258.
Utricularia vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 26.
Hooded water-milfoil.

Stagnant waters and bogs; perennial; July.

Herb much branched; scape upright; spike 3 to 8-flowered; flowers large, golden-yellow with red lines; nectary bent, nearly as long as the lips.

2. Utricularia intermedia. Intermediate bladdersnout. Spur conical; scape 3 or 4-flowered; upper lip of the corolla flattened, not cut, double the length of the palate; leaves crowded, 3-parted; lobes hairlike, forked.

Utricularia intermedia, Heyne in Schrad. Journ. 18, 5. Utricularia minor, Fl. Danica, 128.

Irish lakes; perennial; July.

More leafy, and less bladdery, than utricularia vulgaris.

3. Utricularia minor. Small bladdersnout.

Spur keeled, blunt, very short; upper lip of the corolla nicked, as long as the palate; leaves 3-parted; lobes hair-like, forked.

Lentibularia minor, Raii Syn. 286 \*, 2. Utricularia minor, Lin. S. P. 26. Small hooded-milfoil.

Ditches and bogs; perennial; July. Herb slender; flowers small, pale.

# II. 75. PINGUICULA. Gesner.

Butterwort.

Calyx bellshape, 5-cut; corolla 2-lipped, upper lip three-lobed; lower lip shorter, 2-lobed, spurred at the base; stamens 2; stigma 2-lipped.—Leaves radical, fat; scape 1-flowered; flowers purplish.

1. Pinguicula vulgaris. Common butterwort.

Spur conical, obtuse, straight, the length of the corolla; upper lip 2-lobed; lower 3-parted; scape bald; capsule ovate.

Pinguicula Gesneri, Raii Syn. 281 \*, 1. Pinguicula sive sanicula Eboracensis, Ger. em. 788, 2; Park. 532.

Pinguicula ovata, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 37. Yorkshire sanicle. Butter root. White root.

Spongy bogs and damp heaths; perennial; May, June. Leaves bald, slightly involute; limb of the corolla unequal.—Warm rein-deer milk strained through the leaves,

and left for a day or two to turn sour, is coagulated without any separation of cream or curd, but not cow's milk; juice kills lice, and heals chaps in cows' udders.

2. Pinguicula Lusitanica. Portuguese butterwort. Spur conical, subulate; scape drooping, downy; leaves reticulately veined; capsules globose.

Pinguicula flore minore carneo, Raii Syn. 281. Pinguicula Lusitanica, Lin. S. P. 25.

Marshes; perennial; June and July.

Leaves pale green, downy, lasting all the winter; veins red; flowers flesh-colour; limb regular.

3. Pinguicula grandiflora. Large-flowered butterwort. Spur awlshape, straight, as long as the corolla; upper lip of the corolla spreading, nicked, very large; lower lip 3-lobed.

Pinguicula grandiflora, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 3, 21.

Marshes in Ireland; perennial; May.

Leaves much larger than those of pinguicula vulgaris, more veiny and yellower; scape 9 in. high; flowers reticulated with dark blue veins.

Fam. VIII. 25. SCROFULARINÆ, Link. Personatæ, De Candolle. Scrophulariæ, Jussieu. Scrophularinarum pars, Brown. Antirrhinæ, Persoon.

Calyx divided, persisting; corolla irregular; limb divided, mostly 2-lipped; stamens 4, didynamous, inserted in the corolla; ovary free; style 1; stigma simple or 2-cut; capsule 2-celled, 2-valved; valves concave, more or less separated from one another, sometimes 2-parted; dissepiments central, parallel with the valves, sometimes simple and free; sometimes double, formed of the united introflected valves; seeds many, on the middle of the dissepiments; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight; cotyledons half-round.—Stem herbaceous; leaves opposite or alternate; flowers bracteated.

Cor. small, bellshape, equally 5-lobed;
stigma globose; capsule half 2-celled.... Limosella. 76.
Cor. bellshape, unequally 4-lobed;
stigma simple; capsule 2-celled....... Digitalis. 82.

# Pl. ex. cor. 25. SCROFULARINÆ. 76. Limosella. 319

Cor. 2-lipped; 4 or 5-lobed;

stigma 1; dissepiments double ...... Scrofularia. 77.

Cor. personate, spurred; pyxidium

2-celled; seeds wrinkled; leaves ovate ..... ELATINE. 78.

Cor. personate, spurred; capsule opening by 2 rents; seeds wrinkled;

leaves angular ..... Cymbalaria 79,

Cor. personate, spurred; capsule opening by 2 rents; seeds compressed;

winged; leaves linear ...... Antirrhinum. 80.

Cor. personate, spurless; capsule opening by 3 holes; leaves linear ..... Oronicum. 81.

#### I. 76. LIMOSELLA. Linnæus.

Mudwort.

Calyx 5-cut, equal; corolla short, bellshape, 5-cut, equal; stamens 4 with 2 very slightly shortened, or only 2; stigma capitate; capsule half 2-celled, 2-valved; valves not nicked; dissepiments incomplete.—Herb very small, marsh, creeping; leaves bundled; petioles dilated, rather sheathing at the base; scape 1-flowered; bractea 0.

Limosella aquatica. Water mudwort.

Leaves lanceolate, spathulate; scape shorter than the leaves.

Plantiginella palustris, Raii Syn. 278. Plantago aquatica minima Clusii, Park. 1244. Limosella aquatica, Lin. S. P. 881.

Dried-up ponds and stagnant pools; annual; July, Aug. Root fibrous; stolones creeping; leaves upright, acute, not cut, bald; scape becoming reflexed; flower flesh-colour; calyx pointed.

#### II. 77. SCROFULARIA. Brunsfell.

Figwort.

Calyx 5-lobed; corolla globose; limb contracted; 2-lipped; upper lip 2-lobed with a scale on the middle of the inside; lower lip short, 3-lobed; stigma 1; capsule roundish, pointed; valves not cut, introflected at the bottom; dissepiments double.—Stem herbaceous, angular; leaves mostly opposite; peduncles 2 or many-flowered; bracteæ 2 at the divisions; flowers opposite, axillary or terminal, spiked.

#### 320 77. Scrofularia. 25. SCROFULARINÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

1. Scrofularia nodosa.

Knotty figwort.

Leaves heartshape, lanceolate, acute, toothed; 3-ribbed at the base; stem acute-angled; racemes terminal.

Scrophularia major, Rait Syn. 283 \*, 2; Ger. em. 716, 1. Scrophularia vulgaris, Park. 610. Scrophularia nodosa, Lin. S. P. 863. Great figwort. Kernel wort. Brown wort.

Wood and hedges; perennial; July.

Root granulated; stem 3 feet high, upright, simple; leaves petioled; spikes terminal, forked; flowers blackish blood-colour.—Its rank smell and bitter taste indicate it to have some active qualities: a decoction of the leaves is used as a wash for the scab in swine.

2. Scrofularia aquatica. Water figwort. Leaves heartshape, blunt, serrated, petioled; stem membranaceously winged; racemes terminal.

Scrophularia aquatica major, Raii Syn. 283 \*, 1.
Betonica aquatica, Ger. em. 715, 1.
Betonica aquatica major, Park. 613.
Scrophularia aquatica, Lin. S. P. 864.
Water betony. Brown wort. Bishop's leaves, Yorkshire.

Watery places; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; stem 4 feet high; racemes mostly solitary, upright; flowers blackish blood-colour.

3. Scrofularia scorodonifolia. Sage-leaf figwort. Leaves heartshape, doubly serrated, beneath tomentose; racemes terminal, 3-forked, leafy.

Scrophularia scorodoniæ folio, Raii Syn. 283 \*, 3. Scrophularia scorodonia, Lin. S. P. 865.

Watery places and fields; perennial; July and August. Calyx hairy; flowers paler than those of S. aquatica.

4. Scrofularia lutea. Yellow figwort. Leaves heartshape, acutely and doubly serrated, downy; peduncles axillary, solitary, forked, leafy.

Scrophularia flore luteo, Ger. em. 717, 3. Scrophularia vernalis, Lin. S. P. 864. Spring figwort.

Watery places and hedges; biennial; April and May. Stem 4-angular, hairy; leaves petioled, pointed; peduncles as long as the leaves, many-flowered; flowers crowded, yellow, bellied.

### III. 78. ELATINE. Dioscorides.

Fluellin.

Calyx 5-sepaled; sepales lanceolate, acute; corolla personate, spurred; upper lip 2-cut, reflexed; lower lip 3-cut; mouth closed; palate gibbous; stamens 4, didynamous; stigma simple; capsule globose, 2-celled; cells obliquely cut round; valve circular, from the upper part of each cell; seeds oblong, wrinkled.—Stem prostrate, weak; leaves petioled, penninerved.

1. Elatine hastata. Sharp-pointed fluellin. Upper leaves hastate; lower leaves oval, alternate; peduncles bald.

Linaria Elatine dicta, folio acuminato, Raii Syn. 282\*, 5.

Elatine altera, Ger. em. 625, 2.

Elatine folio acuminato, Park. 553.

Antirrhinum Elatine, Lin. S. P. 851.

Elatine hastata, Moench Meth. 523.

Fields; annual; July to September.

Leaves hairy; sepales lanceolate; corolla yellow, throat violet-colour, spur pale.

Corolla violet.  $\beta$ . purpurea.

y. regularis. Corolla regular, 5-cut; spurs 5.

# 2. Elatine ovata.

Round-leaved fluellin.

Leaves ovate, alternate, hairy; lower leaves opposite, slightly toothed; peduncles villose.

Linaria Elatine dicta, folio subrotundo, Raii Syn. 282 \*, 6. Veronica femina Fuchsii, sive Elatine, Ger. em. 625, 2.

Elatine folio subrotundo, Park. 553.

Antirrhinum spurium, Lin. S. P. 851.

Elatine ovata, Moench Supp. 171.

Female fluellin.

Fields; annual; July to September.

Branches hairy; peduncles longer than the leaves; flowers yellow, upper one violet.

B. regularis. Flowers regular, 5-cut.

# IV. 79. CYMBALARIA. Matthioli. Bastard navel-wort.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla personate, spurred; galea 2-cut, reflexed; lip 3-cut, mouth closed; palate prominent, twolobed; stamens 4, didynamous; style 1; stigma simple; capsule valveless, 2-celled, opening by a rent at the top of each cell; seeds wrinkled, angular. - Stem prostrate, weak; leaves alternate, fleshy, palmately ribbed; peduncles axillary, 1-flowered.

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Cymbalaria hederacea. Ivy bastard-navelwort. Leaves heartshape, 5-lobed, bald.

Pl. ex. cor.

Linaria hederaceo folio glabro, seu Cymbalaria vulgaris, Dillen in Raii 3yn. 282 \*, 4.

Cymbalaria Italica, Ger. em. 529, 6.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria, Lin. S. P. 851.

Antirrhinum 5-lobum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 385.

Elatine Cymbalaria, Moench Meth. 522. Cymbalaria, Rivinus Mon. irreg. 186.

Italian bastard-navelwort.

Old walls; perennial; May to November.

Stem rooting, bald; leaves petioled, fleshy; beneath purplish; corolla violet, palate yellow; spur short.

V. 80. ANTIRRHINUM. Theophrastus. Toad-flax.

Calyx 5-sepaled; corolla personate, spurred; galea 2-cut, reflexed; lip 3-cut; mouth closed, palate prominent; stamens 4, didynamous; style 1; stigma simple; capsule ovate, valveless, 2-celled, opening by a rent at the top of each cell; seeds compressed, edged.—Stem mostly upright; leaves not cut; flowers generally spiked.

# a. Leaves alternate; spur long, pointed.

1. Antirrhinum vulgare. Common toad-flax.

Leaves lanceolate, linear, crowded; stem upright, spiked;
ealyx bald, much shorter than the spur.

Linaria lutea vulgaris, Raii Syn. 281 \*, 1; Ger. em. 550.

Linaria vulgaris nostras, Park. 458. Antirrhinum Linaria, Lin. S. P. 858.

Linaria vulgaris, Moench Meth. 528.

Osyris, Fuchsii Hist. 545.

Great toad-flax. Yellow toad-flax. Butter and eggs.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Roots creeping; stem scarcely branched; leaves spread, bald, rather glaucous; spike many-flowered, close; flowers gold-yellow; palate villous, fulvous.—Juice mixed with milk a poison to flies; leaves in infusion diuretic and purgative; in ointment useful in the piles.

β. regulare. Corolla 5-cut, regular; 5-spurred; stamens 5, equal in length.

Peloria, Lin. Aman. Ac. 1, 3.

y. album. Corolla nearly white.

3. bicalcaratum. Corolla irregular, 2-spurred.

b. Lower leaves in whirls; spur pointed, longer than the sepales.

2. Antirrhinum repens. Creeping toud-flux.

Leaves linear, glaucous; upper leaves crowded, alternate, spread; lowest leaves in whirls; stem panicled, nearly upright; root creeping; flowers streaked; calyx bald, as long as the capsule and spur.

Linaria cærulea foliis brevioribus et angustioribus, Raii Syn. 282 \*, 3.

Linaria odorata Monspessulana, Raii Syn. 282\*, 4.

Antirrhinum repens, Lin. S. P. 854.

Antirrhinum Monspessulanum, Lin. S. P. 854.

Antirrhinum striatum, Lamarck Encycl. Meth. 4, 149.

Linaria decumbens, Moench Meth. 523.

Blue toad-flax.

Chalky hills; perennial; July to September.

Root creeping; stem decumbent at the base; leaves upright, 4 or 5 in a whirl; branches panicled, alternate, spiked; flowers sweet-scented; corolla greenish white; upper lip streaked with purple; seeds angular.

β. regulare. Flowers regular, 5-cut, 5-spurred.

3. Antirrhinum arvense.

Field toad-flax.

Leaves linear, bald; lower leaves in whirls of 4; calyx pilose, viscid; flowers racemose; spur recurved; stem upright, branched.

Antirrhinum arvense, Lin. S. P.

Linaria comosa, Moench Meth. 523.

Sandy corn-fields; annual; July and August.

Leaves bald; flowers small, blue; bracteæ recurved.

s. luteum. Flowers yellow.

Settle in Yorkshire. Withering Bot. Arr.

c. Lower leaves opposite; spur blunt, shorter than the sepales.

4. Antirrhinum minus.

Small toad-flax.

Leaves lanceolate, blunt, elliptical, alternate; lower leaves opposite; stem very much branched, diffuse; calyx longer than the spur.

Linaria Antirrhinum dicta, Raii Syn. 283\*, 7. Antirrhinum minimum repens, Ger. em. 549, 5.

Autirrhinum sylvestre minimum, Park. 1334.

Antirrhinum minus, Lin. S. P. 852. Linaria viscida, Moench. Meth. 523.

Small creeping snapdragon.

Sandy corn-fields; annual; June to August.

Stem pubescent; leaves viscid; peduncles axillary, one-flowered, as long as the leaves; sepales hairy, nearly as long as the corolla; corolla violet; lip white; palate yellow.

VI. 81. ORONTIUM. Dodonæus. Snapdragon.

Calyx 5-sepaled, 2 lower sepales distant; corolla personate, spurless, gibbous at the base; tube inflated; limb 2-lipped; galea 2-cut, reflexed; lip 3-lobed; palate prominent closing the mouth; capsule oblique at the base, opening often in 3 holes, 1 in the upper, and 2 in the lower cell; seeds oval, convex on one side, and concave on the other, edged.—Stem erect; leaves linear; flowers rather spiked.

1. Orontium arvense. Field snapdragon. Leaves lanceolate, slender; flowers rather spiked; sepales linear, longer than the corolla; stem and peduncle hirsute.

Antirrhinum angustifolium sylvestre, Raii Syn. 283 \*.

Antirrhinum minus, Ger. em. 549, 4.

Antirrhinum sylvestre minimum, Park. 1334.

Antirrhinum Orontium, Lin. S. P. 860.

Orontium arvense, Persoon Syn. 2, 159. Antirrhinum craniolaris, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 283.

Antirrhinum humile, Salisb. Prod. 98.

Small snapdragon.

Chalky and sandy fields; annual; July and August.

Stem upright, much branched, hairy; leaves bald; flowers nearly sessile; sepales unequal; corolla flesh-colour; galea and lip rose-colour; palate yellow; capsule dotted.—Poisonous.

β. album. Corolla white; galea and lip violet.

2. Orontium majus. Great snapdragon. Leaves lanceolate, spiked; sepales ovate, obtuse, hairy; hairs glandular.

Antirrhinum purpureum sive album, Ger. em. 549, 2.

Antirrhinum majus, Lin. S. P. 859.

Antirrhinum grandiflorum, Stokes Bot. M. M. 384.

Antirrhinum murale, Salish. Prod. 100. Orontium majus, Persoon Syn. 159.

Old walls; perennial; July and August.

Stem seldom branched; leaves bald; spike terminal; flowers close; corolla very large, rose-colour; palate yellow.

8. album. Corolla white.

#### VII. 82. DIGITALIS. Gesner.

Foxglove.

Calyx 5-sepaled; sepales unequal; corolla bellshape, bellied; limb oblique, 4 or 5-lobed; lobes unequal; stigma simple; capsule ovate, pointed, 2-celled; dissepiments double from the inflected edges of the valves; seeds very numerous, rather prismatic.— Leaves alternate; flowers spiked, terminal.

Digitalis speciosa. Handsome foxglove. Sepales ovate, acute; lobes of the corolla blunt; upper lobe not cut; leaves ovate, lanceolate, wrinkled, pubescent.

Digitalis purpurea, Raii Syn. 283 \*; Ger. em. 790, 1; Lin. S. P. 866. Digitalis purpurea vulgaris, Park. 653. Digitalis speciosa, Salisb. Prod. 100.

Woods; perennial; June and July.

Stem 4 feet high, upright, downy; leaves petioled, crenate; spike upright, many-flowered; flowers purple and white, with blood-coloured spots and hairs.—The old authors recommend it as a pulmonary and epileptic medicine boiled in wine or water, without any particular caution: the leaves are now considered as one of our most valuable diuretics in dropsy, either in powder, infusion, or tincture, and as a sedative in pulmonary consumption; but it must be employed with care, as it has a great effect in reducing arterial action and retarding the pulse, and this action is frequently exerted suddenly, by the accumulated effects of small doses, so that if the practitioner be not constantly on his guard, he may be surprised by the occurrence of fatal symptoms and lose his patient, even after he has relinquished the use of the medicine.

#### Fam. IX. 26. SOLANEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx 5-cut or 5-parted, persisting; corolla regular, 5-cut, deciduous; estivation plaited; stamens 5, at the base of the corolla, alternate with the lobes; ovary 1, free, 2 or 4-celled, many-seeded; style 1; stigma blunt, rarely 2-furrowed; perwarp 2 to 4-celled; capsular 2-valved; dissepiments parallel and double, or berried; placentarium central, adnate to the dissepiment; seeds numerous, sessile; perisperm fleshy; corculum enclosed, curved or spiral, excentric; radicle near the hilum; cotyledons half-round.—Herbs or shrubs; leaves alternate; flowers mostly extrafoliaceous, pedicelled, bracteated, or rarely spiked.

### 1. Pericarp capsular.

1 1	
Cor. rotate; stamens 5; filaments villous;	
capsule 2-valved Verbascum.	83.
Cor. funnelshape; limb unequally 5-lobed;	
capsule ovate, operculated Hyoscyamus.	84.
Cor. funnelshape; limb regularly 5-lobed;	
capsule 2-valved; stigma nicked NICOTIANA.	85.
Cor. funnelshape, 5-angular, 5-pointed;	
capsule 4-valved; stigma 2-lamellar STRAMONIUM.	86.

# 2. Pericarp berried.

Cal. and cor. campanulate; stam. 5, fili-	
form; berry globose, on the calyx ATROPA.	87,
Cal. 5-sepaled; cor. rotate, nectariferous	
at the base; anthers opening at top by 2	
pores Dulcamara.	88.
Cal. 5-sepaled; cor. rotate, naked at the	
base; anthers opening at top by 2 pores Solanum.	89.
Cal. 5-sepaled; cor. rotate; anthers open-	
ing longitudinally: seeds villous Lycopersicon.	90.

# I. 83. VERBASCUM. Pliny.

Mullein.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate; limb 5-lobed, unequal; stamens 5, mostly unequal; filaments villous at the base; capsule 2-valved, 2-celled; dissepiments double, from the inflected edge of the valves; seeds many; spermodermis double; outer leathery; corculum straight; cotyledons oblong, rather leaflike; radicle central.

# 1. Flowers glomerate.

#### 1. Verbascum decurrens.

Decurrent mullein.

Leaves decurrent, tomentose on both sides; stem simple. Verbascum mas latifolium luteum, Raii Syn. 287, 1.

Tapsus barbatus, Ger. em. 773, 1.

Verbascum album vulgare, sive Thapsus barbatus communis, Park. 60. Verbascum Thapsus, Lin. S. P. 252.

Verbascum decurrens, Stokes Bot. M. M. 378.

Great mullein. High taper. Cow's lungwort. Hares' beard.

Chalky and sandy banks; biennial; July and August.

Root fusiform; stem 35 feet high, tomentose; leaves not cut, hairy, white, very much branched, entangled; spike terminal, many-shaped; flowers sessile, yellow or white.— Externally used it is emollient; given also to cows that are consumptive; a decoction, 2 oz. to the quart, given daily,

is useful in diarrhoea, or as a clyster in tenesmus; the down of the leaves is also used for tinder; the whole herb flung into ponds is said to intoxicate the fish so that they may be taken by the hand.

β. thapso-nigrum. Leaves ovate; lower leaves petioled; middle sessile; upper decurrent; stem branched; flowers in bunches, sessile.

A mule-plant of v. decurrens impregnated by v. nigrum,

Robson.

y. nigro-lychnitis. Leaves woolly; radical leaves petioled; stem leaves sessile; flowering branches numerous, axillary; flowers in bunches.

Near Yarmouth, probably a mule-plant, Turner.

2. Verbascum thapsoides.

Thapsus-like mullein.

Leaves decurrent; stem branched.

Verbascum thapsoides, Huds. Fl. Angl. 90,

Verbascum Thapsi, Lin. S. P. 1669. Verbascum Lychnitis β, Smith Fl. Brit. 250.

Bastard mullein.

Chalky and sandy meadows, Kent, Hudson.

3. Verbascum lychnites.

Candlewick mullein.

Leaves wedgeshape, oblong, naked on the upper surface; stem angular, panicled; beards of the filaments yellowish.

Verbascum flore albo parvo, Raii Syn. 287, 3. Verbascum lychnite Matthioli, Ger. em. 775, 3. Verbascum mas, foliis longioribus, Park. 60. Verbascum lychnites, Lin. S. P. 252.

Waysides in chalky soils; perennial; July and August. Stem 3 feet high, woolly; leaves very woolly beneath, reticulately veined above; stem leaves sessile; flowers pedicelled, in bunches, milk-white.

4. Verbascum pulverulentum Hoary mullein. Leaves ovate, oblong, slightly serrated, powdery on both sides, tomentose; stem round, panicled; beard of the filaments yellow; anthers bright red.

Verbascum pulverulentum flore luteo parvo, Raii Syn. 287, 2.

Verbascum Lychnitis β, Huds. Fl. Angl. 90. Verbascum pulverulentum, Salisb. Prod. 104. Yellow hoary mullein. Norfolk mullein.

Waysides and hedges in chalky soils; biennial; July. Herb mealy, downy; stem 4 feet high; leaves all sessile, obsoletely serrated; flowers golden yellow; beard of the stamens whitish yellow.

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Mixed mullein.

5. Verbascum mixtum. Leaves oblong, acute, slightly crenate, sessile, mealy tomentose; lower leaves petioled; branches panicled, villous; beards of the filaments violet.

Verbascum nigro-pulverulentum  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Br. 251. Verbascum mixtum, De Candolle Fl. Fr. 2674.

6. Verbascum nigrum.

Black mullein.

Leaves oblong, heartshape, petioled, crenate rather downy; beards of the filaments purplish.

Verbascum nigrum flore parvo, apicibus purpureis, Raii Syn. 288,4. Verbascum nigrum, Ger. em. 715,2; Lin. S. P. 253. Verbascum nigrum vulgare, Park. 61.

Waysides; perennial; July and August.

Stem upright, angular, purplish, slightly branched; leaves dark green; spike very loose; flowers in bunches, pedicelled, golden yellow; anthers yellowish red.

7. Verbascum virgatum.

Rodlike mullein.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, toothed, sessile; radical leaves rather lyrate, downy; stem branchy; flowers aggregate, sessile.

Blattaria flore amplo, Ger. em. 778.

Verbascum Gallicum, Willd. Sp. Pl. 1005.

Verbascum virgatum, Stokes in With. B. Arr. 319.

Verbascum Chaexii, Villars Delph. 491.

Waysides and fields; biennial; August.

Stem 6 feet high, branched at bottom, round; branches simple, virgate; radical leaves wrinkled, pinnatifid at bottom, above shining, beneath venose; flowers yellow, very large, tube purplish.

#### b. Flowers solitary.

8. Verbascum luridum.

Dark mullein.

Leaves amplexicaul, crenate, oblong, bald, serrate; radical leaves nearly lyrate, sinuate; peduncles 1-flowered, solitary; stem branched, angular; beards of the filaments purple.

Blattaria lutea, Raii Syn. 288, 1. Blattaria Plinii, Ger. em. 776. Blattaria flore luteo, Park. 61. Verbascum Blattaria, Lin. S. P. 254. Verbascum luridum, Salisb. Prodr. Moth mullein.

Sandy places; annual; July. Root fusiform; stem 4 feet high; spikes terminal, manyflowered: flowers golden yellow with purple lines.

### II. 84. HYOSCYAMUS. Dioscorides.

Calyx tubular, 5-cut; corolla funnelshape; limb obliquely spreading, unequally 5-lobed; stamens 5; stigma capitate; capsule ovate, compressed, dehiscent, circumscissile; seeds ascending; corculum homotropous.—Herbaceous; bracteæ mostly double; flowers solitary, axillary, mostly facing one

1. Hyoscyamus niger. Black henbane.

Leaves amplexicaul, sinuate; flowers nearly sessile.

Hyoscyamus vulgaris, Raii Syn. 274, 1.

Hyoscyamus niger, Ger. em. 353, 1; Lin. S. P. 257.

Hyoscyamus niger vel vulgaris, Park. 362. Hyoscyamus lethalis, Salish. Prod. 131.

Common henbane,

Ruins and waysides; annual; July.

Root fusiform; herb viscous, fœtid, woolly, clammy; stem-leaves alternate; flowers upright; calyx reticulately veined; tube of the corolla white, purple in the middle; limb pale yellow veined with purple; anthers and style deep purple.—Roots, leaves, and seeds, reputed poisonous; but the seeds may be eaten with impunity; the inspissated juice is added to opium to prevent costiveness; the smoke removes toothach.

2. Hyoscyamus albus. White henbane.

Stem-leaves petioled, heartshape, pointed, sinuate; bracteæ not cut; flowers nearly sessile; corolla bellied.

Hyoscyamus albus, Ger. em. 353, 2; Lin. S. P. 257. Hyoscyamus luridus, Salisb. Prod. 132.

Rubbish by the sea-side; annual; July.

Leaves downy, paler than those of hyoscyamus niger .-Effects similar but milder than those of the black.

#### 85. NICOTIANA. Lonicerus. III.

Tobacco.

Calyx 5-parted; lobes equal; corolla funnelshape; limb 5-plaited; stamens 5, equal, villous at bottom; stigma capitate, nicked; capsule ovate, conical; apex cut.

1. Nicotiana rustica.

Country tobacco.

Leaves petioled, ovate, not in the least cut; lobes of the corolla blunt.

Hyoscyamus luteus, Ger. em. 356. Nicotiana rustica, Lin. S. P. 258. Yellow henbane. English tobacco.

Dunghills, naturalized from America; annual; July.

Leaves may be smoked for the same purposes as American tobacco.

# IV. 86. STRAMONIUM. Lobel. Thorn-apple.

Calyx large, tubular, bellied, 5-angular; apex 5-cut, falling off; base orbicular, peltate, persistent; corolla very large, funnelshape; tube long; limb 5-angular, 5-plaited, 5-pointed; stamens 5; stigma 2-lamellar; capsule rough or smooth, half ovate, 4-celled; valves 2 or 4; dissepiments prominent.

Stramonium fætidum, Stinking thorn-apple. Capsules ovate, thorny, upright; leaves ovate, sinuate, bald, narrowed at bottom into a petiole.

Solanum pomo spinoso oblongo, flore calathoide, stramonium vulgo dictum, Raii Syn. 266, 1.

Stramonium spinosum, Ger. em. 348, 2; Lamarck Fl. Gall.

Stramonium majus album, Park. 360. Datura Stramonium, Lin. S. P. 255. Stramonium fœtidum, Scop. Carn. 252.

Stramonium vulgatum, Gærtn. Fr. et Sem. 2, 243.

Datura lurida, Salisb. Prod. 131.

Dunghills, waysides, naturalized from America; annual;

July.

Herb lurid, narcotic; stem forked, spreading, 3-feet high; leaves from the fork; flowers axillary, white.—Leaves given internally bring on delirium, itching, eruptions and inflammation of the skin; these effects are counteracted by acetous or citric acid; the expressed juice of the leaves inspissated, used in doses of 2 to 16 grs. a day, is useful in convulsive and epileptic diseases: ointment made from them is anodyne: the seeds used internally produce the same effects as the leaves; the root and lower part of the stem smoked as tobacco is antispasmodic.

#### V. 87. ATROPA. Linnæus.

Dwale,

Calyx bellshape, 5-cut; corolla bellshape, double the length of the calyx; stamens 5, equal; filaments threadshape, downy at bottom; anthers oval; stigma capitate; berry globose, sitting on the calyx.—Stem caulescent; leaves mostly in pairs; flowers extra-axillary, solitary, or rather crowded.

Atropa lethalis. Deadly dwale. Stem herbaceous; leaves ovate, edge not cut.

Belladonna, Raii Syn. 265, 1. Solanum lethale, Ger. em. 340; Park. 346, Atropa Belladonna, Lin. S. P. 360. Atropa lethalis, Salisb. Prod. 132. Belladonna trichotoma, Moench. Meth. 179.

Chalky rains; perennial; July.

Rhizoma creeping, fleshy; stem erect, 2-forked, downy; leaves lateral, in pairs, dark green; flowers lateral, solitary, peduncled, drooping, dark-violet; calyx viscous; anthers white; berry blackish, shining.—Leaves externally applied with advantage to tumours of the breasts, even if cancerous; applied to the eye it causes a dilatation of the pupil, and affects it for some time, so that it will not contract even in the strongest light. A poultice of the roots boiled in milk cures hard, ill-conditioned tumours and ulcers. Juice of the ripe berries is poisonous, and has frequently been fatal to children; it also stains paper of a durable purple.

### VI. 88. DULCAMARA. Dodonæus. Bitter-sweet.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate, 5-parted; lobes equal, reflected, with 2 green spots at the base of each; stamens 5; anthers oblong, soldered together; opening at the tip with 2 pores; stigma simple; berry ovate, shining, 2-celled, many-seeded; seeds smooth.—Stem shrubby; leaves lobed or sinuate; flowers corymbose, opposite to the leaves.

Dulcamara flexuosa. Bending bitter-sweet. Stem flexuous; leaves bald, ovate, heartshape; upper leaves lobed, eared.

Solanum lignosum, seu Dulcamara, Raii Syn. 265, 1; Park. 350. Amara dulcis, Ger. em. 350. Solanum Dulcamara, Lin. S. P. 264. Dulcamara flexuosa, Moench. Meth. 514. Woody nightshade. Bitter-sweet.

Damp hedges; shrubby; June and July.

Root woody; stem branched; leaves petioled, alternate, not cut, bald; corymbus opposite or terminal, drooping; flowers violet, flesh-colour, or rarely white.—Root smells like potatoes: twigs in infusion highly esteemed as a restorative and alterative, far superior to China or sarsaparilla. Two drms. of the sliced dry twigs infused in a pint of hot water for half an hour, then boiled for 15 min. dose two cupfulls, morn and even. Useful in acute rheumatism, inflammatory diseases, fevers, suppression of the lochiæ, asthma, scurvy, and lues venerea.

β. hirsuta. Leaves rough with hairs.
 Solanum lignosum, seu dulcamara marina, Raii Sýn. 265, 2.
 Sea-coasts, Ray, Hudson.

#### VII. 89. SOLANUM. Pliny.

Nightshade.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate, 5-lobes; lobes naked at bottom; anthers 5, oblong, opening at their tip by 2 pores; stigma blunt; berry smooth, fleshy, 2-celled, many-seeded; seeds smooth; corculum spiral.—Stem shrubby or herbaceous; leaves simple, sometimes pinnate with an odd one, in many doubly; peduncles solitary or many; one or manyflowered; extra-axillary, or scattered or terminal.

- a. Stem herbaceous, not armed; leaves sinuate or lobed; racemes forked, rather umbelled or panicled, drooping, extrafoliaceous; peduncles short; flowers small, white, or light violet; berry small, globular. Maurella.
- 1. Solanum nigrum.

  Stem angular; leaves ovate, toothed, angular, bald; lerries black.

Solanum vulgare, Raii Syn. 265, 4; Park. 346.

Solanum hortense, Ger. em. 339, 1. Solanum nigrum, Lin. S. P. 266.

Solanum humile, Salisb. Prod. 134.

Garden nightshade. Morell. Petty morell.

Dunghills and gardens; annual; June to September. Root much branched; stem spreading; leaves petioled; flowers smell like musk.—Leaves applied externally abate inflammation; internally, 1 or 2 grs. infused in boiling water, and taken at bedtime, occasions a copious per-

2. Solanum villosum. Villous nightshade. Stem round, villous at top; leaves ovate, angulate, rather villous; berries yellow.

spiration, are diuretic, and generally purge the next day.

Solanum nigrum  $\beta$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 93. Solanum villosum, De Cand. Fl. Fr.

Dunghills and cultivated grounds; annual; July.

b. Leaves pinnately cut with an odd lobe; lobes not cut; racemes corymbose, terminal.

3. Solanum tuberosum. Tuberous nightshade. Root bearing tubers; stem herbaceous, not armed; segments of the leaves unequal, alternate; pedicells jointed; corolla 5-angular.

Solanum tuberosum esculentum, Raii Syn. 265, 3.

Battata Virginiana, sive Virginianorum, et Pappus, Ger. em. 927.

Pappas, seu Battatas Virginianorum, Park. Par. 517, 3.

Solanum tuberosum, Lin. S. P. 285. Lycopersicon tuberosum, Miller Dict.

Battatas. Virginia potatoes. Potatoes.

Cultivated, naturalized from Peru; peren.; June, July. Root tuberous, abounding in starch, nutritive, yielding far more food on an acre than any other plant, hence the cultivation of it spreads rapidly over the globe; tubers nearly cylindrical; skin white; leaves dark green; corolla

- β. rubrum. Tubers large, nearly cylindrical; skin red; leaves dark green; corolla reddish, variegated.
- y. album. Tubers oblong; skin red; leaves dark green; corolla whitish.
- 8. variegatum. Tubers roundish; skin yellowish; leaves crisp; corolla variegated.
- E. violaceum. Tubers first round, growing rather cylindrical; skin mottled with yellow and red; corolla violet.

### VIII. 90. LYCOPERSICON. Anguillara. Love-apple.

Calyx 5 to 20-parted; corolla 5 to 20-cut; anthers polyadelphious, conical, tip lengthened by a membrane opening lengthways; style broad, nearly simple; stigmata many; ovary many-celled; berry bunched, broad, fleshy; seeds villous.—Leaves pinnately-cut with an odd lobe; pedicell jointed under the flower; corolla yellow.

Lycopersicon esculentum. Eatable love-apple. Stem hairy, hairs diverging; leaves irregularly pinnatelycut; segments incised, beneath glaucous.

Poma amoris, Ger. em. 346. Pomum amoris majus, Park. 353. Solanum Lycopersicon, Lin. S. P. 185. Lycopersicon Pomum amoris, Moench, Moeth. 515. Gold apples. Tomatoes,

Dunghills, and cultivated as a potherb; annual; June. Panicles internodial; fruit shining. — Fruit boiled in soups; pulp of the fruit boiled with salt and spices used as a sauce. Fam. X. 27. GENTIANÆ.

Calyx 1-leafed, 5 rarely 8-cut, persistent; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, regular, withering or falling off; limbs lobed; lobes equal to the lobes of the calyx; æstivation imbricate; stamens as many as the lobes, alternating with them; ovary 1, free, 1 or 2-celled, many-seeded; style 1, rarely 2; stigma simple or 2-lobed; capsule many-seeded, 1 or 2-celled, 2-valved; valves with inflected edges, which, in the 2-celled, form the dissepiments; seeds small, on the edge of the valves; corculum straight, in the centre of the fleshy perisperm; radicle near the umbilicus.—Stipules 0; flowers terminal or axillary.

Corolla rotate; lobes fringed; base bearded; seeds margined, fringed ..... LIMNANTHE. 98. Corolla rotate; Tobes bald; base 2-glandular; seeds margined, not cut ..... Swertia. 97. Cor. rotate, 8-cut; lobes bald; base naked; seeds ovate...... Chlora. 96. Cor. funnelshape; tube long; stigma 2-cut; anthers becoming spirally twisted .. ERYTHÆA. 94. Cor. funnelshape; lobes hairy; stigma capitate; leaves ternate .......... Menyanthes. 99. Cor. funnelshape; mouth naked; lobes not fringed, eared; anthers distinct ..... ERICALA. 92. Cor. hypocrateriform; mouth bearded: lobes 4 or 5, not fringed; anthers distinct ERYTHALIA. 93. Cor. hypocrateriform; tube bellied; lobes 4; anthers straight; stigma capitate Franquevillia. 95. Cor. bellshape; mouth naked; lobes

A. Gentianæ veræ. Leaves opposite, mostly sessile; edge not cut; capsule 1-celled; herb very bitter.

not fringed; anthers connate ..... PNEUMONANTHE. 91.

I. 91. PNEUMONANTHE. Val. Cordus. Lungflower.

Calyx rather 5-sided, 5-toothed; corolla bellshape, 5-cut; mouth naked; teeth 5, alternating with the lobes; edge not cut; stamens 5; anthers grown together into a tube; stigmata 2, sessile; capsule oblong, 1-celled, 2-valved, opening at the tip; seed round, not margined.—Root perennial; flowers blue, plaited.

1. Pneumonanthe vulgaris. Common lungflower. Leaves linear, blunt; flowers axillary and terminal, peduncled.

Gentiana palustris angustifolia, Raii Syn. 274, 1.

Pneumonanthe, Ger. em. 438.

Gentianella autumnalis, pneumonanthe dicta, Park. 406.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Lin. S. P. 330.

Gentiana linifolia, Salisb. Prod. 137.

Gentiana linearifolia, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 2, 298.

Ciminalis Pneumonanthe, Brockh, in Ræmer. Arch. 1, 26. Pneumonanthe vulgaris, Schmidt in Ræm. Arch. 1, 17.

Calathian violet. Autumn bellflower. Harvest bells.

Turfy heaths; perennial; August and September.

Root flagelliform; stem upright, simple, 4-angled; flowers deep blue, plaits of the corolla green.

Large lung flower. 2. Pneumonanthe grandiflora. Stem 1-flowered, scarcely as long as the flower; plaits of the corolla spotted on the inside; spots ovate; leaves ovate, lanceolate, 3-ribbed.

Gentianella verna major, Ger. em. 436, 1.

Gentianella Alpina verna major, Park. 403.

Gentiana acaulis, Lin. S. P. 330.

Gentiana grandiflora, Lamarck. Fl. Fr. 2, 333. Pneumonanthe acaulis, Schmidt in Ræm. Arch. 1, 17.

Ciminalis acaulis, Brockh. in Ram. Arch. 1, 26.

Ciminalis longiflora, Moench. Meth. 514.

Mountains of South Wales; perennial; May.

Flowers very large, blue.

#### II. 92. ERICALA. Renealm.

Bastard-felwort.

Calyx tubular, 3 to 5-angular, toothed; corolla funnelshape or hypocrateriform; limb 5-lobed, lobes with a tooth on each side; edge not cut or crenate; mouth naked; stamens 5; anthers free; stigmata 2-lobed, fringed, sessile; capsule fusiform, 1-celled, 2-valved, opening at the top; seeds ovate. - Root perennial; stems many, mostly simple; flowers terminal and axillary, blue.

1. Ericala verna. Spring bastard-felwort. Stems many, simple, 1-flowered; leaves ovate, acute; radical leaves crowded, large; corolla hypocrateriform, longer than the stem, 5-cut.

Gentiana alpina verna, Ger. em. 436, 2. Gentiana verna, Lin. S. P. 331. Gentiana Bavarica, Jacq. Obs. 3, 19. Ericala verna, Brockh. in Ræm. Arch. 1, 26. Hippion vernale, Schmidt in Ram. Arch. 1, 17, Gentianella serrata a, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 2, 294. Spring alpine felwort.

Barren mountains; perennial; April.

Root creeping; stem short, branched at bottom, 4-angular above; flowers terminal; corolla deep blue, tube whitish green; lobes crenate.

2. Ericala Bavarica. Bavarian bastard-felwort. Stems many, simple, 1-flowered; leaves ovate, blunt; radical leaves crowded, imbricate, smaller than the others.

Gentiana Bavarica, Lin. S. P. 331. Hippien Bavaricum, Schmidt in Ræm. Arch. 1, 17.

Ericala Bavarica, Brockh. in Ræm. Arch. 1, 26. Barren mountains; perennial; April.

3. Ericala nivalis. Snow bastard-felwort. Stem branched; branches alternate, 1-flowered; stem leaves lanceolate; corolla funnelshape, 5-cut.

Gentianella fugax minor, Ger. em. 437, 3. Gentiana nivalis, Lin. S. P. 332. Hippion nivale, Schmidt in Ræm. Arch. 1, 17. Ericala nivalis, Brockh. in Ræm. Arch. 1, 26. Small alpine gentian. Dwarf felwort.

Scotch alps; annual; August.

Root fibrous; stem and branches upright; radical leaves pointed; flowers deep blue, tube greenish.

III. 93. ERYTHALIA. Renealm. Erythalia.

Calyx bellshape, 4 or 5-cut; corolla hypocrateriform, 4 or 5-lobed, edge not cut, with a many-cut scale or paraphyllum at the base of each lobe; stamens 4 or 5, distinct; styles 2; stigmata clubshape; capsule 1-celled; seeds ovate, not margined.—Root annual; leaves and lobes of the calyx minutely cartilaginously serrated at the edge; flowers fascicled, rather umbelled.

1. Erythalia pulchella. Pretty erythalia. Calyx 4 or 5-lobed; lobes equal; leaves ovate, lanceolate.

Gentianella fugax autumnalis elatior, centaurii minor foliis, Raii Syn. 275, 1.

Gentiana Amarella, Lin. S. P. 334. Gentiana Germanica, Willd. Sp. P. Gentiana campestris, Allioni Pedem. Gentiana Amarella α, Lamark Fl. Fr. 292. Gentiana pulchella, Salish. Prod. 137. Erythalia Amarella, Brockh. in Ræm. Arch. 1, 26. Hippion Amarellis, Schmidt in Ræm. Arch. 1, 17.

Chalky pastures; annual; August.

Root fusiform, twisted; stem upright; branchy above; leaves ovate, 3-ribbed; peduncles 1 or 2-flowered; tube of the corolla white, limb purple.

β. quadrifida. Corolla 4-cut. Gentiana campestris, Walcot. Brit. Flor.

y. præcox. Flowering in April or May. Gentiana fugax verna, seu præcox, Raii Syn. 275, 3.

8. multiplicata. Flowers double; lobes inflected.

2. Erythalia campestris.

Field erythalia.

Calyx 4-lobed; 2 outer lobes larger, ovate, spearshape, overlapping the other 2; edge of the lobes of the calyx and of the leaves cartilaginous and minutely serrated.

Gentiana pratensis, flore lanuginoso, Raii Syn. 275, l. Gentiana campestris, Lin. S. P. 334.
Gentiana Amarella \( \beta \), Lamark Fl. Fr.
Gentiana Amarella, Allioni Pedem. 353.

Erythalia campestris, Brockh. in Ræm. Arch. 1,26. Hippion campestre, Schmidt in Ræm. Arch. 1,17.

Gentianella tetandra, Moench Meth. 482.

Chalky pastures and hills by the sea; ann.; September. Stem 9 in. high, rather branchy; cally appearing as if enclosed in 2 bracteæ.

# IV. 94. ERYTHRÆA. Renealm.

Centory.

Calyx 5-sided, 5-cut; corolla funnelshape; tube cylindrical; mouth denticulated; limb 5-cut; stamens 5, equal, exserted, declined; anthers distinct, after the anthesis spirally twisted; style 1; stigma capitate, 2-parted; capsule linear, 1-celled.—Flowers rose-coloured, in bundles, terminal or axillary.

1. Erythræa vulgaris.

Common centory.

Stem long, forked; leaves ovate, oblong; radical leaves crowded; flowers sessile, panicled, girt at the base with 1 or 2 scales; calyx shorter than the tube.

Centaurium minus, Raii Syn. 287, 1.
Centaurium parvum, Ger. em. 547, 1.
Centaurium minus vulgare, Park. 272.
Gentiana Centaurium, Lin. S. P. 332.
Chironia Centaurium, Curtis Fl. Lond.
Centaurium vulgare, Rafinesque.
Chironia pulchella, Salisb. Prodr. 334.
Erythræa Centaurium, Pers. Syn. 1, 283.
Little centory. Small centory. Small purple centory.

Dry pastures; annual; July and August.

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Root branched; stem 12 in. high, 4-angular, branched at bottom; leaves 3-ribbed, smooth.

β. quadrifida. Corolla 4-cut.

y. alba. Corolla white.

2. Erythræa littoralis. Shore centory. Stem simple, stiff; leaves linear, obovate; lobes of the calyx subulate; flowers sessile, corymbose, capitate.

Chironia littoralis, Eng. Bot. 33, 2305. Erythræa conferta, Persoon Syn. 1, 283?

Northern sea-shores; annual; June. Stem 3 in. high; style scarcely declined.

3. Erythræa pulchella. Pretty centory. Stem short, much branched; leaves ovate; lobes of the calyx awlshape, little shorter than the tube of the corolla; flowers erect, pedicelled.

Gentiana Centaurium  $\beta$ , Lin. S. P. 333. Chironia pulchella, Swart. Act. Hol. 1783, 85. Erythræa ramosissima; Pers. Syn. 283.

Sandy sea-shores; annual; August and September. Stem 2 in. high, forked; leaves 3 or 5-ribbed.

# V. 95. FRANQUEVILLIA. R. A. Salisbury. MSS.

Gentianella.

Calyx cupshape, rather angular, 4-cut; corolla hypocrateriform; tube ovate; limb 4-cut, regular; stamens 4, short, upright; anthers straight, distinct, slightly exserted; style 1; stigma capitate; capsule 1-celled, 2-valved, open at top; seeds angular, dotted.—Flowers upright, terminal, loosely panicled or solitary, yellow, persisting; peduncles long.

Franquevillia minima. Least gentianella. Stem rather forked; radical leaves roundish; stem leaves awlshape, connected at the base.

Centaurium palustre luteum minimum nostras, Raii Syn. 286, 2. Gentiana filiformis, Lin. S. P. 335.

Exacum filiforme, Engl. Bot. 235.

Hippion filiforme, Schmidt in Ræmer Arch.

Bogs; annual; July.

Roots fibrous; stem forked or simple, roundish, 2 in. high; peduncles 4-sided, 1-flowered.

VI. 96. CHLORA. Renealm. Yellow-wort,

Calyx 8 or 10-sepaled; sepales lanceolate; corolla hypocrateriform; tube short; limb 6 or 10-parted; stamens 6 to 10; filaments short, inserted in the mouth of the corolla; anthers upright, exserted; styles 1, short, 2-cut; stigmata 2, 2-cut; capsule oblong, 1-celled, many-seeded; seeds ovate.—Stem forked at top; leaves connate at the base; flowers solitary, from the forks of the stem.

Chlora perfoliata. Thoroughleafed yellow-wort. Herb glaucous; radical leaves ovate, stellate; stem leaves 3-angular, acute, connate.

Centaurium luteum perfoliatum, Raii Syn. 287, 4.

Centaurium luteum Lobelii, Ger. em. 547, 2. Centaurium minus luteum et perfoliatum non ramosum, Park. 271.

Gentiana perfoliata, Lin. S. P. 335.

Chlora perfoliata, Lin. Mant.

Blackstonia perfoliata, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 146.

Chironia perfoliata, Salisb. Prod. 137.

Yellow centory.

Chalk hills; annual; July and August. Root tortuous; stem 1 foot high.

#### VII. 97. SWERTIA. Linnæus.

Fellwort.

Calyx 4 or 5 sepaled; corolla rotate; tube very short, not spurred; limb 5-parted; lobes lanceolate; glands 2, fringed, at the base of each lobe; stamens 4 or 5, shorter than the corolla; anthers versatile; style very short, 2-parted; stigmata 2; capsule ovate, 1-celled, 2-valved, many-seeded; seeds margined, wing not cut.—Flowers blue, axillary and terminal; peduncles often 1-flowered.

Swertia perennis.

Stem simple; radical leaves lengthened into a petiole; peduncles 4-sided, opposite; corolla 5-cut.

Gentiana Penuei minor, Ger. em. 433, 5. Swertia perennis, Lin. S. P. 328. Spotted gentian. Marsh gentian.

Alpine bogs; perennial; August.

Root white; stem a foot high; flowers upright, purplish, spotted with black.

B. MENYANTHEE. Leaves alternate, mostly toothed, or ternate; æstivation inflected.

VIII. 98. LIMNANTHES. Stokes. Water-rose.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate, limb spreading, 5-parted; edge of the lobes ciliated, base bearded; stamens 5; style short; stigma 2-lobed, lobes crenate; glands 5, hypogynous, alternating with the stamens; capsule compressed, 1-celled, valveless, suture seedbearing, in 2 rows; seeds compressed, edge winged; wings fringed.—Herb floating; leaves alternate, peltate, rough underneath; petiole dilated at the base, rather sheathing; flowers yellow, axillary, in bundles; peduncles 1-flowered.

Limnanthes peltata. Shield-leaf water-rose. Leaves heartshape orbicular; edge not cut.

Nymphæa lutea minor, flore fimbriato, Raii Syn. 368, 2. Nymphæa lutea minima, Ger. em. 820, 5. Nymphæa lutea minor, Park. 1252. Menyauthes nymphoides, Lin. S. P. 207. Limnanthemum peltatum, Gmel. Act. Petr. 1769, 527. Waldschmidia nymphoides, Wigg. Fl. Holsat. 20. Villarsia nymphoides, Ventenat. Menyanthes natans, Lanarck Fl. Fr. 203. Menyauthes nymphæoides, Engl. Bot. 217.

Limnanthes nymphoides, Stokes Bot. Med. Mat. 300.
Fringed buckbean. Less yellow water-lily. Dwarf water-lily.

Ditches and slow streams; perennial; July and August. Stem very long; leaves dark green, sometimes spotted.

IX. 99. MENYANTHES. Dioscorides. Buckbean.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla funnel-shape; inside densely villous; limb spreading, bent back, 5-lobed; edge not cut; stamens 5: style 1, exserted; stigma capitate, 2 cut; capsule 1-celled, 2-valved; seeds ovate, compressed, shining.—
Leaves ternate, petioled; base of the petiole dilated, rather sheathing; scape many-flowered; flowers spiked; bractea 1 at the base of each peduncle.

Menyanthes palustris.

Marsh bucklean.

Menyanthes palustre, triphyllum latifolium et angustifolium, Raii Syn. 285, 1.

Trifolium paludosum, Ger. em. 1194; Park. 1212.

Menyanthes trifoliata, Lin. S. P. 208.

Marsh clover. Marsh trefoil.

Watery places and spongy bogs; perennial; June, July.

Root black; stem ascending, branched at bottom; leaflets toothed, repand; flowers peduncled, flesh-colour.— Leaves extremely bitter, used instead of hops, and to destroy worms, as also in rheumatism and dropsy; they are also smoked.

Fam. XI. 28. POLEMONIACEÆ. Ventenat. Polemonii, Jussieu. Polemonideæ, Persoon. Personatæ, Adanson.

Calyx 1-leafed, divided, persisting; corolla 1-petaled, hypogynous, regularly 5-lobed; stamens 5, inserted in the middle of the tube of the corolla, alternating with the lobes; ovary 1, free, 3-celled, many-seeded, girt at the base with an annular gland; style simple; stigmata 4; capsule 3-celled, 3-valved; dehiscence loculicidal; spermophore axile, 3-sided, angles opposed to the middle of the valves; seeds many, spermodermis membranaceous; perisperm peritropal; fleshy; corculum straight, transverse; radicle below; cotyledons elliptical, leaflike.—Stem herbaceous; leaves opposite or alternate; flowers terminal or axillary.

I. 100. POLEMONIUM. Dioscorides. Jacob's ladder.

Calyx pitchershape, 5-cut; corolla bellshape, rotate; tube short; limb 5-lobed; stamens 5; filaments dilated, villous at bottom; anthers oval, incumbent; capsule 3-celled; cells 2-seeded: seeds angular .- Herb erect; leaves alternate, pinnate with an odd leaflet; flowers subcorymbose, terminal.

Polemonium vulgare. Common Jacob's ladder. Flowers upright; calyx longer than the tube of the corolla : root fibrous.

Polemonium vulgare cæruleum et album, Raii Syn. 288, 1. Valeriana Græca, Ger. em. 1076; Park. 122.

Polemonium cæruleum, Lin. S. P. 280. Polemonium elatum, Salisb. Prod. 125, Greek valerian. Ladder to heaven. Setwall.

Limestone rocks; perennial; June.

Stem pubescent, angular; leaflets 14 to 17 pair, ovate, unequal at the base; corolla blue or white.

Fam. XII. 29. VINCÆ. Apocynarum genus. Jussieu.

Calyx 5-cut, persisting; corolla 1-petaled, hypogynous, regular, 5-lobed; æstivation imbricate, deciduous; stamens 5, on the corolla, alternating with the lobes; filaments distinct; anthers 2-celled, opening longitudinally; pollen granular, applied immediately to the stigma; ovaries 2; style 1; stigma 1, capitate; follicles 2, long, 1-celled or half 2-celled; opening longitudinally on the inner edge; seeds naked, often margined, on the edges of the follicles; spermodermis simple; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight; radicle above; plumule inconspicuous; cotyledons leaflike. — Shrubs or under-shrubs often twining, lactescent; leaves opposite, edge not in the least cut, often fringed with glands; flowers axillary or terminal.

#### I. 101. VINCA. Pliny.

Pervinkle.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla salvershape; tube long; mouth slightly prominent, 5-sided; limb flat, 5-lobed; lobes blunt; anthers approaching; stigma annulate at the base; follicles upright, round, half 2-celled; seeds ovate.—Stem shrubby, diffuse; flowers solitary, axillary.

1. Vinca minor.

Small pervinkle.

Stem procumbent; leaves oblong, lanceolate, edge bald; peduncles 1-flowered, solitary, axillary, longer than the leaves; teeth of the calyx lanceolate.

Vinca pervinca minor, Raii Syn. 268, 1; Ger. em. 894, 1.

Vinca pervinca vulgaris, Park. 380.

Vinca minor, Lin. S. P. 304. Vinca ellipticifolia, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 495.

Vinca humilis, Salisb. Prod. 146.

Woods and coppices; perennial; May.

Rhizoma creeping; stem upright; leaves perennial; flowers alternate, violet; mouth white.

2. Vinca major. Great pervinkle. Stem upright; leaves ovate, edge fringed; peduncles one-

Stem upright; leaves ovate, edge fringed; peduncles one-flowered, solitary, axillary; teeth of the calyx bristlelike, long.

Vinca q. Clematis daphnoides major, Raii Syn. 268, 2. Clematis daphnoides, sive Pervinca major, Ger. em. 894.

Clematis daphnoides latifolia, seu Vinca pervinca major, Park. 381.

Vinca major, Lin. S. P. 304.

Pervinca major, Scop. Carn. 274. Vinca grandiflora, Salisb. Prod. 146. Vinca ovalifolia, Stokes B. M. M. 497. Woods and coppices; perennial; May.

Stem upright; leaves rough; flowers blue; follicles shining.

Fam. XIII. 30. CONVOLVULACEÆ. De Candolle. Convolvuli, Jussieu.

Calyx 5-lobed, persisting; corolla 1-petal, hypogynous, deciduous, limb 5-lobed; lobes regular; stamens 5, inserted at the base of the corolla and alternate with the lobes; ovary simple, 2 or 4-celled, rarely 1-celled or 2 or 4-parted, few-seeded, girt at the base with an annular gland; ovules definite; style 1, simple or divided; stigma obtuse or acute; capsule 2 or 4-celled, mostly valvular, rarely valveless or opening transversely; edge of the valves opposite to the dissepiments: seeds bony, affixed at the base of the inner angles of the dissepiments; perisperm mucilaginous; corculum curved; cotyledons corrugated; radicle below.—Stem herbaceous, rarely shrubby, mostly twining, milky, bald or simply pubescent; leaves alternate, mostly undivided, rarely 0; stipules 0; inflorescence axillary or terminal: peduncles 1 or many-flowered; bracteæ usually 2 to each flower.

Corolla bellshape; calyx 5-parted;

bracteæ 2, leaflike, embracing the calyx. Calystegia. 102.

Corolla bellshape; calyx 5-parted;

bracteæ 0, or very small, distant .... Convolvulus. 103. Corolla bellshape, tube naked;

plant leafless, parasitic .............. Cuscuta. 104.

A. Convolvuli. Ovary 1; capsule mostly valvate; cotyledons wrinkled; plant leafy.

I. 102. CALYSTEGIA. R. Brown. Bindweed.

Calyx 5-parted, inclosed in a 2-leaved bractea; corolla bellshape, 5-plaited, 5-angled; stamens 5, nearly equal, shorter than the limb; ovary half 2-celled, 4-seeded; style undivided; stigmata 2, blunt, round or globular; capsule 1-celled.—Herb milky, bald, twining or prostrate; peduncles solitary, 1-flowered.

#### 344 102. Calyst. 30. CONVOLVULACEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

1. Calystegia sepium. Hedge bindweed.

Stem twining; leaves arrowshape, acute, barb blunt; bracteæ half the length of the corolla; peduncle 4-sided, longer than the petiole.

Convolvulus major, Raii Syn. 275, 1. Smilax lenis sive lævis major, Ger. em. 861, 1.

Smilax tenis sive lavis major, Ger. em. 801, I Convolvulus major albus, Park. 163. Convolvulus sepium, Lin. S. P. 212. Convolvulus repens, Lin. S. P. 218.

Convolvulus lætus, Salisb. Prod. 123.

Calystegia sepium, R. Brown, Pr. Fl. N. H. 483. Great bindweed. Withe-wind. Hedge bells.

Damp hedges and holts; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; stem angular; leaves hanging down; flowers white, flesh or deep rose-coloured.

2. Calystegia asarifolia. Asarabacca-leaved bindweed. Stem prostrate; leaves kidney-shape, rather fleshy; peduncles 4-angled, angles winged; bracteæ blunt, the length of the calyx.

Convolvulus maritimus Soldanella dictus, Raii Syn. 276, 5.

Soldanella marina, Ger. em. 838, 1.

Soldanella vulgaris, Park. 161.

Convolvulus Soldanella, Lin. S. P. 236. Convolvulus asarifolia, Salisb. Prod. 123.

Sea bindweed. Sea withwind, Sea-bells. Sea-cole. Sea foalfoot. Scottish scurvygrass.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; July.

Root creeping; stem short, few-flowered; leaves smooth; peduncles upright; flowers flesh-colour, plaits yellow; stigma 2-lobed; lobes 2-cut; seeds angular.

# II. 103. CONVOLVULUS. Pliny. Convolvulus.

Calyx 5-parted; bracteæ 0, or 2, slender, distant from the calyx; corolla bellshape, 5-plaited, 5-angled; stamens 5, nearly equal; ovary 2-celled; cells 2-seeded; style undivided; stigmata 2, threadshape; capsule valvate.—Stem twining, milky; peduncles solitary, 1 or few-flowered.

1. Convolvulus arvensis. Cornfield convolvulus. Stem twining; leaves arrowshape; barbs and tip sharp;

peduncles 4-sided, 1-flowered; bracteæ linear.

Convolvulus minor vulgaris, Raii Syn. 275, 2; Park. 171.

Smilax lævis minor, Ger. em. 861, 2. Convolvulus arvensis, Lin. S. P. 218.

Convolvulus sagittifolia, Salisb. Prod. 123.

Small bindweed. Withe-wind. Hedge-bells.

Fields and hedges; perennial; June and July.

#### Pl. ex. cor. 30. CONVOLVULACEE. 103. Convol. 345

Root creeping; stem angular; leaves rather bald; peduncles bracteated in the middle; flowers flesh-colour, sweet-scented.

2. Convolvulus auriculatus. Eared convolvulus. Leaves linear, hastate, pointed; barbs not nicked; peduncles 4-sided, 1-flowered; bracteæ lanceolate.

Convolvulus arvensis minimus, Raii Syn. 276. Convolvulus arvensis  $\beta$ , Lin. S. P. 232.

Convolvulus auriculatus, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 540.

Hedges; perennial; June.

Leaves and flowers much smaller than those of C. arvensis.

B. Cuscutæ. Ovary 1; capsule opening tranversely, twocelled; corculum spiral; cotyledons 0; plant leafless, parasitic.

#### III. 104. CUSCUTA. Matthiolus.

Dodder.

Calyx 4 or 5-cut; corolla funnelshape; tube short; limb 4 or 5-cut; stamens 5; filaments inserted in the mouth, with a scale near the bottom; stigmata 2, pointed; capsule 2-celled, 2-seeded, cut round.—Herb leafless, twining, parasitic; flowers sessile, aggregate, capitate; bractea 1.

Cuscuta minor.

Small dodder.

Flowers sessile; nectariferous scale crenate; stigmata pointed.

Cuscuta major, Raii Syn. 281.

Cuscuta sive cassuthe, Ger. em. 577.

Cuscuta, Park. 10.

Cuscuta europæa \( \beta \), Lin. S. P. 180.

Cuscuta europæa, Huds. Fl. Angl. 104. Cuscuta epithymum, Lin. Sys. Veg. a Murray, 167. Cuscuta campanulata, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 239.

Parasitic on heath; perennial; August. Stem twisted: flowers crowded; calyx reddish; corolla white.-Herb purgative; but believed to partake, in some measure, of the virtues of the plants on which it grows.

# IV. 105. CASSYTHA. Gesner.

Hellweed.

Calyx 5-cut; corolla bellshape, 5-cut; stamens 5; filaments inserted in the throat of the corolla, naked; stigmata 2, pointed; capsule cut round, 2-celled, 2-seeded. Stem annual, leafless, twining, parasitic; flowers peduncled, aggregate, capitate; bractea 1.

# 346 105. Cassyth. 30. CONVOLVULACEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

Cassytha major. Great hellweed. Flowers nearly sessile; stigmata pointed.

Cuscuta major, C. Bauh. Pin. 219, 3. Cuscuta europæa, Lin. S. P. 180. Great dodder. Strangletare. Devil's guts.

Parasitic on thistles and nettles; annual; August.

Stem bald; flowers transparent, reddish.

# Fam. XIV. 31. BORAGINEÆ, Jussieu. Buglossinæ,

Calyx 5-cut; corolla hypogynous, 1-petaled, mostly regular, 5-cut, rarely 4-cut; mouth naked or with 5 scales; aestivation inbricate; stamens on the corolla, equal, alternating with the lobes, rarely 0; ovary 1, free, 4-parted, 4-seeded, or simple 2 or 4-celled; ovules definite, pendulous; style 1, on the gynobasis; stigma 2-cut; cariopsides? 4, distinct or connate at the base; perisperm 0; corculum straight; radicle above; cotyledons leaflike. Herbaceous or shrubby; leaves alternate, mostly rough; hairs conical, usually not partitioned, stiff, often rough, filled with a grumous mass, dilated at bottom, placed on a cellular tubercle, often girt with cells at bottom, and very rarely with other partitioned hairs placed among the others; stipules 0; flowers mostly in a 1-sided spike, rarely panicled or corymbose, something axillary, solitary.

A. Cariopsides 4, topshape, distinct, 1-celled, imperforate at the bottom; gynobasis flat; mouth of the corolla pervious.

Corolla funnelshape; mouth naked; tube 2

or 3 times as long as the calyx ..... MERTENSIA. 114. Cor. funnelshape; mouth naked; tube twice

warts; as long as the calyx ...... Lithospermum. 116. Cor. funnelshape; mouth hairy; calyx tubed,

5-parted ..... Echium. 118.

B. Cariopsides 4, topshape, distinct, 1-celled, imperforate at the bottom; gynobasis flat; mouth of the corolla closed.

 Corolla rotate; mouth closed with radii; cariopsides wrinkled...... Borrago. 109.

C. Cariopsides 4, topshape, distinct, 1-celled, perforated at the bottom; gynobasis flat; mouth of the corolla arched.

Cor. funnelshape; arches upright; calyx 5-parted, in fruit upright...... Buglossa. 111.

Cor. funnelshape; arches upright; calve 5 parted becoming hellshape

calyx 5-parted, becoming bellshape,

drooping ...... Anchusa. 112.

Cor. bellshape; arches awlshape, conical;

calyx 5-parted ...... Symphytum. 117.

D. Cariopsides 4, depressed, distinct, 4-celled; perforated at bottom; gynobasis columnar; mouth of the corolla arched.

Calyx 5-parted; cor. funnelshape; arches convex; cariopsides prickly ...... Cynoglossum. 107.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate; cariopsides smooth, cyathiform ..... Omphalodes. 108.

I. 106. MYOSOTIS. Dioscorides. Mouse-ear.

Calyx 5-cut, or toothed; corolla salvershape, mouth with short convex, connivent scales; limb 5 parted; lobes blunt or nicked; stamens enclosed; cariopsides 4, turbinate, one-celled, bald, smooth, imperforated at bottom; gynobasis flat, small.—Flowers spiked; spike 1-sided, before flowering revolute.

1. Myosotis sylvatica. Wood mouse-ear.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, rather blunt, with soft hairs; racemes very long, loose; bracteæ 0; pedicells in fruit spreading, rather longer than the calyx; calyx 5-cut, close; limb spread out, longer than the tube.

Myosotis scorpioides latifolia hirsuta, Dillen in Raii Syn. 229, 2.

Myosotis sylvatica, Pers. Syn. 1, 156.

Myosotis montana, Besser Prod. Fl. Gall. 1, 142.

Myosotis scorpioides sylvatica, Horn. Hort. Hafn. 2,986.

Myosotis scorpioides y, Smith Fl. Brit. 1, 213,

Woods; annual; all the summer.

Roots fibrous; stems many, upright, divided at top into very loose racemes; leaves fringed; upper leaves embracing; lower leaves reverse-ovate.

2. Myosotis alpestre. Alp mouse-ear.

Leaves lanceolate, rather pointed, slightly 3-ribbed, hirsute; bracteæ 0; pedicells in fruit spreading, rather longer than the calyx; calyx 5-cut, close; hairs long, spreading; limb spread out, longer than the tube.

Myosotis alpestris, Willd. enum. 1, 175.

Myosotis lithospermifolia, Horn. Hort. Haffn. 1, 173.

Myosotis scorpioides  $\beta$ , Willd. Myosotis suaveolens, Willd.

Myosotis odorata, Poiret Encyc. Bot. Myosotis rupicola, Engl. Bot. 36, 2259.

Myosotis Pyreniaca, Poiret Mem. Toul. 3, 323.

Alpine rocks; perennial; July.

Stems many, upright, hairy, spreading at bottom, simple at top; racemes terminal, short, conjugate, solitary; flowers before estivation conglomerate.

3. Myosotis palustris.

Marsh mouse-ear.

Leaves reverse-ovate, lanceolate, blunt, rather rough; bracteæ 0; pedicells in fruit diverging, twice as long as the calvx; calvx 5-cut, blunt, open; bristles straight, closely adpressed; limb spread out, longer than the tube.

Myosotis scorpioides palustris, Raii Syn. 229, 4; Ger. em. 337, 3.

Myosotis scorpioides repens, Park. 691. Myosotis palustris, Roth. Germ. 221.

Myosotis perennis, Gmel. Fl. Baden. 1, 409. Myosotis scorpioides, Willd. S. P. 1, 746.

Myosotis repens, Don. Cat.

Myosotis scorpioides y, Smith. Fl. Brit. 212. Echioides palustris, Moench. Meth. 416.

Myosotis adpressa, Stokes Bot. M. M. 269.

Water scorpion grass.

Damp fields and rivulets; perennial; July and August. Plant light green; stems many, rather creeping at bottom, upright, simple; racemes terminal, revolute before flowering, becoming upright.

4. Myosotis arvensis.

Cornfield mouse-ear.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, pointed, hirsute; bracteæ 0; pedicells in fruit spreading, twice as long as the calyx; calyx 5-cut, upright; bristles spread, hooked; limb upright, spreading, nearly as long as the tube.

Myosotis scorpioides hirsuta, Raii Syn. 229, 1; Park. 691.

Myosotis scorpioides arvensis hirsuta, Ger. em. 337.

Myosotis arvensis, Roth. Germ. 222.

Myosotis annua, Gmel. Fl. Baden. 1, 410. Myosotis scorpioides, Desfont. Fl. Atlant. 153.

Myosotis scorpioides δ, Smith Fl. Brit. 1, 212.

Echioides annua, Mænch. Meth. 416.

Myosotis hamosa, Stokes B. M. M. 269,

Mouse-ear scorpion-grass.

Dry fields; annual; June.

Root fibrous; stems many, branched; racemes terminal, revolute becoming upright and long.

5. Myosostis versicolor.

Changeable mouse-ear.

Leaves lanceolate, rather blunt, hirsute; racemes 0; pedicells in fruit upright, spreading shorter than the calyx; calyx 5-cut, pointed; bristles spreading, hooked; limb spreading, shorter than the tube.

Myosotis scorpioides hirta minor, Raii Syn. 239, 3. Myosotis scorpioides minor, flosculis luteis, Park. 692. Myosotis versicolor, Ehrh. Pers. Syn. 1, 156. Myosotis collina, Hoffm. Fl. Germ. 1791, 61, 4. Myosotis arvensis  $\beta$ , Gmel. Fl. Bad. 1, 411.

Barren sandy places; annual; June.

Stems one or many, middle stem upright, side stems ascending; racemes terminal, spikeshape; flowers small, sky-blue or pale yellow.

#### II. 107. CYNOGLOSSUM. Dioscor. Hounds-tongue.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla funnelshape; tube short, mouth. arched; arches convex, connivent; cariopsides 4, 1-celled, compressed, not perforated at bottom; outer side covered with glochidated prickles; affixed at the side of the columnar gynobasis.—Leaves tomentose or bald; flowers spiked or glomerate, axillary.

1. Cynoglossum officinale. Shop hounds-tongue. Stem upright, leafy; lower leaves broad, lanceolate, narrower at bottom; upper leaves broader at bottom, pointed, downy, nappy; racemes paniculate during flowering; bracteæ 0; stamens enclosed.

Cynoglossum, Rati Syn. 226, 1.

Cynoglossum majus vulgare, Ger. em. 804, 1; Park. 511.

Cynoglossum maximum montanum, Park. 512. Cynoglossum officinale, Lin. S. P. 1, 192.

Ruins and waysides; perennial or biennial; June.

Plant feetid; stem upright, branched above, from the axillæ of all the upper leaves, ending in racemes; leaves grayish, waved; flowers drooping, 1-sided: corolla one-third longer than the calyx; tube white; limb bellshape, veined.

B. album. Flowers white.

Wood hounds-tongue. 2. Cynoglossum sylvaticum.

Stem upright; lower leaves rather spatulate, lanceolate; upper leaves embracing the stem, ovate, oblong, pointed; above rather bald, shining; beneath rough; bracteæ 0; stamens enclosed.

Cynoglossum folio virenti, Raii Syn. 226, 2.

Cynoglossum minus folio virente, Ger. em. 805, 4.

Cynoglossum semper virens, Park. 512.

Cynoglossum officinale y, Lin. S. P. 193.

Cynoglossum Virginianum, Lin. Syst. Veg. 157.

Cynoglossum sylvaticum, Gmelin Baden, 1, 421.

Cynoglossum wontanum, Lamarck Illustr. 1794. Cynoglossum Virginicum, Willd. S. P. 1, 762.

Cynoglossum Apenninum, Roth Tent. Germ. 2, 219.

Cynoglossum virens, Schreber Fl. Lips. 162.

Cynoglossum Germanicum, Jacq. Obs. 2, 31.

Small green-leaved hounds-tongue.

Waysides; biennial; June.

Root fusiform; stems many, below simple, above branched; branches upright, spreading; leaves flat, above light green, bald; racemes terminal, drooping at top before flowering.

#### III. 108. OMPHALODES.

Venus-navelwort.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate; mouth arched; arches short, connivent; limb 5-parted; lobes blunt; cariopsides 4, 1-celled, compressed, smooth; edge membranaceous, often cyathiform; bottom not perforated; gynobasis columnar.—Flowers spiked, glomerate.

Omphalodes verna.

Spring Venus-navelwort.

Leaves petioled, smooth; root-leaves ovate, heartshape; stem-leaves ovate; racemes conjugate, few-flowered.

Cynoglossum omphalodes, Lin. S. P. 193.

Omphalodes verna, Mænch. Meth. Omphalodes repens, Schrank.

Rocks at Teignmouth, Mrs. Turner; perennial; March

and April.

Rhizoma creeping, buried; stems many; flowering stems simple, emitting stools at the bottom; bracteæ 2; flowers peduncled, blue.

## IV. 109. BORRAGO. Marcellus.

Borrage.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate, mouth arched, arches blunt, nicked; anthers distinct, oblong or lanceolate; cariopsides 4, 1-celled, topshape, imperforated at bottom; gynobasis small, flat.

Borrago officinalis.

Shop borrage.

Lower leaves reverse ovate, narrowed at the base; lobes of the corolla ovate, pointed, spread out.

Borrago hortensis, Raii Syn. 228; Ger. cm. 796, 1.

Borrago, Park. 249.

Borago officinalis, Lin. S. P. 197.

Road-sides; annual;

Root fusiform; stem upright, hispid, branchy; branches upright, spreading; leaves hispid; flowers drooping; pedicells long, 1-sided .- Racemes terminal, short, bracteated; corolla skyblue; stamens and arches black.

B. alba. Flower white.

Borrago flore albo, Ger. em. 797, 2.

#### V. 110. ASPERUGO. Pliny.

Madwort.

Calyx round, deeply 5-cut, with teeth between the cuts, becoming long and compressed; lamellæ flat, parallel, sinuated, toothed; corolla rather funnelshape, mouth arched; arches convex, connivent; filaments short; anthers rounded; stigma capitate; cariopsides 4, 1-celled, smooth, compressed, not perforated at bottom; gynobasis columnar.

Asperugo procumbens.

Procumbent madwort.

Asperugo vulgaris, Raii Syn. 228. Aparine major Plinii, Ger. em. 1122, 2. Borrago minor sylvestris, Park. 765. Asperugo procumbens, Lin. S. P. 198. Great goose-grass. German madwort.

Rich waste land; annual; April and May.

Root slender; stem procumbent, flagelliform, branchy, with small hooked spines; leaves in threes or fours, oblong, obtuse; rough above; rather baldish beneath; edges hairy, hooked; flowers from the side of the leaf, solitary, purplish.

B. alba. Flowers white.

#### 111. BUGLOSSA. Dioscorides.

Bugloss.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla funnelshape; mouth closed; arches upright, blunt; cariopsides 4, 1-celled, topshape, concave, perforated at bottom; gynobasis flat, small.—Flowers racemose; fruit upright.

1. Buglossa arvensis.

Field bugloss.

Stem upright, branchy; leaves lanceolate, half-embracing, subrepand, toothed, strigose, very rough; racemes leafy; calyx as long as the bent tube; lobes of the corolla unequal, lanceolate.

Buglossa sylvestris minor, Raii Syn. 227, 1; Ger. em. 799, 3. Buglossum sylvestre minus, Park. 765.

Lycopsis arvensis, Lin. S. P. 199.

Anchusa arvensis, Hoffm. et Link Fl. Lusit. 1, 179.

Small wild bugloss.

Way-sides; annual; June and July.

Root fusiform; stem upright or ascending, branched; leaves wavey; hairs sitting on tubercles; racemes terminal; pedicells short; corolla blue, finely veined with white.

2. Buglossa sempervirens.  $Evergreen\ bugloss.$ 

Stem upright; leaves ovate, scarcely toothed, hispid; upper sessile; lower longly peduncled; peduncles axillary, 2-leaved; racemes conjugate, rather capitate; lobes of the corolla equal.

Buglossum latifolium semper virens, Dillen in Raii Syn. 227, 2. Borago semper virens, Ger. em. 797, 3. Anchusa sempervirens, Lin. S. P. 192. Buglossum sempervirens, Allioni Pedem. 166.

Waysides; perennial; May and June.

Stem upright, extremely rough, bristles turned backwards; leaves pointed, rough on both sides, edges waved; calyx deeply 5-parted; corolla nearly rotate, blue; tube very short; limb horizontal, 5-parted; lobes rounded, equal; foramina of the cariopsides closed with a scale.

112. ANCHUSA. Hippocrates. Alkanet.

Calyx 5-cut or toothed, becoming bellshaped and inflated; corolla funnelshaped, 5-lobed; lobes equal; mouth closed; arches upright, blunt; cariopsides 4, 1-celled, turbinate, perforated at the base; gynobasis flat, small .-Flowers racemose; fruit drooping.

Anchusa officinalis. Shop alkanet. Leaves lanceolate, hispid; bracteæ ovate, lanceolate, as long as the calyx; calyx 5-cut, pointed.

Buglossa vulgaris, Ger. em. 798, 1. Anchusa officinalis, Lin. S. P. 191.

Waste places by the sea; perennial; June and July.

Stems many, upright, branched at top; leaves pointed, not in the least cut; flowers sessile, imbricated; spikes terminal; tube of the corolla as long as the calyx, constricted under the limb; limb upright, spreading; lobes rounded: mouth closed with 5 upright arches.

β. incarnata. Flowers red, variegated.

y. alba. Flowers white.

#### VIII. 113. PULMONARIA. Gesner. Lungwort.

Calyx 5-cut, prismatic, 5-sided, when in fruit bellshape; corolla funnelshape; mouth pervious, hairy; cariopsides 4; 1-celled, topshape, not perforated at bottom; gynobasis flat, small.

1. Pulmonaria angustifolia. Narrowleaved lungwort. Leaves pubescent, hirsute, lanceolate; root-leaves petiolate; stem-leaves sessile, half embracing the stem.

Pulmonaria foliis echii, Raii Syn. 226, 1; Ger. em. ed. 2, 808.

Pulmonaria maculosa, Ger. em. ed. 1, 808, 1.

Pulmonaria angustifolia, Park. Par. 251, 2; Lin. S. P. 191.

Pulmonaria maculata β, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 278.

Bugloss cows-lips. Long-leaved stage of Jerusalem.

Woods; perennial; May.

Root branched, black; stem upright, roundish, simple; leaves pointed; hairs short, pressed to the stem; flowers pedicelled; bracteæ lanceolate; racemes 2, terminal, in bundles.

β. oblongata. Leaves small, short, broad, and blunt.

#### 2. Pulmonaria officinalis.

Shop lungwort.

Leaves rough; root-leaves ovate, cordate, petioled; upper stem-leaves sessile, ovate, oblong.

Pulmonaria foliis echii, Ger. em. ed. 1, 808, 2. Pulmonaria maculosa, Ger. em. ed. 2, 808, 1.

Pulmonaria latifolia maculosa, Park. 251. Pulmonaria officinalis α, Lin. S. P. 194. Pulmonaria maculata γ, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 280.

Jerusalem cows-lips. Spotted lungwort. Broad-leaved lungwort.

Woods; perennial; May.

Stems many, simple, upright; leaves pointed; upper stem-leaves with short petioles; lower sessile, ovate, oblong; flowers purple, pedicelled, when in fruit drooping.—Yields a large quantity of ashes when burned.

#### 114. MERTENSIA. Roth. IX.

Mertens.

0.3

Calyx deeply 5-parted; corolla rather funnelshape; tube much longer than the calyx; limb rather bellshape; lobes short, rounded; mouth pervious, naked; filaments as long as the tube; anthers oblong; stigma capitate; cariopsides 4, 1-celled, ovate, imperforate at the base; gynobasis flat, small. - Radical leaves growing after flowering; flowers racemose.

#### 354 114. Mertensia. 31. BORAGINEÆ. Pl. ex. cor.

Mertensia maritima. Sea mertens. Stem procumbent, branched; leaves ovate, blunt, fleshy, bald, glaucous; calyx bald.

Echium marinum, Raii Syn. 228, 1.

Buglossum dulce ex insulis Lancastriæ, Park. 765?

Pulmonaria maritima, Lin. S. P. 195.

Pulmonaria procumbens, Stokes Bot. M. M. 281.

Sea bugloss.

Sea-shore; perennial; July.

Root fusiform; stems many, procumbent or ascending; lower leaves petioled; upper half-embracing the stem; racemes terminal, rather corymbose; flowers pedicelled, upright.-Narcotic.

#### 115. ÆGONYCHON.

Bastard-alkanet.

Calyx 5-parted, shorter than the corolla; corolla funnelshape; mouth naked, pervious; anthers oblong, enclosed: cariopsides 4, 1-celled, ovate, imperforate at the bottom; gynobasis flat, small.—Leaves not growing after flowering, not veined; flowers axillary, solitary; racemes leafy.

1. Ægonychon repens.

Creeping bastard-alkanet. Stem herbaceous: barren stems creeping; flowering stems

upright; leaves lanceolate, pointed, attenuated at the base, rough; cariopsides stony, smooth, bald.

Lithospermum majus Dodonæi, flore purpureo, semine anchusæ, Raii Syn. 229, 2.

Lithospermum majus, Ger. em. 609, 1.

Lithospermum vulgare majus, Park. 2131.

Lithospermum purpureo-cæruleum, Lin. S. P. 190.

Lithospermum repens, Stokes Bot. M. M. 271.

Lithospermum violaceum, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 271.

Great gromwell. Pearl plant. Lichwale.

Chalk woods; perennial; May.

Root branched, black; stems many; middle stems upright; all the rest decumbent, simple; leaves stiff; petioles short; corolla violet or flesh-colour, rarely white; cariopsides white.

Field bastard-alkanet. 2. Ægonychon arvense.

Stem herbaceous, upright, branched; leaves lanceolate, narrowed at the base, pointed, hirsute, rather fringed; calyx rather shorter than the corolla, spreading when in fruit: cariopsides wrinkled, rough.

Buglossum arvense annuum, lithospermi folii, Raii Syn. 227.

Anchusa degener facie milii solis, Ger. em. 610, 4.

Lithospermum arvense radice rubente, Park. 432.

Lithospermum arvense, Lin. S. P. 190.

Bastard gromwell. Bastard alkanet.

Fields; annual; May and June.

Root branched, reddish; stems upright, above branched; hairs adpressed; leaves sessile; flowers sessile; corolla whitish yellow; cariopsides oval, white.—Root tinges oil red; juice of the root used to dye the face red.

#### XI. 116. LITHOSPERMUM. Dioscorides. Gromwell.

Calyx 5-parted; lobes unequal, growing connivent; corolla nearly bellshape; mouth nearly closed with 5 upright rotate tubercles; anthers nearly sessile, oblong; cariposides 4, 1-celled, ovate, imperforate at the bottom; gynobasis small, flat.—Leaves veined; radical leaves not enlarging after flowering; flowers axillary.

Lithospermum officinale. Shop gromwell. Stem herbaceous, round, upright, very much branched; leaves broad, lanceolate, veined, pointed, very rough; tube of the corolla as long as the calyx.

Lithospermum seu milium solis, Raii Syn. 228, 1.

Lithospermum minus, Ger. em. 609, 2. Lithospermum vulgare minus, Park. 432.

Lithospermum officinale, Lin. S. P. 189.

Lithospermum ochroleucum, Stokes Bot. M. M. 270.

Small gromwell. Gray mill. Grey millet. Edges of fields; perennial; May.

Root branched; stem straight, much branched above; leaves nearly sessile, above dark green, below paler; flowers yellow; cariopsides smooth, bald.

#### XII. 117. SYMPHYTUM. Dioscorides. Comfrey.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla cylindrical, bellshape, mouth closed; arches awlshape, forming a cone; nuts 4, 1-celled, perforated at the base; gynobasis flat, small.

1. Symphytum tuberosum. Tuberous comfreys. Stem simple; leaves ovate, oblong, narrower at the base; lower leaves petiolate; upper leaves sessile, rather decurrent.

Symphytum tuberosum, Ger. em. 806, 3; Lin. S. P. 195.

Moist shady places; perennial; July.

Root tuberous, creeping, white on the outside; stem divided at top into 2 peduncles; leaves not in the least cut, above hairy, beneath smoother and paler, much veined; raremes terminal, drooping.

2 A 2

2. Symphytum officinale. Shop comfrey.

Stem branched, above winged; leaves ovate, lanceolate, narrower at the bottom, decurrent, above very rough, beneath hirsute; calyx pointed, hirsute.

Symphytum magnum, Raii Syn. 230, 1. Consolida major, Ger. em. 805, 2. Symphytum majus vulgare, Park. 523. Symphytum officinale, Lin. S. P. 195. Great comfrey. Great consound. Knit-back. Black-wort.

Watery places; perennial; May.

Root cylindrical, black; stems many, 3 feet high; leaves waved; root-leaves ovate; racemes terminal, conjugate, 1-sided, drooping, becoming upright; corolla bellied, white or yellowish.—Root astringent, glutinous, mucilaginous; the decoction extracts the colour from seed lac; leaves flavour cakes and panada; shoots a good pot-herb.

 $\beta$ . purpureum. Corolla purple or reddish; calyx expanding, shorter than the tube of the corolla.

Consolida major flore purpureo, Ger. em. 806, 1. Symphytum patens, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 70. Symphytum Behenium, Schmidt Fl. Bohem. 3, 212.

XIII. 118. ECHIUM. Dioscorides. Vipers-bugloss.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla funnelshape or bellshape; mouth enlarged, naked; lobes mostly unequal; nuts 4, 1-celled, topshape, rough, imperforate at bottom; gynobasis small, flat.—Stem herbaceous.

1. Echium Italicum.

Stem simple, stiff; leaves linear, lanceolate, strigose, hispid; racemes very long, spike-like; spikelets 2-cut, short; flowers close; lobes of the corolla nearly equal; sta-

mens twice as long as the corolla.

Echium q. Lycopsis, Raii Syn. 227, 2.
Lycopsis, Park. 519.
Echium Italicum, Lin. S. P. 200.
Echium asperrimum, Buberst. Fl. Taur. 1, 135.
Echium attissimum, Jacq. Fl. Austr. 5, 35.

Echium altissimum, Jacq. Fl. Austr. 5, 35. Echium linearifolium, Manch. Meth. Supp. 149.

Wall bugloss.

Sandy grounds, Jersey; biennial? July.

Stem simple or many, upright, 4 feet high, spotted with dark purple; flowers sessile, imbricate, 1-sided, in many spikelets; corolla whitish.

2. Echium vulgare. Common vipers-bugloss.

Stem mostly simple, tubercular, hispid; leaves linear, lanceolate, hispid; racemes terminal, spikeshaped, very long; spikelets simple, spreading; stamens longer than the corolla.

Echium vulgare, Raii Syn. 227, 1; Ger. em. 802, 2; Park. 414; Lin. S. P. 200.

Fields and wastes; biennial; June and July.

Root branched, thick; stems many, simple, upright; leaves hispid; flowers imbricate; spikes short, axillary; pedicells upright, spreading.—Root chewed, used as a poultice in venomous bites.

β. violaceum. Stem branched from the bottom, spreading and often decumbent; stamens-very long.

Echium alterum, sive lycopsis Anglica, Dillen in Raii Syn. 228, 3. Echium vulgare β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 83. Echium violaceum, Schmidt Fl. Bohem. 203, 3.

γ. album. Corolla white.

# Fam. XV. 32. LABIATÆ. Jussieu. Stachydeæ, R.A. Salisbury.

Calyx 1-leafed, tubular, persisting, 4 or 5-cut; corolla lipped, ringent, or irregular; stamens 2 or 4, often didynamous, inserted on the corolla; ovary 1, free, 4-lobed; style 1, on the receptacle or gynobasis, between the lobes of the ovary; stigma mostly 2-cut; microbasis (cariopsides 4) at the base of the calyx; perisperm 0; corculum straight; radicle below; cotyledons flat.—Stem herbaceous, rarely shrubby, 4-sided; hairs distinctly partitioned; leaves opposite; flowers mostly in bundles, disposed in close panicles forming spurious whirls, rarely solitary, sometimes terminal and capitate, bracteated.

#### a. Stamens 2, corolla not lipped.

Upper lobe of corolla nicked . . . . . Lycopus. 119.

b. Stamens 2; corolla lipped; filaments 1-toothed.

Galea arched; filam. toothed in the middle Salvia. 147. Galea arched, not compressed ..... Horminum. 149. Galea compressed ..... Sclarea. 148.

c. Stamens 4; corolla not lipped.

Calyx 5-cut; mouth hairy; upper lobe of the corolla not nicked Pulegium. 121.
d. Stamens 4; upper lip of the corolla truncated.  Corolla truncated above, 2-toothed:
Corolla truncated above, 2-toothed; cariopsides reticulated
calyx-teeth rather unequal CHAMÆDRYS. 123. Corolla deeply cut above;
upper tooth very broad Scorodonia. 124.
e. Stamens 4; corolla 2-lipped; lips distant; calyx irregular, not lipped.
Galea slender, spread, 2-parted;
calyx spread LAVANDULA. 125. Galea slender; mouth toothed
on each side; anthers hirsute LAMIUM. 132. Galea slender, mouth 2-toothed
below; anthers bald
sarcoma round the ovary; anthers coherent
Galea slender, mouth not toothed; sarcoma 0; middle lobe of the lip
rounded, concave Nepeta. 126.
f. Stamens 4; corolla 2-lipped; lips distant; galea slender; mouth not toothed; sarcoma 0; middle lobe of the lip flattened or deflected; calyx irregular, not lipped.
Bracteæ 0; calyx baldish on the inside;
tube of corolla short, rather gibbous STACHYS. 128.  Bracteæ 0; calyx baldish on the inside;  tube long, curved, not gibbous Betonica. 127.
Bracteæ 0; calyx bald on the inside;
tube short; lip obtusely 3-lobed TRIXAGO. 129.  Bracteæ 0; calyx bald on the inside;
tube short; lip acutely 3-lobed; anthers bald Galeobdolon, 133.
Bracteæ 0; calyx bald on the inside; tube short; lip acutely 3-lobed; anthers
spotted
larged above; tule short Eriostomum. 130.

2 0, 000, 007	300
Bracteæ 0; calyx bearded inside, cylindrical; tube middling long SATUREJA Bracteated; calyx bearded inside, cylindrical; flowers densely spiked ORIGANUM.	
g. Stamens 4; corolla 2-lipped; calyx regular, not 2-li	pped.
Galea 2-cut; lip unequally 3-lobed BALLOTA Galea 2-cut; calyx 10-toothed MARRUBIUM	
h. Stamens 4; corolla 2-lipped; calyx 2-lipped, 5-c filaments not 2-forked.	ut;
Involucrum from the secondary bracteæ; calyx bald inside; galea nicked CLINIPODIUM Involucrated; flowers densely spiked;	
calyx cylindrical, inside bald MAJORANA.  Invol. 0; calyx cylindrical; middle lobe	
of the lip of the corolla not cut THYMUS. Invol. 0; calyx cylindrical; middle lobe	140,
2-cut	142.
Invol. 0; calyx gibbous at the base Acinos	141.
Invol. 0; calyx enlarged above Melissa.	145.
i. Stamens 4; corolla 2-lipped; calyx 2-lipped, 5-ci filaments 2-forked.	ıt;
Stigma 2-cut Brunella.	150,
k. Stamens 4; corolla 2-lipped; calyx 2-lipped, 2 to 4	-cut.
Calyx 3 or 4-cut MELITTIS.	146.
Calyx 2-cut Scutellaria.	150.

## I. 119. LYCOPUS. Fuchs.

Gypsey-wort.

Calyx 4 or 5-cut, irregular, not 2-lipped; mouth naked; torolla not lipped, tubular or 4-cut; upper lobe naked; stamens 2, diverging; ovary girt by a yellow gland, or sarcoma.—Hairs distinctly partitioned, joints short, not swelled at the base; flowers axillary, sessile, in spurious whirls.

1. Lycopus riparius. Bankside gypsey-wort. Stem rather hairy; leaves oval, lanceolate, usually sinuated, serrated, rather hairy.

Lycopus palustris glaber, Raii Syn. 236, 1. Marrubium aquaticum, Ger. em. 700, 1. Marrubium aquaticum vulgare, Park. 1230. Lycopus europæus, Lin. S. P. 30. Lycopus vulgaris, Pers. Syn. 24. Lycopus riparius, Salisb. Prod. 72. Water horehound.

Bank-sides by water; perennial; July to September.

Stem upright; leaves petioled; calyx downy; corolla whitish purple; lower lobes spotted on the inside, sometimes with 2 filaments, which rarely have barren anthers.—Root astringent; juice strains the flesh brown, gives a durable stain to linen, woollen, and silk; and dyes a black with green vitriol.

β. incisus. Leaves deeply divided, nearly pinnatifid.

## II. 120. MENTHA. Theophrastus.

Mint.

Calyx 5-cut, irregular, not 2-lipped; inside bald or slightly hairy; corolla little longer than the calyx, 4-lobed; lobes nearly equal; upper lobe nicked; stamens 4, didynamous, diverging.—Rhizoma creeping; herb odoriferous.

#### a. Calyx entirely hirsute.

1. Mentha sylvestris.

Wild mint.

Leaves heartshape, lanceolate, unequally toothed, serrate; tomentose beneath; racemes terminal, oblong; bracteæ awlshape; calyx villous; hairs longer than the breadth of the segments; stamens exserted.

Mentha spicata q. Menthastrum spicatum folio longiore candicante J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 234, 5.

Mentha sylvestris, Lin. S. P. 804.

Mentha spicata longifolia, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 576.

Mentha sylvestris α, Huds. Fl. Angl. 250.

Mentha longifolia, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 221.

Mentha villosa 1, Sole Menth. Brit. 3.

Mentha tomentosa, Stokes Bot. M. M. 312.

Mentha candicans, Miller Dict.

Horse mint.

Damp rubbish and road-sides; peren.; Aug. and Septem. Stem tomentose; hairs deflexed; upper leaves lanceolate, pointed; racemes compounded of whirls, many-flowered; peduncles hairy; hairs closely deflected; bracteæ the length of the flowers.—Aromatic.

2. Mentha villosa.

Villous mint.

Leaves ovate or elliptical, wrinkled, unequally serrate; villous beneath; racemes terminal; bracteæ awlshape; calyx rather hirsute; hairs straight; lobes triangular, awlshape; stamens as long as the corolla.

Mentastrum, Ger. em. 684, 3. Figure only, Mentha sylvestris, Fl. Dan. 484. Mentha villosa 2, Sole Menth. Brit. 610. Mentha nemorosa, Willd. S. P. 375. Mentha sylvestris  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 610. Mentha villosa, Huds. Fl. Angl.

Road-sides; perennial; August and September.

Stem purplish at bottom; leaves sessile or with short peduncles, pointed; racemes narrow; sinuses of the calyx blunt.

B. candicans. Leaves short; spikes blunt.

Mentha candicans, foliis, spicis et odore vulgari sativæ similis, Rais Syn. 234, 5.\*

γ. alopecuroides. Leaves elliptical, broad, blunt.

Mentha alopecuroides, Hull Br. Fl. 126. Mentha rotundifolia, Sole Menth. Br. 9.

3. Mentha rotundifolia.

Round-leaved mint.

Leaves elliptical, blunt, wrinkled, crenate, pilose above, tomentose beneath; racemes terminal, hirsute, interrupted; bracteæ lanceolate, hirsute; lobes of the calyx awlshape, triangular, fringed; fringe shorter than the breadth of the lobes.

Mentha spicata q. menthastrum folio rugoso rotundiore spontaneum, flore spicato, odore gravi J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 234, 6.

Mentastrum, Ger. em. 684, 3, description. Mentha crispa, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 446. Mentha rotundifolia, Lin. S. P. 805. Mentha sylvestris, Sole Menth. Br. 7, 3.

Rubbish; perennial; August and September.

Stem 3 feet high, pilose, hairs deflexed; leaves sessile, acutely crenated; lower leaves elliptical, oblong; racemes panicled; whirls rather remote; hairs of the pedicells deflexed; stamens exserted.—Odour peculiar, stimulant; of great use in chlorosis, and in removing the dull languor after epileptic fits.

β. variegata. Leaves variegated with green. Mentastrum niveum Anglicum, Ger. em. 684, 4.

4. Mentha glomerata. Glomerated mint. Leaves ovate, petioled; terminal whirls rounded; pedicells hispid backwards; calyx hirsute on every side.

Mentha spicata q. Sisymbrium hirsutum Doody, Raii Syn. 233, 7. Mentha (spicata) aquatica seu Sisymbrium, Raii Syn. 233, 6; Ger: em.

Mentha hirsuta, Lin. Mant. 81.

Mentha aquatica, Huds. Fl. Angl. 252, α, β.

Mentha hirsuta, Smith T. L. S. 5, 193.

Mentha glomeraia, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 616.

Water Mint.

Watery places; perennial; August and September. Very variable in form.

Flower's capitate; leaves pubescent; stem hirsute, hairs deflected, pressed to the stem; stamens longer than the corolla; bracteæ lanceolate, hirsute; peduncles very hirsute; hairs white, reflexed; calyx furrowed.—Stimulant; used in sauces as a carminative, odour peculiarly grateful.

Flowers capitate, head and leaves smaller β. aurantiaca. and rounder than the preceding: odour like that of

Mentha (spicata) sisymbrium dicta hirsuta, glomerulis ac foliis minoribus et rotundioribus, Billen in Raii Syn. 233, 8.

Flowers capitate; leaves nearly bald; stay. piperita. mens shorter than the corolla.

Mentha nigricans, Miller's Dict.

Mentha piperita, Lin. S. P. 805. Mentha piperita  $\beta$ , Huds. Fl. Angl. 251.

8. palustris. Flowers spiked or capitate; spike leafless; lower whirls peduncled; leaves hairy, pale beneath.

Mentha spicata q. menthastri aquatici genus hirsutum, spica latiore J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 234, 4.

Mentha aquatica, Miller Dict.

Mentha palustris, Sole Menth. 13, 6.

ε. paludosa. Flowers spiked, in whirls; whirls close together; stamens as long as the corolla; odour like marjoram. Mentha paludosa, Sole Menth. 49, 22.

ζ. sativa. Flowers in whirls; whirls peduncled; stamens longer than the corolla, or variable; leaves hirsute.

Mentha verticillata; varietas hirsutie foliorum discrepans, Raii Syn. 232, 4. \*

Mentha verticillata, Lin. S. N. ed. 10, 1099; Huds. ed. 1, 222. Mentha sativa, Lin. S. P. 805.

Mentha rivalis, β, γ, et δ, Sole Menth. 45.

Mentha arvensis, var. Withering Bot. Arr.

Flowers in whirls; leaves roundish, bald. η. glabra.

Mentha aquatica verticillata glabra, rotundiore folio, Dillen in Herd. Sherard.

tragrant. Flowers in whirls, very small; odour very fragrant.

Mentha (verticillata) aquatica exigua, Dillen in Raii Syn. 232, 2.

5. Mentha acutifolia.

Sharpleaved mint.

Leaves ovate, lanceolate, pointed at both ends, unequally serrate; flowers in whirls; whirls sessile; calyx covered with hairs; pedicells hairy; hairs horizontal; stamens shorter than the corolla.

Mentha verticillata, Miller Dict.

Mentha acutifolia, Smith T. L. S. 5, 203.

Edges of fields; perennial; September.

Stem nearly simple; hairs deflexed; petioles short; leaves not serrated at top and bottom; whirls nearly equal, manyflowered; bracteæ linear; calyx tubular; hairs ascending; mouth of the corolla hairy.

6. Mentha arvensis.

Field mint.

Stem very branched; leaves in whirls, ovate or elliptical, rather blunt; flowers in whirls; calyx bellshape, hirsute in every part; hairs horizontal.

Mentha aquatica, Raii Syn. ed. 1, 78.

Mentha (verticillata) seu calamintha aquatica, Raii Syn. 232, 1.

Calamintha aquatica, Ger. em. 684, 2.

Mentha arvensis, Lin. S. P. 806.

Water calamint.

Inundated sandy meadows; perenn.; June to September. Stem very diffuse; leaves petioled; whirls many-flowered, nearly sessile; bracteæ lanceolate; pedicells bald at bottom, very hairy at the tip; calyx short; corolla hairy within; stamens exserted.

B. major. Leaves broad; whirls and flowers large; stamens exserted; odour grateful.

Mentha arvensis major, Sole Menth. Br. 29. 7.

γ. præcox. Stem erect; leaves recurved, elliptical; flowering early; corolla slightly hairy on the outside; stamens enclosed.

Mentha præcox, Sole Menth. Br. 31, 13.

8. gentilis. Leaves short, broad, round; stamens enclosed; odour like basil.

Mentha verticillata arvensis folio rotundiore, odore aromatico,  $Raii\ Syn.$  232, 3.

Mentha gentilis, Miller, Dict.

E. agrestis. Stem upright; leaves very broad, nearly heart-shape; veins very strong, parallel; stamens enclosed.

Mentha agrestis, Sole Menth. Br. 33, 14.

#### b. Calyx bald at the base.

7. Mentha gracilis. Slender mint. Stem upright, very much branched; leaves lanceolate, acute, serrated, nearly sessile; flowers in whirls; peduncles and base of the calyx quite bald.

Mentha (verticillata) fusca sive vulgaris, Raii Syn. 232, 5; Park. 31. Mentha rubra, Huds. Fl. Angl. 252. Mentha gentilis, Engl. Bot. 449. Mentha gracilis, Sole Menth. Brit. 37, 16.

Watery places and damp fields; perennial; August.

Stem rough-sided, much branched in the middle; leaves light green, both sides slightly hirsute; whirls nearly sessile; bracteæ lanceolate; calyx tubular, bellshaped, purple; apex and teeth hirsute; stamens enclosed; odowr like that of m. viridis.

β. cardiaca. Stem upright, nearly smooth, dark brown; leaves smooth, long, narrow, deep green; lower leaves with short peduncles; upper sessile; odour like basil.

Mentha cardiaca, Ger. em. 680, 4. Mentha gentilis, Sole Menth. Brit. 35, 15. Heart mint. Heart wort.

8. Mentha gentilis. Elegant mint. Stem very much branched, spreading; leaves ovate, blunt, serrated; flowers in whirls; pedicell and base of the calyx bald.

Mentha gentilis, Lin. S. P. 805. Mentha rubra, Sole Menth. Brit. 41, 8.

Watery places and ruins; perennial; August. Stem upright, 12 inches high, rough; branches long; leaves petioled, light green, rather hirsute on both sides; whirls nearly sessile; bracteæ lanceolate; calyx hairy above; stamens enclosed.

B. rivalis. Stem 3 feet high, rough; leaves long, nearly elliptical.

Mentha nivalis α, Sole Menth. Brit. 41, 18. 20

y. variegata. Leaves variegated with yellow and white; whirls sessile, rarely pedicelled; pedicells rarely slightly hairy; hairs deflexed.

Mentha variegata, Sole Menth. Brit. 43, 19.

9. Mentha rubra.

Red mint.

Stem upright, flexuous, bald; leaves ovate, petioled, inciso-serrated; flowers in whirls; whirls peduncled; peduncles and calyx quite bald; teeth of the calyx hirsute.

Mentha verticillata, Raii Syn. 232, 4. Mentha sativa rubra, Ger. em. 680, 1.

Mentha crispa, Park. 31.

Mentha rubra, Smith Tr. Lin. Soc. 5, 205. Mentha sativa, Sole Menth. Br. 47, 24. 2/

Edges of rivers; perennial; September.

Stem 6 feet high, slightly branched, bald; leaves dark green, shining; upper small and roundish; bracteæ linear; pedicells shining; flowers rather large, bald.

β. crispa. Leaves crisped.

Mentha crispa verticillata folio rotundiore, Raii Syn. 232, 4.\*

y. pratensis. Stem branched at the top, changing from pale green to dark brown; leaves harsh, wrinkled, hairy, deeply serrated, hanging down close to the stem.

Mentha pratensis, Sole Menth. Br. 39, 17.

10. Mentha odorata.

Sweetscented mint.

Leaves petioled, heartshape, rather blunt, serrated, both sides naked; pedicells and calyx quite bald; flowers capitate; head quite blunt.

Mentha rubra, Miller Dict.

Mentha odorata. Sole Menth. Brit. 21, 9.

Bergamot mint.

Watery places; perennial; July and August.

Herb quite bald, reddish; stem upright, much branched; spikes terminal, very short, dense; lower whirl remote, slightly peduncled; bracteæ bristlelike; calyx slender, furrowed; tube and teeth entirely bald; stamens included; odour like oranges.

11. Mentha piperita.

Pepper mint.

Spike blunt, interrupted below; leaves petioled, rather ovate, nearly bald; calyx quite bald at the base; stamens enclosed.

Mentha piperata, Huds. Fl. Angl. 251.

Mentha piperata officinalis, Sole Menth. Br. 15, 7.

Mentha officinalis, Hull. Br. Fl. 227.

Watery places; perennial; August and September.

Stem 2 feet high, much branched; hairs recurved; leaves ovate, lanceolate, acute, serrated, dark green, pale beneath; spike solitary, long; lower whirl very remote, peduncled;

bracteæ fringed; odour pungent; taste bitter aromatic.— Stem and leaves covered with glands containing a carminative and antispasmodic oil.

\$\beta\$. vulgaris. Leaves ovate, short, rather elliptical; spikes short, blunt, and like a head.

Mentha (spicata) spicis brevioribus et habitioribus, foliis menthæ fuscæ, sapore fervido piperis, Raii Syn. 234, 7.

Mentha piperita, Hull Br. Fl. 127. Mentha piperita vulgaris, Sole Menth. Br. 19, 8.

γ. hircina. Leaves heartshape, ovate, bald; spikes pointed, long; lower whirl very remote, pedicelled; taste virose, ungrateful.

Mentha piperita sylvestris, Sole Menth. Br. 53, 24.

Mentha piperita, Hull Br. Fl. 127.

12. Mentha viridis.

Green mint.

Spikes interrupted, attenuated; leaves sessile, heartshape, lanceolate, pointed, naked; bracteæ and teeth of the calyx rather hirsute.

Mentha Romana, Ger. em. 680, 3.

Mentha spicata viridis, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 576.

Mentha viridis, Lin. S. P. 804.

Mentha glabra, Mill. Dic.

Spear mint. Common garden mint. Brown mint. Mayeril mints

Bogs; perennial; August.

Stem 3 feet high, upright, bald; leaves bald; spikes panicled, whirls remote; bracteæ twice as long as the flowers; pedicells and calyx bald; odour aromatic, acrid.—A conserve of the leaves, as also the distilled water and distilled spirit prevent and stop nausea and vomiting: leaves used also as carminatives to season flatulent food; made into poultices, or in fomentations, used to dissolve coagulations of milk in the breasts, milk with which mint leaves are mixed not curdling nearly so soon as pure milk.

β. angustifolia. Leaves rather hirsute beneath; teeth of the calyx fringed, fringes short.

Mentha spicata angustifolia, glabra, folio rugosiore, odore graviore, Raii Syn. 233, 1.

y. ciliata. Leaves rather hirsute beneath; teeth of the calyx fringed; fringes long, very copious.

Mentha spicata angustifolia, glabra, spica latiore, Dillen in Raii Syn. 233, 2.

8. latifolia. Leaves broad, short, wrinkled; teeth of the calvx fringed; fringes short.

Mentha spicata glabra, latiore folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 234, 3.

III. 121. PULEGIUM. Pliny.

Pennyroyal.

Calyx 5-cut, irregular, not 2-lipped, mouth closed with hairs when in fruit; corolla little longer than the calyx, 4-lobed, nearly equal; upper lobe not nicked; stamens didynamous, diverging.—Rhizoma creeping; herb aromatic; whirls pedicelled; bracteæ 0.

Pulegium aromaticum. Scented pennyroyal.

Leaves reverse ovate, oblong, blunt, rather crenate;

flowers in whirls; pedicells and calyx tomentose; teeth of
the calyx fringed.

Pulegium, Raii Syn. 235, 1. Pulegium regium, Ger. em. 671, 1. Pulegium vulgare, Park. 29. Mentha Pulegium, Lin. S. P. 807.

Pennyroyal. Pudding-grass. Puliall royal. Organic.

Inundated places; perennial; September.

Stem prostrate, much branched, downy, creeping; leaves petioled, blunt; whirls many-flowered; pedicells hairy; hairs short, horizontal; corolla purple; tube white; stamens exserted.—Herb antispasmodic, used in hysterical diseases, in infusion, or as a distilled water: syrup of the juice used in hooping cough.

β. album. Flowers white.

7. erectum. Stem upright; pedicells hairy; hairs slightly deflected.

Pulegium mas, Ger. em. 671, 2. Mentha Pulegium  $\beta$ , Stokes Bot. M. M. 3, 320.

#### IV. 122. BUGULA. Dioscorides.

Bugle.

Calyx 5-cut, irregular, not 2-lipped; corolla tubular, upper lip or galea very short, truncated, 2-toothed; lower 3-lobed; middle lobe large, reverse heartshape; stamens exserted, ascending; anthers all alike, short, 1-celled; microbasis reticulated.—Hairs short, tranversely parted.

a. Flowers axillary, spiked; leaves broad; root creeping.

1. Bugula reptans. Creeping bugles
Stolones creeping; leaves oval, oblong, baldish; stems
solitary.

Bugula, Raii Syn. 245, 1; Ger. em. 631, 1. Bugula vulgaris, Park. 245. Ajuga reptans, Lin. S. P. 785. Teucrium reptans, Salisb. Prod. Bugula reptans, Scopoli Carn. Brown bugle. Sickle wort. Herb carpenter.

Field bugle.

Woods and damp pastures; perennial; April and May. Flowering stem upright, simple, rather hairy; leaves elliptic, blunt, repand; upper leaves sessile; bracteæ not in the least cut; middle lobe of the corolla cut.

β. hirsuta. Stolones short; herb hirsute; stem roundish. Dry mountains.

2. Bugula pyramidalis. Pyramidal bugle. Stolones 0; leaves oval and oblong, villous; root-leaves very large, reverse ovate, crenate; bracteæ not cut; whirls pyramidically crowded, many-flowered.

Ajuga pyramidalis, Lin. S. P. 785.

Scotch mountains; perennial; May and June.

Root tuberous; stem single; root-leaves many, petioled, blunt, repand; stem-leaves very few, short; bracteæ oval, cut, coloured; *spike* close; *corolla* purple.

3. Bugula alpina. Alpine bugle: Stolones 0; stems many, simple; leaves reverse ovate,

unequally toothed, rather hairy; stem-leaves nearly as large as the root-leaves; whirls rather distant, many-flowered.

Bugula cærulea alpina, Raii Syn. 245, 2; Park. 525.

Ajuga pyramidalis, Huds. Fl. Angl. 248. Ajuga Genevensis, Withering Bot. Arr.

Ajuga alpina, Lin. Mant. 80.

Mountain bugle.

4. Bugula arvensis.

Mountains; perennial; June.

Lower bracteæ cut; upper not cut, coloured.

b. Flowers axillary, solitary; leaves slender, mostly 3-cut or toothed; root annual. Chamæpitys.

Stem diffuse; leaves 3-cut, edge of the lobes not cut;

flowers shorter than the leaves.

Chamæpitys vulgaris, Raii Syn. 244, 1; Park. 283.

Chamæpitys mas, Ger. em. 525, 1. Teucrium Chamæpitys, Lin. S. P. 787.

Bugula Chamæpitys, Scop. Carn 718.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, Engl Bot. 77.

Tenerium arvense, Salisb. Prod. 76. Ground pine. Herb ivy. Forget me not. Field cypress.

Sandy fields; annual; April and May.

Stem much branched; leaves 3-cut to the middle; lobes revolute; lower leaves undivided; flowers nearly sessile, yellow spotted with red.—Herb bitter, acrimonious, useful in gout, intermitting fevers, and jaundice.

s. tridentata. Leaves linear; edge not cut; tip 3-toothed.

V. 123. CHAMÆDRYS. Dioscorides. Germander.

Calyx tubular, gibbous at the base, 5-toothed; teeth lanceolate, upper broadest, 2 lowest slender; corolla ringent; galea truncated, deeply cut; lobes falcate, connate at the tip; lower lip 3-parted, lateral lobes long, middle lobe concave, very large, slightly 3-lobed; stamens 4, didynamous, exserted, ascending; microbasis, or cariopsides, smooth.—Flowers axillary.

1. Chamædrys laciniata. Jagged-leaf germander. Stem decumbent; leaves pinnatifid; lobes 3-cut; flowers peduncled, in threes.

Chamæpitys fæmina, Ger. em. 525, 2. Teucrium Botrys, Lin. S. P. Chamædrys Botrys, Mænch Meth. 383. Female ground-pine.

Cultivated places; annual; June to August.

Stem 4-sided, branched; hairs horizontal; leaves petioled, many-cut, lobes cut; flowers in threes from the base of each leaf; calyx much swollen at the base; corolla purplish.

2. Chamædrys officinalis. Shop germander. Stem rather procumbent, villose; leaves wedgeshape, ovate, cut, crenate, hirsute, petioled; flowers in threes.

Chamædrys vulgaris seu sativa, Raii Syn. 231, 1; Park. 104.

Chammedrys major latifolia, Ger. em. 656, 1.

Chamædrys minor, Ger. em. 656, 2. Chamædrys, Park. Parad. 456.

Teucrium Chamædrys, Lin. S. P. 790. Teucrium veronicæfolium, Salisb. Prod. 76. Chamædrys officinalis, Mænch Meth. 383.

Wall germander. English treacle.

Old walls; perennial; July.

Rhizoma creeping; stem ascending, branched, nearly 4-sided; lower half of the leaves not cut, growing narrow; calyx hairy; teeth downy, edged with white; corolla purplish.—Herb diuretic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic; its decoction in wine recommended in gout.

3. Chamædrys palustris.

Stem diffuse, downy; leaves oblong, sessile, toothed, rather naked; flowers peduncled, in pairs.

Scordium, Raii Syn. 246, 1; Ger. em. 660, 1. Scordium legitimum, Park. 111.

Teucrium Scordium, Lin. S. P. 790.

Water germander. Scordium. Garlick germander.

Bogs; perennial; July and August.

Stem procumbent, 4-sided, hairy; leaves toothed, serrated; flowers in twos or threes, peduncled; calyx hairy.

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Lavender.

124. SCORODONIA. Val. Cordus. Wood-sage.

Calyx tubular, bellied at the bottom, 2-lipped; upper lip not cut, ovate, upright; lower lip 4-toothed; 2 side teeth short; 2 lower teeth jutting forwards; galea truncated, deeply cut; lobes rounded; lip 3-cut, side-lobe oblique spread; middle lobe reverse heartshape; stamens 4, didynamous, exserted; gynobasis or cariopsides smooth. -Flowers racemose, terminal, yellow; racemes leafy.

Scorodonia solitaria. Single-flowered wood-sage. Stems upright; leaves heartshape, rather downy, toothed, petioled; racemes axillary, facing one way.

Scorodonia seu Salvia agrestis, Raii Syn. 245, 1; Ger. em. 662, 1. Scorodonia seu scordium alterum quibusdam et salvia agrestis, Park. 111. Teucrium Scorodonia, Lin. S. P. 789. Teucrium salviæfolium, Salisb. Prod. 76. Scorodonia heteromalla, Mænch Meth. 384.

Scorodonia solitaria, Stokes B. M. M. 3, 374. Wood sage. Garlick sage.

Woods and heaths; perennial; July.

Rhizoma creeping; stem 4-sided, panicled, racemose; leaves wrinkled; flowers peduncled, yellow; stamens violet.

## 125. LAVANDULA. Gesner.

Calyx tubular, ovate; outside many-ribbed; inside bald; edge not cut or but slightly toothed; periphyllum ovate, projecting; corolla tubular, long, bellied above; galea large, narrower than the lip, flat, 2-cut; lip 3-lobed; lobes equal, blunt; stamens 4, didynamous, from the side of the tube, convergent, enclosed.—Stem herbaceous or shrubby; flowers spiked, bracteated.

Lavandula Tragi. Tragus's lavender. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, linear, not cut, edge turned under; spike interrupted; bracteæ lanceolate.

Lavandula flore cærulea, Ger. em. 583, 1. Lavandula major, sive vulgaris, Park. 73. Lavandula Spica, Lin. S. P. 800. Lavandula Tragi, Salisb. Prod. 78.

Lavender spike. Cultivated shrubby; June and July.

Stem upright; stem-leaves scarcely turned under; branchleaves turned under, airy underneath; hairs stellate; bractea brown; flowers violet, sweet-scented .- Spikes yield much essential oil in distillation, oil very sweet-scented, containing a large proportion of camphire; flowers nervine, antispasmodic, cephalic.

VIII. 126. NEPETA. Pliny.

Cat-mint.

Calyx cylindrical, not 2-lipped, striated, dry, bald on the inside, 5-toothed; teeth unequal, upper tooth broadest; tube of the corolla long; mouth spreading; edge reflexed; galea slender, short, 2-cut; lip 3-lobed; side lobes short; middle lobe very large, concave, crenate; stamens 4, didynamous, exserted, converging.—Flowers verticillate spiked, or terminal panicled; peduncles many-flowered, bracteated.

Nepeta mollis.

Leaves petioled, h.

Soft cat-mint.

Leaves petioled, heartshape, toothed, serrate; whirls pedicelled; flowers spiked.

Nepeta major vulgaris, Raii Syn. 237, 1; Park. 38. Mentha felina, seu cattaria, Ger. em. 682, 1. Nepeta cattaria, Lin. S. P. 796. Nepeta mollis, Salisb. Prod. 78. Nep.

---p.

Edges of chalky fields; perennial; July and August. Herb very soft, sometimes woolly; stem upright; leaves wrinkled; spikes blunt, many-flowered; corolla white, lip spotted with red.—Odour aromatic, much liked by cats.

IX. 127. BETONICA. Pliny.

Betony.

Calyx irregular, not lipped, 5-toothed; teeth unequal, awned; mouth hairy; corolla lipped; tube bent at bottom; galea upright, not cut; lip 3-cut; middle lobe deflexed at the sides; stamens 4, didynamous, short, not converging.—Stem simple; flowers terminal, spiked; true bracteæ 0.

Betonica officinalis.

Shop betony.

Leaves heartshape, crenate, rather hairy; hairs of the stem adpressed; calyx rather bald; galea not cut; middle lobe of the lip nicked.

Betonica, Raii Syn. 238; Ger. em. 714, I. Betonica vulgaris flore purpureo, Park. 614. Betonica officinalis, Lin. S. P. 810. Wood betony.

Woods; perennial; July and August.

Stem with rough and stiff bristles; leaves blunt, serratures broad; lower leaves petioled; spikes leafy; corolla purple or white.—Root emetic; herb sternutatory, also smoked as tobacco: formerly in high esteem as cephalic.

#### X. 128. STACHYS. Dioscorides.

Wound-wort.

Calyx irregular, not lipped, sometimes closed, 5-toothed; teeth awlshape, irregular, sometimes distorted; corolla lipped; tube short, gibbous, prominent; galea arched, nicked; lip 3-lobed, lobes reflexed sideways; stamens 4, didynamous, becoming reflexed sideways.—Flowers axillary or verticillately spiked; true bracteæ 0.

1. Stachys sylvatica. Wood wound-wort. Stem solid; leaves heartshape, wrinkled, pointed, serrate, petioled; whirls 6-flowered.

Galeopsis legitima Dioscoridis, Raii Syn. 237, 1; Park. 908.

Galeopsis vera, Ger. em. 709, 1. Stachys sylvatica, Lin. S. P. 811. Hedge nettle,

Woods and hedges; perennial; July and August.

Rhizoma rather creeping; stem simple; leaves dark green; spike ovate, interrupted; calyx hispid; corolla brownish blood-colour; lip white, spotted.

β. minus. Leaves angular.

Galeopsis q. lamium sylvaticum spicatum fætidum, folio anguloso minus Plukeneti, Dillen in Raii Syn. 237, 2.

2. Stachys ambigua. Doubtful woundwort.

Stem pipey; leaves oblong, serrate, petioled; whirls
6-flowered.

Stachys ambigua, Engl. Bot. 30, 2089.

Fields in north of Scotland; perennial; September.

Rhizoma creeping, white; leaves paler than those of s. sylvatica; corolla bright red; lip variegated; teeth of the calix lanceolate.

3. Stachys palustris. Marsh woundwort. Leaves heartshape, linear, lanceolate, rather bald, sessile, acutely serrated; whirls 6 to 10-flowered.

Sideritis Anglica strumosa radice, Raii Syn. 242, 1; Park. 587.

Panax coloni, Ger. em. 1005. Stachys palustris, Lin. S. P. 811. Clowns allheal. Clowns woundwort.

Moist places; perennial; August.

Rhizoma creeping; stolones becoming tuberous; stem rough; bristles deflexed; leaves silky above, woolly beneath; lower leaves slightly petioled; spikes dense, long; corolla purple, lip variegated.—Herb astringent, used to cure wounds by the first intention, by being bruised and applied to them; also in ointments.

#### XI. 129. TRIXAGO. Lonicerus.

Trissago.

Calyx irregular, not lipped, 5-toothed; teeth unequal; mouth nearly naked; corolla lipped; tube not so long as the calyx; galea arched, not cut; lip 3-lobed, middle lobe larger, blunt; stamens 4, didynamous, becoming diverged sideways.—Flowers verticillate, spiked; true bracteæ 0.

Trixago arvense. Field trissago.

Leaves heartshape, blunt, crenate, rather hirsute; lower leaves petioled; upper leaves sessile.

Sideritis humilis lato obtuso folio, Raii Syn. 242, 2; Ger. em. 699, 5.

Sideritis hederulæ folio, Park. 587. Stachys arvensis, Lin. S. P. 814. Glechoma marrubiastri, Villars Delph.

Trixago cordifolium,  $M_{\alpha nch}$  Meth. 398.

Fields in light soils; annual; July and August.

Root fibrous; stem weak, branched; leaves 3-ribbed at the bottom, broadly crenate; teeth of the calyx fringed; corolla purplish.

#### XII. 130. ERIOSTOMUM. Link. Base-horehound.

. Calyx irregular, not lipped, 5-toothed; teeth unequal, spinose; mouth with long hairs; corolla lipped, tube short; galen arched, nicked; lip 3-lobed; middle lobe very large, reverse heartshape; stamens 4, diverging.—Flowers verticillate, spiked; true bracteæ 0.

Eriostomum Germanicum. German base-horehound. Leaves narrow at bottom, silky above, woolly beneath; root leaves ovate; upper leaves acutely crenated.

Stachys Fuchsii, Raii Syn. 239, 1; Ger. em. 695, 2.

Stachys major Germanica, Park. 48. Stachys Germanica, Lin. S. P. 812.

Wild stinking horehound.

Fields and hedges in chalky soils; perennial; July.

Stem woolly, very soft; leaves veined; spikes leafy; calyx very closely villose; corolla purplish, very villous on the outside.

#### XIII. 131. GLECHOMA. Dioscorides. Ground-ivy.

Calyx tubular, cylindrical, striated, naked on the inside, 5-cut, rather unequal, not 2-lipped, 3 upper teeth long, 2 lower short; corolla tubular, tube twice as long as the calyx, bellied above; galea distant, slender, 2-cut; lip 3-cut, side lobes narrow, middle lobe large, nicked; ans

thers 4, bent, cohering in pairs; ovary girt with a sarcoma.

—Herb creeping; hairs distinctly articulated; flowers axillary, peduncled.

Glechoma hederacea.

Ivy ground-ivy.

Leaves heartshape or kidneyshape, crenate; teeth blunt.

Calamintha humilior, folio rotundiore, Raii Syn. 243, 3.

Hedera terrestris, Ger. em. 856, 1. Hedera terrestris vulgaris, Park. 677. Glechoma hederacea, Lin. S. P. 807.

Chamæclema hederacea, Mænch Meth. 393.

Alehoof. Tun hoof. Cats foot. Gill go by the ground.

Woods and hedges; perennial; April and May.

Herb downy; stem creeping, branches upright, flower-bearing; leaves petioled, spreading; flowers in whirls 3 or 4 together, blue.—Herb astringent, vulnerary, and pectoral, used to fine malt liquors; powder of the leaves used in cough, consumption, and jaundice; juice as an errhine useful in headach.

B. parvifolia. Leaves small, finely cut.

Calamintha foliis eleganter dissectis, cauliculis erectioribus, brevioribus; foliis minoribus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 243, 3.

y. grandifolia. Leaves heartshape, kidneyshape, large.

2. Glechoma hirsuta.

Hairy ground-ivy.

Leaves heartshape, toothed; teeth acute; pedicells usually 3-flowered; teeth of the calyx awlshape; filaments bearing the anthers below the tip.

Calamintha q. hedera terrestris montana C. Bauhini, Dillen in Raii Syn. 243, 4; Park. 677.

Lamium Pannonicum tertium Clusii, Ger. em. 704, 6.

Glecoma hederacea \beta, Hudson Fl. Angl. 254.

Glechoma hederacea e, cordifolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 329.

Glechoma hirsuta, Persoon Syn. 121.

Woods and hedges; perennial; April and May.

Stem 3 feet long, rougher and more hairy than the former; teeth of the leaves terminated by a white spot; flower large.

#### XIV. 132. LAMIUM. Pliny.

Dead-nettle.

Calyx bellshape, irregular, not 2-lipped; apex spreading, inside naked, 5-toothed; 1 upper slender, long; 4 lower nearly equal; corolla tubular, long; mouth inflated; edge reflexed; galea distant, slender, arched, not cut; lip 3-lobed; side lobes very short, with 1 or 2 bristlelike teeth; middle lobe reverse-kidneyshape, crenated; anthers hirsute.—Flowers in whirls, axillary.

1. Lamium album. White dead-nettle. Leaves ovate heartshape, pointed, acutely serrate, petioled; whirls 20-flowered.

Lamium album, Raii Syn. 240, 1; Ger. em. 702, 1; Lin. S. P. 809. Lamium vulgare album, seu Archaugelicum flore albo, Park. 604. White archangel. Dead nettle.

Ruins and waysides; perennial; May to September. Rhizoma creeping; leaves deeply serrated; flowers upright, white, rarely flesh-colour; galea villous; calyx bald, with a brown spot; anthers black.

2. Lamium maculatum. Spotted dead-nettle. Stem hirsute; leaves heartshape, wrinkled, pointed, hirsute, broadly serrate; whirls 10-flowered.

Lamium montanum Columnæ, Park. 605. Lamium maculatum, Lin. S. P. 809.

Banks; perennial; April.

Stem ascending: hairs deflexed; petioles long; root leaves with a white spot; flowers large, purple or white; galea irregularly crenated; anthers tawny.

3. Lamium purpureum. Purple dead-nettle. Leaves heartshape, blunt, petioled, toothed; teeth blunt and unequal; upper leaves crowded; whirls 8 or 10-flowered; tube of the corolla bearded on the inside at the bottom; galea not nicked.

Lamium rubrum, Raii Syn. 240, 2; Ger. em. 703, 3.
Lamium vulgare, folio subrotundo, flore rubro, Park. 604.
Lamium purpureum, Lin. S. P. 809.
Lamium nudum, Mænch Meth. 393.
Small dead nettle. Red archangel.

Ruins and waste places; annual; May to September.

Stem bald, branched at bottom: leaves unequally crenated; flowers purple or white; anthers red; calyx bald; teeth fringed.—This, as well as the l. album, is used as a pot-herb.

β. integrum. Leaves not cut: flowers small.

Lamium rubrum foliis per ambitum nec serratis nec crenatis, flore minore, Prof. Martyn's MS.

4. Lamium incisum. Cut-leaved dead-nettle. Leaves heartshape, dilated, petioled, acutely and unequally cut; upper leaves crowded; tube of the corolla bald on the inside, slenderer than the calyx.

Lamium rubrum minus, foliis profunde incisis, Raii Syn. 240, 3.

Lamium purpureum β, Huds. Fl. Angl. 255.

Lamium incisum, Willd. S. P. 89.

Lamium dissectum, Withering Bot. Arr. ed. 3.

Lamium hybridum, Theuill. Paris.

Kitchen-gardens; annual; May.

Stem branched at bottom; leaves cut, lobes pointed; flowers small, purplish.

5. Lamium amplexicaule. Stem-embracing dead-nettle. Floral leaves sessile, embracing the stem, blunt, crenate or cut; tube of the corolla slender.

Lamium folio caulem ambiente majus et minus, Raii Syn. 240, 4.

Alsine Hederula altera, Ger. em. 616, 4.

Alsine Hederulæ folio minor, Park. 762.

Lamium amplexicaule, Lin. S. P. 809.

Henbit. Great henbit.

Sandy fields; annual; February to June.

Lower leaves petioled, heartshape, bluntly and deeply serrated; upper leaves heartshape, sessile, 5-lobed; lobes crenated; flowers rose-colour; early flowers very short, barren; later flowers 4 times as long as the calyx, fertile.

## 133. GALEOBDOLON. Dioscorides. Archangel.

Calyx bellshape, 5-cut; teeth 5, unequal, pointed; 2 lower teeth narrow; tube of the corolla longer than the calyx, 2-lipped; galea arched, not cut; lip 3-cut; lobes broad, pointed, middle lobe longest; anthers bald.

Galeobdolon luteum.

Yellow archangel.

Leaves ovate; involucrum 4-leaved.

Lamium luteum, Raii Syn. 240, 5; Ger. em. 702, 2; Park. 606.

Galeopsis Galeobdolon, Lin. S. P. 810. Leonorus Galeobdolon, Scop. Carn. 705.

Lamium Galeobdolon, Crant. Austr. 262.

Pollichia Galeobdolon, Roth. Germ. 1, 254.

Galeobdolon Galeopsis, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Galeobdolon luteum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 258.

Galeobdolon vulgare, Persoon Syn. 122.

Cardiaca sylvatica, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 384.

Yellow dead-nettle. Weasel snout.

Damp meadows and woods; perennial; May.

Stem erect, simple; hairs deflexed; leaves petioled; whirls many-flowered; calyx bald; teeth hairy; corolla yellow; mouth spotted with red.

B. montanum. Upper leaves lanceolate; involucrum 6 or 8-leaved.

y. regulare. Terminal flower salvershape, 6-cut.

XVI. 134. GALEOPSIS. Dioscorides. Hedge-nettle.

Calyx bellshape, irregular, not lipped, 5-toothed; teeth rather spinose; mouth bald; corolla lipped, tube longer than the calyx; galea arched, crenate; lip 3-lobed; middle lobe broadest, with a tooth on each side between that and the lateral lobes; mouth with 2 elevated, hollow, blunt horns on the lower side; anthers bald.—Flowers whirled, axillary.

- a. Teeth of the calyx triangular, pointed; stem rather bald; internodes of the stem equal. Ladanum.
- 1. Galeopsis angustifolia. Narrow-leaved hedge-nettle. Stem long, much branched, rather bald; leaves linear, lanceolate, narrow at both ends.

Ladanum segetum, Rivinus Monop, irr. 24, 1. Galeopsis angustifolia, Per. Syn. 122. Tetrahitum Ladanum, Mænch Meth. 394.

Cornfields; annual; June to August.

Stem 4-angled; leaves beneath pubescent; flowers small, reddish; whirls girt with 1 or 2 leaves and 4 bracteæ.

- B. regularis. Terminal flower regular, 4 or 5-cleft.
- 2. Galeopsis segetum. Harvest hedge-nettle. Leaves lanceolate, scarcely cut; whirls distant; calyx downy.

Galeopsis Ladanum, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 2, 600.

Fields; annual; June to August.

3. Galeopsis parviflora. Small-flowered hedge-nettle. Leaves ovate, blunt, equally serrated, ribbed, rather bald, petioled; valyx hirsute, rather shorter than the tube of the corolla.

Galeopsis Ladanum, Lin. S. P. 810.

Galeopsis parviflora, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 600. Galeopsis Ladanum 2, With. Bot. Arr. 652. Galeopsis intermedia, Villars Delph. 2, 387.

Galeopsis latifolia, Hoff. Germ. 418.

'Fields; annual; August and September.

Stem mostly simple; leaves spreading, ovate; petioles short, serratures large; flowers in rather distant whirls; corolla purple and white.

4. Galeopsis ochroleuca. Yellowish hedge-nettle. Leaves ovate, lanceolate, serrate, petioled, villose; tube of the corolla very long; galea crenately incised.

Sideritis arvensis, latifolia hirsuta lutea, Raii Syn. 242, 3.

Galeopsis villosa, Huds. Fl. Angl. 256.

Betonica hirta, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 220; not of Linnæus.

Galeopsis grandiflora, Gmelin Syst.-Veg. 905.

Galeopsis ochroleuca, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 2, 600.

Galeopsis dubia, Leers Herb. 450. Galeopsis prostrata, Villars Delph. 388.

Tetrahit longiflorum, Manch Meth. 395. Yellow iron-wort. Downy hemp-nettle.

Sandy fields; annual; July and August.

Leaves equally and regularly serrated; calyx villous; tube of the corolla 3 times as long as the calyx, yellow; palate fulvous; anthers rather villous behind.

b. Teeth of the calyx awlshape, distant, spinous, hispid; internodes of the stem thickened above. Tetrahit.

5. Galeopsis nodosum. Knotted hedge-nettle. Stem hispid; internodes thickened above; leaves ovate,

serrate; upper whirls contiguous; tube of the corolla twice as long as the calyx; galea rather straight.

Lamium cannabino folio vulgare, Raii Syn. 240, 7.

Cannabis spuria, Ger. em. 709; Park. 599.

Galeopsis Tetrahit, Lin. S. P. 810. Tetrahitum nodosum, Mænch Meth. 395.

Galeopsis urticæfolia, Salisb. Prod. 81. Common hemp-nettle. Wild hemp. Ba Bastard hemp.

Fields; annual; July and August.

Stem every where hispid; hairs turned back; leaves pointed, hispid on both sides; tube of the corolla white, galea convex, purple; lip white, or purple and white.

B. regularis. Terminal flower regular, 4-cut; stamens equal.

6. Galeopsis versicolor. Changeable hedge-nettle.

Stem hispid; internodes thickened above; leaves broad ovate, serrate; whirls contiguous; tube of the corolla 3 times as long as the calyx; galea bellied.

Lamium cannabino folio, flore amplo luteo, labio purpureo, Raii Syn. 241,9.

Galeopsis Tetrahit B, Lin. S. P. 810.

Galeopsis cannabina, With. Bot. Arr. 529.

Galeopsis versicolor, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Large-flowered hemp-nettle. Bee nettle.

Sandy fields; annual; July and August.

Leaves pale; corolla yellow; lip with yellow lines, and a central violet spot.

XVII. 135. CARDIACA. Gesner. Mother-wort.

Calyx bellshaped, 5-sided, 5-toothed, irregular, not lipped; mouth naked; teeth unequal, spinose, expanded, 2 lower longest; corolla lipped, tube as long as the calyx; galea upright, concave, not nicked; outside very villous; lip turned back, 3-lobed, lobes pointed, nearly equal; stamens 4, didynamous; filaments villous; anthers speckled with shining dots; ovary tomentose at the tip, margined.—Leaves cut; flowers in whirls, axillary.

Cardiaca vulgaris. Common mother-wort. Leaves petioled; lower leaves wedgeshape, ovate, 3-lobed, toothed; upper leaves lanceolate, undivided.

Cardiaca, Raii Syn. 239,1; Park. 41, 42; Ger. 705, 1. Leonurus Cardiaca, Lin. S. P. 817.

Leonurus Cardiaca, Lin. S. P. 817. Cardiaca trilobata, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 383. Stachys triloba, Stokes Bot. M. M. 389. Cardiaca vulgaris, Mench Meth. 401. Leonurus ruderalis, Salisb. Prod. 84.

Chalk fields; perennial; July and August.

Stem downy; villi bent back; leaves spreading, linear tomentose, veiny; whirls many-flowered; corolla white and woolly on the outside; red and variegated on the inside; anthers spotted with white.—Antispasmodic, the decoction used in palpitation of the heart, hysteria; and also given to cattle against coughs and fever.

XVIII. 136. BALLOTE. Dioscor. Bastard-horehound.

Calyx bellshape, 5-sided, 10-ribbed, 5-toothed, regular; teeth equal; corolla 2-lipped; galea concave, crenated; lip 3-lobed; side lobes roundish, middle lobe large, heartshape, cut; seeds triangular.—Flowers axillary; whirls peduncled, many-flowered.

Ballote fætida. Stinking bastard-hellebore. Leaves rather heartshape, ovate, crenate, hirsute; calyx veined, enlarged above, rather truncated; teeth ovate, nucronated, spreading.

Ballote, Raii Syn. 244, 1.
Marrubium nigrum, Ger. em. 701, 1.
Marrubium nigrum fætidum Ballote dictum, Park. 1230.

Martonum nigrum tectuam Bantote die Ballota nigra, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 582. Mentha aquatica, Fl. Dan. 613. Ballota feetida, De Cand. Fl. Fr. 2576. Ballota sordida, Salisb. Prod. 83. Black horehound. Stinking horehound.

Hedges and ruins; perennial; July and August.

Stem branched; hairs recurved; leaves petioled; whirls bracteated; bracteæ bristlelike, fringed, shorter than the calyx; calyx funnelshape; teeth very short, awned; corolla purple; galea yellow; odour acrid, pungent.—Decoction of the herb useful in hypochondriacal and hysterical diseases.

XIX. 137. MARRUBIUM. Pliny. Horehound.

Calyx hypocrateriform, ridged, 10-streaked, regular, 10-toothed; 5 alternate teeth smaller; corolla lipped; tube as long as the calyx; galea linear, straight, 2-cut; lip 3-cut; middle lobe reverse heartshape.—Flowers in whirls, axillary; whirls sessile, many-flowered, bracteated.

Marrubium vulgare. Common horehound. Stem upright; leaves rather round, ovate, toothed, wrinkled, veined; teeth of the calyx bristlelike, hooked.

Marrubium album, Raii Syn. 239, 1; Ger. em. 693, 1; Rivinus Mon. 66.

Marrubium album vulgare, Park. 44. Marrubium vulgare, Lin. S. P. 816.

Marrubium uncinatum, Stokes Bot. M. M. 355.

White horehound.

Ruins and waysides; perennial; July.

Stem woolly; leaves petioled, white, woolly beneath; whirls very hairy; bracteæ bristlelike; corolla white.

XX. 138. ORIGANUM. Theophrastus. Organy.

Calyx cylindrical, 5-toothed; teeth unequal, mouth closed with hairs; corolla lipped; tube compressed; galea upright, nicked; lip 3-cut, nearly equal; seed roundish.— Flowers densely spiked; bracteæ ovate, imbricate, 1-flowered; spikes many, terminal or axillary.

Origanum vulgare. Common organy. Leaves ovate; spike roundish, panicled; panicles conglomerate; bracteæ ovate, coloured, as long as the calyx.

Origanum vulgare spontaneum, Raii Syn. 236, 1.

Origanum Anglicum, Ger. em. 666, 4.

Origanum, Rivinus Mon. 60. Majorana sylvestris, Park. 12.

Origanum vulgare, Lin. S. P. 821.

Origanum floridum, Salisb. Prod. 85.

English wild marjoram. Grove marjoram.

Chalk-fields and hedges; perennial; July and August. Stem hirsute; hairs turned back; leaves ovate, slightly and rarely serrated; spikes crowded, ovate; bracteæ deep

brownish purple; corolla purplish.—Plant warm, aromatic; dried leaves make a good tea; essential oil very acrid, used as a caustic to rotten teeth and horses: tops dye purple.

β. rufescens. Leaves ovate, lanceolate; spikes topshape; bracteæ dull purplish brown.

Origanum Onites, Raii Syn. 236, 2, not of Linnæus. Marjorana major Anglica, Ger. em. 664, 2.
Majorana latifolia, sive major Anglica, Park. 12.1
Pot marjoram. Winter marjoram.

Cultivated for a potherb.

#### XXI. 139. MAJORANA. Brunsfel.

Marjoram.

Calyx 2-lipped; mouth oblique, when fruitbearing naked; upper lip large; lower lip 2-lobed; corolla lipped; tube compressed; galea upright, nicked; lip 3-cut; lobes nearly equal; seeds roundish.—Flowers in dense spikes; bracteæ ovate, imbricate, 1-flowered; spikes 4-sided, terminal or axillary.

1. Majorana tenuifolia. Fine-leaved marjoram. Stem undershrubby; leaves petioled, elliptical, slightly serrated, blunt, tomentose; spikes roundish, many, glomerate, peduncled; bracteæ pointed.

Marjorana tenuifolia, Ger. em. 664, 3. Origanum Majorana β, Lin. S. P. 825. Origanum majoranoides, Willd. S. P. 3, 137. Majorana ovatifolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 352. Marjoram gentle.

Cultivated for an aromatic pot-herb; peren.; June, July.

2. Majorana vulgaris. Common marjoram. Root annual; stem herbaceous; leaves petioled, elliptical, blunt, nearly bald, edge not nicked; spikes roundish, in threes, compact, peduncled.

Marjorana major, Ger. em. 664, 1.
Majorana vulgaris, Park. 33.
Origanum Majorana, Lin. S. P. 825.
Majorana ovatifolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 350.
Origanum odorum, Salisb. Prod. 85.
Great sweet marjoram. Fine marjoram.

Cultivated for an aromatic pot-herb; peren.; June, July. Stem upright, downy; hairs drooping; branches few at the bottom; upper braches spreading, flower-bearing; bracteæ ovate, longer than the calyx.

XXII. 140. THYMUS. Theophrastus. Thyme.

Calyx bellshape, or ovate, 2-lipped; 3 upper lobes broad, recurved; 2 lower lobes awlshape, bent in, fringed; mouth closed with hairs; corolla short, lipped: galea nicked; lip 3-lobed; side lobes ovate; middle lobe oblong, broad, entire.—Stem undershrubby; leaves small; flowers glomerate, axillary or terminal; plant odoriferous.

1. Thymus campestris. Field thyme. Stem lying down; leaves flat, blunt, fringed at bottom; flowers capitate.

Serpyllum vulgare, Raii Syn. 230, 1; Ger. em. 570, 1.

Serpyllum minus vulgare, Park. 8.

Serpyllum flore minore, Rivinus Mon. 42.

Thymus Serpyllum, Lin. S. P. 825. Thymus campestris, Salisb. Prod. 85.

Wild thyme, Mother of thyme, Pulial mountain. Running thyme. Creeping thyme.

Dry sandy heaths, and cultivated; peren.; July, August. Stem branched; leaves petioled, edge not nicked; heads leafy; flowers pedicelled; corolla purplish; galea upright.—Aromatic, used as a pot-herb in soups.

β. albus. Flowers white.

y. grandiflorus. Flowers large.

Serpyllum vulgare flore amplo, Raii Syn. 230, 2.

δ. citratus. Leaves yellow-green; odour like that of lemon-peel.

Serpyllum citratum, Raii Syn. 231,4; Ger. em. 571,7. Serpyllum Pannonicum Clusii, Park. 8. Lemon thyme.

2. Thymus lanuginosus. Woolly thyme. Stem creeping, hirsute; leaves ovate, obtuse, villous; flowers in heads.

Serpyllum vulgare hirsutum, Raii Syn. 231, 6.
Thymus Serpyllum, Lin. S. P. 825; a variety.
Thymus lanuginosus, Pers. Syn. 133.

Serpyllum montanum hirsutum, Rivinus Mon. 421.

Hoary wild thyme.

Sandy heaths; perennial; July and August.

Stem undershrubby; leaves roundish, every where hirsute; corolla purple. — Infusion relieves headach after drinking.

β. minor. Stem creeping, small; plant scentless. Serpyllum birsutum minus repens, inodorum, Raii Syn. 231, 8. y. pallidiflorus. Stem shrubby; flowers pale red.

Serpyllum villosum fructicosus, floribus dilute rubentibus, Raii Syn. 231, 7.

3. Thymus angustifolius. Narrow-leaved thyme. Stem lying down; leaves wedgeshape, linear, fringed at bottom; flowers capitate.

Serpyllum angustifolium glabrum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 231, 5.

Thymus Serpillum, Lin. S. P. 825; a variety. Thymus Serpillum, Woodville Med. Bot. 110.

Thymus angustifolius, Pers. Syn. 130.

Dry sandy places and rocks; perennial; July and Aug.

4. Thymus vulgaris. Common thyme. Stem upright, undershrubby; leaves ovate or lanceolate, turned over at the edge; flowers spiked, in whirls.

Thymum durius, Ger. em. 573, 1; Park. 7.

Thymus vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 825. Thymus collinus, Salish. Prod. 86. Hard thyme. Common garden thyme.

Cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb; peren.; July, Aug.

XXIII. 141. ACYNOS. Dioscorides. Basil-thyme.

Calyx furrowed, hairy, hispid; gibbous at bottom, mouth closed with hairs; limb 2-lipped; upper lip 3-toothed; lower lip 2-bristled; tube of the corolla short; mouth rather inflated; galea upright, nicked; lip 3-parted, spreading, middle lobe concave, nicked.—Flowers in whirls, axillary.

Acynos vulgaris. Common basil-thyme. Stem ascending, branched at bottom; leaves ovate, acute, serrate at bottom; whirls 6-flowered.

Acinos multis, Raii Syn. 238, 1.

Ocymum sylvestre, Ger. em. 675, 1.

Clinopodium minus, sive vulgare, Park. 21.

Thymus Acinos, Lin. S. P. 826.

Acinos, Rivinus Mon. 43.

Acinos thymoides, Manch Meth. 401.

Acynos vulgaris, Pers. Syn. 131.

Thymus gibbosus, Stokes Bot. M. M. 360.

Calamintha arvensis, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 391.

Thymus concinnus, Salisb. Prod. 86.

Small wild basil.

Sandy and chalky fields; annual; July and August.

Stem villous; leaves ovate, rather turned over, rough, not dotted; peduncles 1-flowered: corolla light violet, coloured; lip white and black.

XXIV. 142. CALAMINTHA. Dioscorides. Calamint. Calyx streaked, dry, flattish above; mouth closed with hairs; limb 2-lipped; upper lip even, 3-toothed; lower lip 2-cut; corolla lipped; mouth rather inflated; galea nicked; lip 3-parted; middle lobe slightly nicked or crenulated; stamens 4, didynamous. - Flowers in whirls, axillary; whirls

1. Calamintha vulgaris.

peduncled; peduncles forked.

Common calamint.

Pl. ex. cor.

Stem weak, hirsute; leaves ovate, blunt, serrate, hirsute, punctured; peduncles axillary, many-flowered, forked, corymbose; lower lobes of the calvx villous, twice as long as the upper lobes.

Calamintha vulgaris, Raii Syn. 243, 1; Park. 36. Calamintha vulgaris officinarum, Ger. em. 687. Calamentha, Rivinus Mon. 46. Melissa Calamintha, Lin. S. P. 827. Thymus Calamintha, Scop. Carn. 733. Calamintha montana, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 391. Thymus Calamentha, Withering Bot. Arr. 664. Calamintha officinalis, Manch. Meth. 409.

Roads and waysides; perennial; July and August.

Stem upright: leaves petioled, veined, acutely serrated, pale beneath; hairs at the mouth of the calyx enclosed; corolla twice as long as the calyx, light violet; galea arched; odour aromatic, pleasant.

2. Calamintha trichotoma. Three-forked calamint. Stem ascending, rather hirsute; leaves ovate, blunt, slightly serrate, rather bald; peduncles axillary, manyflowered, forked, corymbose; teeth of the calyx nearly equal.

Calamintha odore pulegii, Raii Syn. 243, 2; Ger. em. 687, 4. Calamintha minor incana, Park. 37. Calamintha folio incano, Rivinus Mon. 47. Melissa Nepeta, Lin. S. P. 828. Thymus Nepeta, Smith Fl. Brit. 642. Calamintha parviflora, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 396. Calamintha trichotoma, Manch. Meth. 409. Field calamint.

Hedges and waysides; perennial; August.

Stem rather woody; leaves broadly and bluntly serrated; 2 upper teeth of the calyx upright or recurved; hairs at the mouth prominent, white.

XXV. 143. SATUREJA. Pliny.

Savory.

Calyx bellshape, upright, not lipped, 10-ribbed; mouth bearded, 5-toothed; teeth rather unequal; tube of the corolla as long as the calyx; galea erect, 2-cut; lip 3-cut; lobes all nearly equal; stamens 4, didynamous, distant.—Stem woody; leaves punctured; flowers in whirls, axillary.

1. Satureja hortensis.

Garden savory.

Stem brachiate, fastigiate; leaves linear, lanceolate, rather blunt, dotted, edge not cut; peduncles axillary, nearly corymbose.

Satureja hortensis, Ger. em. 575, 1; Lin. S. P. 795.

Satureja brachiata, Stokes Bot. M. M. 300.

Winter savory.

Cultivated for an aromatic potherb; peren.; July, Aug.

2. Satureja montana.

Mountain savory.

Leaves linear, lanceolate, mucronate, dotted, edge not in the least cut; peduncles axillary, cymose, nearly facing one way; teeth of the calyx pointed.

Satureja hortensis æstiva, Ger. em. 575, 2.

Satureja montana, Lin. S. P. 794.

Satureja mucronifolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 300.

Summer savory.

Sussex, also cultivated for an aromatic potherb; annual; June.

Leaves keeled, fringed at bottom; racemes terminal, leafy; corolla rose-coloured.

## XXVI. 144. CLINOPODIUM. Dioscorides. Wild-basil.

Calyx tubular or ribbed, downy, lipped; upper lip 3-cut, lower lip 2-parted, awlshape, smooth, naked; tube of the corolla short; mouth enlarged; galea upright, nicked; lip 5-lobed, lateral lobes roundish; middle lobe nicked. — Flowers in whirls, axillary; whirls involucrated; bracteæ many, bristlelike.

Clinopodium vulgare.

Common wild-basil.

Stem mostly simple; leaves petioled, ovate, blunt, remote, slightly toothed, hairy; bracteæ bristlelike.

Clinopodium origano simile, Raii Syn. 239, 1.

- Acynos, Ger. em. 675, 2.

Acinos sive clinopodium majus, Park, 22.

Clinopodium, Rivinus Mon. 43.

Clinopodium vulgare, Lin. S. P. 821.

Melissa glomerata, Stokes Bot. M. M. 366.

Stone basil.

Fields and hedges; perennial; August.

Stem fulvous, hairy; whirls terminal and axillary, many-flowered, peduncled; peduncles branched.—Aromatic.

#### XXVII. 145. MELISSA. Brunsfels.

Bawm.

Calyx tubular, rather naked or slightly hairy, spreading at top, mouth 2-lipped; upper lip flat, 3-toothed; lower 2-lobed; galea arched, half 2-cut; lip long, 3-parted; middle lobe largest, ovate; stamens 4, didynamous.—Flowers in whirls, axillary.

Melissa officinalis.

Shop bawm.

Stem much branched; leaves ovate, acute, serrate; whirls halved, nearly sessile; bracteæ oblong, pedicelled.

Melissa, Ger. em. 689, 1. Melissa vulgaris, Park. 40. Melissa officinalis, Lin. S. P. 827. Balm.

Cultivated; perennial; July.

Leaves rather bald; flowers reddish.—Plant aromatic; infusion used in cephalic, cardiac, uterine, and stomachic affections, as also in stinking breath.

# XXVIII. 146. MELITTIS. Pliny. Bastard-bawm.

Calyx tubular, larger than the tube of the corolla, mouth naked, unequally 2 lipped; upper lip not cut, sometimes 2-cut; lower lip 2-cut; corolla lipped, tube cylindrical; galea arched, cut; lip 3-lobed, middle lobe reverse heartshape, large, crenate; anthers bent, cohering by pairs.—Flowers axillary, 6 in a whirl, not bracteated.

Melittis grandiflora. Large-flowered bastard-bawm. Stem simple; leaves petioled, ovate, serrate, hairy; whirls 6 to 8-flowered; peduncles 1-flowered.

Melissa Fuchsii, Raii Syn. 242, 1. Melissa Fuchsii flore purpureo, Ger. em. 690, 3. Melissophyllum Fuchsii, Park. 41. Melissophyllum, Rivinus Mon. 21, 2. Melittis Melissophyllum, Lin. S. P. 832.

Woods and hedges; perennial; May and June.

Root fibrous; stem hairy; flowers axillary; calyx coloured, 3-lobed; upper lobe not cut, pointed, nicked or deeply 2-cut, even on the same plant; corolla downy, flesh-colour; lip deep purple with a white border.

β. alba. Flowers yellowish white; middle of the lip violet, edge white.

Melissa Fuchsii flore albo, Ger. em. 690, 3. Melissophyllum, Rivinus Mon. 21, 1. Melittis Melissophyllum, Curtis Fl. Lond. Melittis grandiflora, Engl. Bot. 636.

### XXIX. 147. SALVIA. Pliny.

Sage.

Calyx bellshape, streaked; mouth naked, 2-lipped; upper lip 3-toothed; middle tooth broad, short; lower lip 2-cut; corolla ringent; galea arched, concave, nicked; lower lip 3-cut; side lobes slender; middle lobe rounded; stamens 2; filaments with a traverse pedicell in the middle.—Flowers in whirls, spiked.

Salvia officinalis.

Shop sage.

Leaves lanceolate, ovate, crenulate, reticulated; racemes in whirls; calyx longer than the bractex; teeth pointed.

Salvia major, Ger. em. 764, 1. Salvia major vulgaris, Park. 49. Salvia officinalis, Lin. S. P. 34. Great sage.

Cultivated; perennial; May and June.

Stem villous; leaves unequal at bottom, whitish-green; calyx slightly woolly; corolla purple.—Aromatic, used in cookery, also diuretic; infusion drank as an emmenagogue, and useful in palsy, giddiness, trembling, and other nervous affections.

B. rubra. Leaves reddish.

Red sage.

A Maria

y. absinthites. Leaves bitter, like wormwood.

Salvia absinthites, Ger. em. 764, 7.

Salvia minor altera, flore rubente, Park. 51.

Wormwood sage.

8. auriculata. Leaves eared at the base.

### XXX. 148. SCLAREA. Matthioli.

Clary.

Calyx bellshape; mouth naked, 2-lipped; upper lip 3-toothed; lower lip 2-cut; corolla lipped; galea arched, compressed, nicked; lower lip 3-lobed; side lobes slender; middle lobe rounded; stamens 2; filaments with a traverse pedicell at bottom. — Flowers axillary, in whirls, often spiked.

Sclarea pratensis.

Meadow clary.

Leaves heartshape, oblong, crenate; uppermost pairs of leaves embracing the stem; whirls rather naked; bracteæ pointed, coloured, longer than the calyx; teeth of the upper lip of the calyx connivent; galea glutinous.

Sclarea pratensis foliis serratis, flore cæruleo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 237, l. Horminum sylvestre Fuchsii, Ger. em. 769, 3. Horminum sylvestre vulgare, Park. 55. Horminum pratense, Rivinus Mon. 36. Salvia pratensis, Lin. S. P. 35.

Sclarea pratensis, Mænch Meth. 376.

Dry fields and hedges on chalk; perennial; July.

Leaves wrinkled; lower leaves petioled; whirls 6-flowered; ralyx hirsute; hairs with heads, glandular; corolla violet-colour, 4 times as long as the calyx.—Seeds in water acquire a thick mucilage round them, used to put into the eyes to get out substances which have flown into them.

XXXI. 149. HORMINUM. Hippocrates. Oculus-Christi.

Calyx bellshape; mouth naked, 2-lipped; upper lip 3-toothed; lower lip 2-cut; galea arched, compressed, nicked; lower lip 3-lobed; side lobes slender; middle lobe rounded; stamens 2; filaments with a traverse pedicell at the bottom.—Flowers axillary, in whirls, spiked.

Horminum sylvestre. Wild Oculus-Christi.

Leaves heartshape, oblong, sinuately and doubly crenated, wrinkled; teeth on the upper lip of the calyx connivent; corolla much slenderer and a little longer than the calyx.

Horminum sylvestre lavendulæ flore, Raii Syn. 237, 1; Park. 57. Horminum sylvestre, Ger. em. 771, 1. Salvia Verbenaca, Lin. S. P. 35. Horminum coloratum, Mænch Meth. 376. Wild clary.

Fields and pastures on chalk; peren.; June to October. Stem ascending; leaves rather bald; bracteæ longer than the calyx; calyx hirsute; hairs with heads, glandular; teeth inflected; corolla blue, not twice as long as the calyx; tube constricted; seeds round, black, smooth.—Seeds in water acquire a mucilaginous envelope, so that they are used, like those of meadow clary, to extract things from the eyes.

XXXII. 150. BRUNELLA. Brunsfels. Selfheal.

Calyx tubular; mouth naked, lipped; upper lip flat, truncated, 3-cut; lower lip shorter, 2-cut; galea concave, either nicked or not; lip 3-lobed; middle lobe largest, nicked; stamens 4, didynamous; filaments forked or twotoothed; one branch antherbearing, the other naked; stigma 2-cut.—Stem simple; flowers spiked, terminal, in dense whirls; bracteæ large, fringed or torn.

Brunella vulgaris. Common selfheal.

Stem ascending; leaves petioled, oblong, ovate, toothed at the bottom; upper lip of the calyx truncated, 3-toothed, ending in short bristles; middle tooth as broad again as the others.

Prunella, Raii Syn. 238, 1; Ger. em. 632, 1; Rivinus Mon. 29. Prunella vulgaris, Park, 1680; Lin. S. P. 837. Brunella vulgaris, Stokes Bot. M. M. 377; Manch Meth. 414. Prunel. Carpenters herb. Sickle wort. Hook-heal.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July and August. Stem much branched, hairy; hairs upright; leaves hairy, slightly toothed; spike solitary, blunt; bracteæ heartshape, pointed, fringed; upper lip of calyx dilated; lower lip deeply 2-cut; corolla violet colour.—Herb used both internally in decoction, and externally in the cure of fresh wounds; also in the inflammatory sore throat.

## XXXIII. 151. SCUTELLARIA. Cortusus.

Calyx tubular, short; mouth naked, lipped; lips not cut, pointed; paraphyllum concave, incumbent on the upper lip; tube of the corolla longer than the calyx, bent at bottom; upper lip compressed, arched; mouth 2-lobed; lower broadest, nicked; seeds closed up in the calyx by the enlarged paraphyllum.—Flowers solitary, axillary; bracteæ 2 to each peduncle.

1. Scutellaria galericulata. Hooded skullcap. Leaves heartshape, lanceolate, distantly crenated; flowers solitary, axillary.

Cassida palustris vulgatior, flore cæruleo, Raii Syn. 244, I. Lysimachia galericulata, Ger. em. 477, 10. Lysimachia cærulea, sive latifolia major, Park. 221. Scutellaria, Rivinus Mon. 77. Scutellaria galericulata, Lin. S. P. 835. Cassida galericulata, Mænch Meth. 413. Hooded loosestrife. Blue skullcap.

Watery places; perennial; July and August.

Stem 4-angular, nearly bald, branched in the middle; leaves wrinkled; petioles very short; flowers on short pedicells, solitary or on opposite sides of the stem, looking one way; bracteæ 2 to each flower; calyx hairy; corolla blue.

2. Scutellaria minor.

Small skullcap.

Leaves heartshape, ovate, edge scarcely nicked; flowers axillary, solitary.

Cassida palustris minima, flore purpurascente, Raii Syn. 244, 2.

Gratiola latifolia, Ger. em. 581.

Gratiola latifolia, seu nostras minor, Park. 221.

Scutellaria minor, Lin. S. P. 835.

Broad-leaved hedge hyssop. Small hooded mint,

Damp heaths; perennial; August.

Stem branchy at bottom; leaves rarely toothed at the bottom, or hastate; tube of the corolla red; lip white, spotted with red.

Fam. XVI. 33. PYRENACEÆ. Ventenat. Vitices, Jussieu. Verbenaceæ, Persoon. Labiatis affines, Link.

Calyx 1-leaved, tubular, persisting; corolla tubular, mostly irregular, rarely lipped, deciduous; stamens 4, didynamous, rarely equal, or 2; ovary 1, free, 2 or 4-celled; ovules upright, solitary; style 1, placed on the ovary; stigma simple or 2-lobed; cariopsides 2 or 4, enclosed in an utriculus, 1-seeded; utriculus vanishing and membranaceous, or persistent and fleshy; seed upright; perisperm 0; corculum placed lengthways; radicle below.—Stem herbaceous or shrubby; leaves not cut or divided, opposite; flowers in heads, spiked or corymbose.

152. VERBENA. Pliny.

Vervain.

Calyx 5-toothed; upper tooth smallest and shortest; corolla funnelshape; tube bent; mouth contracted; limb 5-lobed, unequal; stamens 4, didynamous, all fertile; utriculus membranaceous, vanishing; cariopsides 4, in the utriculus.—Leaves laciniate or not cut; flowers spiked; bractea one to each flower.

Verbena officinalis. Shop vervain. Stem upright, mostly solitary; leaves inciso-pinnatifid; spike threadlike, panicled.

Verbena vulgaris, Raii Syn. 236, 1.

Verbena communis, Ger. em. 718, 1.

Verbena mas, sive recta et vulgaris, Park. 678.

Verbena officinalis, Lin. S. P. 29.

Holy herb. June's tears. Mercury's moist blood. Pigeon's grease. Columbine.

Fields, ruins, and waysides; perennial, Ray and Curtis; biennial, Hudson and Aiton; annual, Boerhaave and Lin-

næus; July.

Stem upright, bent at bottom; leaves rough; lower leaves deeply lobed; upper leaves 3-cut or simple; spikes manyflowered; bracteæ ovate, acute, shorter than the calyx; corolla small, purple; mouth fringed; galea 2-cut; lip 3-lobed, nearly equal.—Herb cephalic, slightly astringent; decoction used in headach, coughs, jaundice, and other obstructions of the viscera; and as a gargle in sore throat.

#### Fam. XVII. 34. OLEINÆ. Link. Jasminearum pars, Jussieu.

Flowers hermaphrodite; calyx 1-leafed, free, persistent, divided; corolla hypogynous, 1-petaled, 4-cut; æstivation valvate; stamens 2, alternating with the lobes of the corolla; anthers 2-celled, cells opening lengthways; ovary 1, simple, base not glandular, 2-celled; ovules pendulous, 2 in each cell, side by side; style 1; stigma 2-cut; fruit a berry or drupe, 1 or 2-celled, 1 or 2-seeded by abortion; seeds pendulous; spermodermis simple; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight, central, nearly as long as the perisperm; cotyledons leaflike; radicle above, plumule inconspicuous. -Leaves opposite, simple; flowers racemose or panicled, terminal; peduncles opposite, bracteated.

### 153. LIGUSTRUM. Pliny.

Privet .

Calyx very small, 4-toothed; tube of the corolla short; limb 4-lobed, spreading; stamens 2; berry 1 or 2-celled, 2 or 4-seeded, black.—Flowers panicled, terminal.

Ligustrum vulgare. Common privet. Leaves lanceolate or elliptical, mucronate; panicle contracted.

Ligustrum, Raii Syn. 465, 1; Ger. em. 1394. Ligustrum vulgare, Park. 1446; Lin. S. P. 10.

Prim-print. Print.

Woods and hedges in damp gravelly soils; shrubby; May and June.

Leaves nearly sessile, deep green, bald, deciduous, edge not cut; flowers white.—Cultivated for hedges and screens, as it bears cutting in any form; leaves bitter and astringent; berries with alum dye wool and silk green, and a rosecoloured paint is prepared from them.

β. sempervirens. Leaves biennial, falling off in the spring. Leaves variegated, green and straw y. variegatum. colour.

Fam. XVIII. 35. FRAXINEÆ. Oleinarum pars, Link. Jasminearum pars, Jussieu.

Flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual; calyx 0, or free, persisting, 1-leaved; corolla 0, or hypogynous, 1-petaled and 4-cut, or 4 petaled; petals joined in pairs by the filaments; æstivation rather valvular; stamens 2, alternate with the petals or lobes; anthers 2-celled; cells opening lengthways; ovary 1, simple, not girt with a glandular disk, 2-celled; ovules 2, pendulous, side by side in each cell; style 1 or 0; stigma simple or 2-cut; fruit a capsule or samara, 1-seeded by abortion; seed pendulous; spermodermis simple; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight, central, nearly as long as the perisperm; cotyledons leaflike; radicle above; plumule inconspicuous.—Tree or shrub; leaves opposite, simple or pinnate; flowers racemose or panicled, terminal or axillary; peduncles opposite, 1-bracteated.

154. FRAXINUS. Pliny.

Ash.

Flowers unisexual and hermaphrodite; calyx 0; corolla 0; stamens 2, rarely 3 or 4; anthers sessile; ovary 2-celled; ovules 4; samara 1-celled, 1 or 2-seeded; wings lanceolate.

Fraxinus excelsior.

Tall ash.

Leaflets slightly petioled, lanceolate, pointed, serrate, bald; wedgeshape at bottom; samara lanceolate, tips obliquely nicked.

Fraxinus, Raii Syn. 269, 1; Ger. em. 1472, 1. Fraxinus vulgaris, Park. 1419.

Fraxinus excelsior, Lin. S. P. 1509.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; April and May. Bark grey; buds black; branches upright or ascending; hermaphrodite, male, and female flowers on different trees rarely on the same. - Wood an excellent timber, used also for long handles or shafts; bark and wood diuretic and lithontriptic; samaræ (called ask keys, birds tongue, kite keys, Pl. ex. cor.

sparrows tongue) acrid and bitter, their decoction used in diseases of the liver; tops and leaves used to feed cattle in winter and dry summers, but they spoil the taste of the milk if eaten by cows; bark used in tanning; leaves half an ounce to an ounce and half in decoction are a good purgative, and a decoction of 2 dr. of the bark, or 6 dr. of the leaves are used to cure agues.

- B. aurea. Bark golden yellow.
- y. verrucosa. Bark warty.
- 8. heterophylla. Leaves simple and ternate, or quinate.
- E. simplicifolia. Leaves all simple.
- ¿. horizontalis. Leaves pinnate; branches horizontal.
- n. pendula. Leaves pinnate; branches pendulous.
- River sides. Wood of little value.
- the edges. Leaflets torn on the edges.
- . argentea. Leaves variegated, whitish green and silver colour.

Subseries III. C. PLANTE EXOGENÆ CALYCIFLORÆ.

Dicotyledones petaloideæ perigynæ,

Jussieu.

Perigonium double; petals many, distinct, or soldered together, inserted along with the stamens on the calyx.

#### FAMILIES.

A. Perisperm fleshy, or horny.

a. Seeds on a central spermophore, or affixed at the base; radicle below.

Ovary free; capsule or berry 4 or 5-celled; stamens 3 to 10, opposite to the lobes ... ERICINÆ. 36. Ovary free; capsule 1-celled ... PORTULACEÆ. 48.

Ovary free, 2 to 5-celled; cells few-seeded; stamens 4 or 5, alternating with the petals or

dehiscent by an orifice; stamens 8 to 10 SAXIFRAGEÆ. 46. Ovary adherent; capsule 2 to 5-celled, be-

coming ruptured; stamens 5.. CAMPANULACEÆ. 38.

Ovary adherent; berry 4 or 5-celled VACCINIEÆ. 37.

Ovary adherent; fruit 2-seeded;

leaves not cut, in whirls ...... RUBIACEÆ. 42.

b. Seeds inverted, i.e. radicle above; ovary adherent.

Akenium; stamens 4, alternating with the lobes of the corolla; flowers aggregate. DIPSACE Æ. 40. Utriculus or capsule, few-seeded PARONYCHIDE Æ. 49.

Berry 3 or 4-celled; stamens 4 or 5, alter-

nating with the lobes or petals CAPRIFOLIACE A. 43.

Berry few-seeded; stamens 4 to 8, opposite

to the petals; plant parasitic . . . LORANTHIDE Æ. 44. Polakenium 2-celled, separable; petals 5;

stamens 5, interposed; flowers in umbels

UMBELLIFERÆ. 45.

c. Seeds parietal; ovary adherent.

Berry 1-celled; stamens and petals 5

GROSSULARIÆ. 50.

### PLANTÆ EXOGENÆ CALYCIFLORÆ. 395

## B. Perisperm 0, or very thin.

a.	Seeds	on	a	central spermophore,	or	at	the	base;	
				radicle below.					

Calyx free; stamens 5; capsule. TAMARICINÆ. 53. Calyx free; stamens 6 to 12; capsule

SALICARIÆ. 52.

petals 2 or 4..... ONAGRIÆ. 56.

Calyx adherent; stamens indefinite; petals 5 ...... POMACEÆ. 57.

# b. Seeds parietal; radicle below.

Ovary adherent; stamens 3 to 5

CUCURBITACEÆ. 51.

Ovary free; legumen; corolla papilionaceous ...... LEGUMINOSÆ. 63.
Ovary free; camares many ... CRASSULACEÆ. 47.

c. Seeds inverted, i.e. radicle above.

Stamens 5; anthers united; akenium

COMPOSITÆ. 39.

Stam. 1 to 3, distinct; corolla tubular

VALERIANEÆ. 41.

Stan. indefinite; corolla 5-petaled; ovaries indefinite, 1-seeded, enclosed in

Stam. indefinite; corolla 5-petaled; ovaries indefinite, 1-seeded, free ...... DRYADEÆ. 60.

Stam. indefinite; corolla 5-petaled; ovaries definite, 3 to 10, free, 1 or

Stam. indefinite; corolla 0; ovary 1; cotyledons 4 ..... CERATOPHYLLÆ. 54.

Stam. indefinite; corolla 0; ovary 1; drupe 1 or 2-seeded ............ DRUPACEÆ. 62.

Fam. I. 36. ERICINÆ. Desvaux. Ericaceæ et Bicornes, Ventenat. Ericæ et Rhododendræ, Jussieu. Rhododendraceæ, Mirbel. Bicornum pars, Linnæus. Monotropæ, Nuttall.

Calyx 1-leaf, 4 or 5-cut, persisting, free; corolla hypogynous, 1-petaled, 4 or 5-cut or parted, regular, falling off or withering; astivation imbricate; stamens definite, 3, 8, or 10, opposite, equal or double the number of the lobes, hypogynous, i.e. inserted into the lobes of the corolla; ovary many-celled, girt at bottom with a scaly or secreting disk; ovules many; style 1; stigma 1, not nicked or toothed; pericarpium a capsule or berry, many-celled; spermophore central, axillary; seeds many; perisperm fleshy; corculum axillary, straight; radicle near the hylum.—Shrubs or undershrubs; leaves perennial or annual; alternate or opposite; inflorescence various; peduncles mostly 2-bracteated.

Stamens 3 or 9; calyx 3-parted; corolla 3-parted ..... Empetrum. 164.

Stam. 5; corolla belishape ..... Chamæcistus. 163. Stam. 8; corolla bellshape; capsule dehiscent, septicidal ...... Menziesia. 155. Stam. 8; anthers enclosed; corolla ventricose; capsule dehiscent, loculicidal Eremocallis. 157. Stam. 8; anthers exserted; corolla bellshape; capsule dehiscent, loculicidal .. Gypsocallis. 158. Stam. 8; horned; corolla tubular; capsule dehiscent, septifragal...... CALLUNA. 159. Stam. 8 or 10; corolla 4 or 5-parted; anthers 1-celled, peltate; plant parasitic Monotropa. 166. Stam. 10; corolla ovate, 5-cut; capsule dehiscent, loculicidal ..... Andromeda. 160. Stam. 10; corolla 5-parted; anthers 2-celled; capsule 5-celled ..... Pyrola. 165. Stam. 10; corolla 5-parted; anthers 2-celled, 2-horned; capsule 5-celled ...... Moneses. 166. Stam. 10; corolla bellshape; capsule dehiscent, septicidal ..... PHYLLODOCE. 156. Stam. 10; villous; berry many-seeded . . Arbutus. 161. Stam. 10; bald; berry 5-seeded .... UVA-URSI. 162. A. Anthers 2-celled, opening in 2 foramens; corolla tubular, 5-cut.

#### I. 155. MENZIESIA. Jussieu.

Menzies.

Calyx 4-parted; corolla bellied, falling off; limb 5-cut, recurved, stamens 8; filaments on the base of the corolla; anthers opening at the tip by 2 reverse-ovate foramens; capsule 4-celled; dehiścence septicidal; seeds many, scrobiculate. - Stem undershrubby; leaves alternate, broad, lanceolate, annual; edge not cut, turned down; flowers spiked, drooping; bracteæ 3 to each peduncle, 2 side ones smaller.

Menziesia polifolia. Many-leaved menzies. Leaves ovate; edge turned over, beneath tomentose, snowy; racemes long.

Erica Cantabrica flore maximo, foliis myrti subtus incanis, Dillen in

Raii Syn. 472, 6.

Erica Sancti Dabeoci Hibernis D. Lhwyd. Raii Hist. 3; Dendr. 98.

Vaccinium Cantabricum, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 143.

Erica Daboecia, Lin. S. P. 509.

Andromeda Daboecia, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 13, 338.

Menziesia polifolia, Juss. Ann. Mus. 1, 55. Menziesia Daboecia, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 674.

Irish heath.

Mountain bogs, in Ireland; shrubby; June and July.

Stem slender, upright; lower leaves opposite; flowers purple.

156. PHYLLODOCE. R.A. Salisbury. Phyllodoce.

Calyx deeply 5-cut; corolla bellied, falling off; tube 5-cut, bent; stamens 10, at the bottom of the corolla; anthers opening near the tip in 2 reverse-ovate foramens; capsules 5-celled; dehiscence septicidal; seed semi-orbiculate.—Stem shrubby: leaves linear, perennial; edges turned down; furrowed beneath; flowers aggregate, out of the axilla of the terminal leaves.

Phyllodoce taxifolia. Yew-leaf phyllodoce. Leaves linear, blunt, edge toothed; teeth cartilaginous; tube of the corolla pitchershape.

Andromeda cærulea, Lin. S. P. 563. Erica cærulea, Willd. Sp. P. 2, 39.

Andromeda taxifolia, Pallas Fl. Ross. 2, 54. Menziesia cærulea, Swartz Act. Holm. 10, 377.

Phyllodoce taxifolia, Salisb. Parad. Lond. 36.

Heaths; shrubby; June and July.

Leaves fringed with glandular hairs; flowers bluish fleshcolour.

III. 157. EREMOCALLIS. R. A. Salisbury, MS. Heath.

Calyx 4-parted; corolla conical, bellied; limb 4-cut, recurved; stamens 8, enclosed; anthers awned at the bottom, opening in 2 oblong pores; stigma blunt; capsule 4-celled, 4-valved; dehiscence loculicidal.—Stem shrubby; leaves entire, linear, edge turned down, furrowed beneath; flowers lateral or terminal; calyx 2 or 3 bracteated at the bottom.

1. Eremocallis glomerata. Headed heath. Leaves 4 in a whirl, fringed; flowers in heads; style enclosed; stigma blunt.

Erica Brabantica folio coridis hirsuto quaterno, Raii Syn. 471, 4. Erica major flore purpureo, Ger. em. 1382, 4; description only. Erica pumila Belgarum Lobelio, scoparia nostras, Park. 1482. Erica tetralix, Lin. S. P. 502.

Erica cotuliformis, Trans. Lin. Soc. 6, 369.

Erica glomerata, Salisb. Prod. 293.

Damp heaths; shrubby; July and August.

Leaves petioled, spread, revolute; hairs glandular, with heads; flowers looking one way, flesh-colour, or white.

2. Eremocallis cinerea. Grey heath.

Leaves 3 in a whirl; flowers racemose; style slightly exserted; stigma headed.

Erica tenuifolia, Raii Syn. 472, 3; Ger. em. 1382, 7.

Erica cinerea, Lin. S. P. 501.

Erica mutabilis, Salisbury T. Lin. S. 6, 369.

Small heath. Thin-leaved heath.

Heaths; shrubby; July and August.

Leaves triangular, bald; racemes in whirls; flowers bluish or white.

IV. 158. GYPSOCALLIS. R.A. Salisbury, MS.

Gypsum-heath,

Calyx 4-parted; corolla bellshape; limb 4-cut; stamens 8, exserted; anthers erect, awnless, opening at the tip in two reverse-ovate foramens; cells distinct; sligma 4-cut; capsule 4-celled, 4-valved; dehiscence loculicidal. — Stem shrubby; leaves not nicked; edge turned down; flowers axillary; bracteæ 2, in the middle of the peduncles.

Gypsocallis vagans.

Leaves 4 or 5 in a whirl; flowers peduncled, crowded.

Erica foliis corios multiflora, Raii Syn. 471, 5.

Erica didyma, Stokes in Wither. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 400,

Erica vagans, Lamarck Fl. Gall. 2, 230.

Erica vaga, Salisb. Prod. 294.

Erica purpureacea, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 1, 483.

Fir-leaved heath.

Heaths in Cornwall; shrubby; July and August.

Stem much branched, upright; leaves triangular; corolla
flesh-colour.

V. 159. CALLUNA. R. A. Salisbury. Ling.

Calyx 4-parted, nearly as long as the corolla; corolla tubular, bellshape, 4-cut; stamens 8; anthers awned, opening by 2 pores; stigma 4-lobed; capsule 4-celled, 4-valved; dehiscence septifragal. — Stem shrubby; leaves opposite, squarrose, in 4 rows; flowers racemose, facing one way, drooping; bracteæ 4, at the base of the calyx.

Calluna sagittæfolia. Leaves arrowshape. Arrowleaved ling.

Erica vulgaris, Raii Syn. 470, 1; Park. 1480. Erica vulgaris, sive pumila, Ger. em. 1380, 1. Erica sagittæfolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 371. Calluna Erica, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 680. Common heath or ling. Heather.

Heaths and woods; shrubby; June and July.

Stem ascending; flowers flesh-colour or white.—Young tops brewed along with half as much malt into a good beer; decoction tans leather and dyes alummed wool yellow. Honey, where it abounds, has a reddish cast. The plant is also used for binding mud cottages, for thatching, for making ropes, for brooms, for firing, for filling drains, and for beds, being confined in a frame with the flowering tops uppermost.

β. hirsuta. Leaves downy.

Erica vulgaris hirsuta, Raii Syn. 471, 2; Ger. em. 1380, 2.

Erica vulgaris hirsutior, Park. 1480. Erica ciliaris, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 144.

VI. 160. ANDROMEDA. Linnæus. Andromeda.

Calyx very small, 5-parted; corolla ovate, bellied, 5-cut; limb reflected; stamens 10; anthers 2, horned above, opening in 2 foramens; capsule 5-celled, 5-valved; dehiscence loculicidal.—Stem shrubby; leaves perennial, alternate, edge turned over; flowers aggregated, terminal; peduncles bracteated at bottom.

Andromeda polifolia. Many-leaved andromeda. Leaves alternate, lanceolate, edge turned over; peduncles terminal, aggregated; corolla ovate.

Ledum palustre nostras, arbuti flore, Raii Syn. 472, 1. Rosmarinum sylvestre minus nostras, Park. 76. Andromeda polifolia, Lin. S. P. 564. Andromeda montana, Salisb. Prod. 290. Marsh cistus. Wild rosemary.

Turf bogs: shrubby; June.

Rhizoma creeping; stem creeping; leaves pointed, glaucous beneath; flowers flesh-colour.

161. ARBUTUS. Pliny. Strawberry-tree.

Calyx very small, 5-cut; corolla ovate; limb small, 5-cut, turned over, inside villous; stamens 10; filaments villous beneath; anthers awned, opening at the tip with 2 pores; stigma peltate; berry tubercular, 5-celled; cells manyseeded.—Stem woody; leaves perennial, alternate; flowers terminal, racemous, panicled; bractea 1, at the bottom of each peduncle.

Sawleaf strawberry-tree. Arbutus serratifolia. Stem shrubby; leaves oblong, bald, bluntly serrate; racemes compound, terminal, drooping.

Arbutus, Raii Syn. 464, 1; Ger. em. 1496; Park. 1489. Arbutus Unedo, Lin. S. P. 566. Arbutus serratifolia, Salisb. Prod. 208.

Arbutus. Arbute-tree.

Chalky rocks; shrubby; September. Leaves blunt; flowers reddish white.

162. UVA-URSI. Dodonæus. VII. Bears-grape.

Calyx small, 5-parted; corolla ovate; limb small, 5-cut, turned over; stamens 10; filaments bald; anthers awned, opening by 2 pores at the base; berry smooth, 5-celled, 4 or 5-seeded. — Stem undershrubby; leaves perennial, reticulately veined; flowers terminal, racemose; bractea 1 to each peduncle.

1. Uva-ursi buxifolia. Box-leaf bears-grape. Leaves reverse-ovate, blunt; edge not in the least cut.

Vitex Idæa q. Vaccinia rubra foliis myrtinis crispis, Raii Syn. 457, 4. Vaccinia ursi, sive Uva ursi apud Clusium, Ger. em. 1416, 5.

Uva ursi Galeni, Clusii, Park. 1457. Arbutus Uva-ursi, Lin. S. P. 566.

Arbutus procumbens, Salisb. Prod. 289.

Arbutus buxifolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 509.

Bears whortleberry.

Alpine heaths; shrubby; June.

Stem procumbent, much branched; bark smooth; leaves alternate; corolla flesh-colour; berry red, austere.

2. Uva-ursi alpina.

Alpine bears-grape.

Leaves reverse-ovate, pointed, wrinkled; edge serrated. Veronica Pannonica, sive Vitis Idæa, Ger. em. 1416, 4.

Vaccinia nigra Pannonica, Park. 1486.

Arbutus Alpina, Lin. S. P. 566.

Hungary whortleberries.

Dry alpine rocks; shrubby; May.

Stem prostrate; bark falling off; leaves fringed; corolla white; bracteæ fringed; berry black.

B. Anthers 2-celled, opening by 2 foramens; corolla 2 to 5-parted, nearly to the base.

IX. 163. CHAMÆCISTUS. Clusius. Rose-bay.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla bellshaped; limb 5-parted, regular; stamens 5, equal, enclosed, not declinate; capsule oyate, 5-celled; dehiscence septicidal; seeds many.—Shrub procumbent; leaves opposite, edge turned over, not nicked, furrowed beneath, perennial; flowers terminal, upright, solitary or in pairs; bracteæ 3 at the base of each peduncle, 2 large, 1 small.

Chamæcistus serpyllifolius. Thyme-leaf rose-bay. Branches diffuse, procumbent; leaves elliptical, quite bald.

Chamæcistus serpyllifoliis, Ger. em. 1284.

Azalea procumbens, Lin. S. P. 215.

Thyme-leaved dwarf cistus.

Alpine heaths; shrubby; July and August.

Stem much branched, branches intermixed; leaves petioled, spread, blunt; petioles fringed; flowers dark rosecolour.

X. 164. EMPETRUM. Dioscorides. Crakeberry.

Calyx 3-parted; corolla 3-parted or 3-petaled; lobes turned over; stamens very long, opposite to the lobes, 3, or rarely 9; anthers opening lengthways on the sides; ovary; flattened; style 1, short; stigma 9-rayed; berry flattened, 6 or 9-seeded.—Shrub low; leaves crowded, alternate or nearly whirled, small; edge turned over, concave beneath; flowers solitary, axillary, unisexual, rarely hermaphrodite, frequently dioicous; bracteæ 3 to each flower.

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Empetrum nigrum.

Stem procumbent; twigs bald; leaves oblong, blunt, bald; edge turned over, fringed.

Empetrum montanum, fructu nigro, Raii Syn. 444, 1. Erica baccifera procumbens, Ger. em. 1383, 9.

Erica baccifera nigra, Park. 1485. Empetrum nigrum, Lin. S. P. 1450. Crow-berries. Blackberry heath.

Mountain heaths; shrubby; May.

Bark falling off; inner bark yellow; leaves membranaceous, swollen, furrowed underneath; petioles very short; corolla and anthers purple; berries black.

#### XI. 165. PYROLA. Brunsfel.

Winter-green.

Calyx very small, 5-parted; corolla 5-parted; stamens 10, 2 at the base of each lobe; anthers opening by 2 reverse-ovate foramens at the base, becoming reversed; stigma peltate; capsule 5-celled, many-seeded; dehiscence loculicidal; seeds with a membranous wing. — Stem creeping, scaly, twigs upright; leaves perennial, alternate, petioled, bald; flowers peduncled, terminal, whitish, racemose, mostly drooping; bractea mostly 1 at the base of each peduncle.

- a. Orpheus. Corolla irregular; stamens ascending; style declinate; stigma rotate, 5-tubercled, with a central point; nectary 0.
- 1. Pyrola rotundifolia. Round-leaved winter-green. Leaves roundish; racemes many-flowered; bracteæ lanceolate, as long as the peduncles; calyx as long as the stamens; stamens ascending; style declinate, twice as long as the stamens.

Pyrola, Raii Syn. 363, 1; Ger. em. 408, 1. Pyrola nostras vulgaris, Park. 508. Pyrola rotundifolia, Lin. S. P. 187. Pyrola declinata, Manch Meth. 315. Common winter-green.

Woods and mountains; perennial; July.

Root scaly, creeping; leaves dilated, slightly crenated, rather leathery, about as long as the petiole; bractew few, on the lower part of the peduncle; flowers white.

b. Pyrola. Cor. regular; stamens incurved; anthers opening at top; stigma peltate; nectaries 5; racemes regular.

2. Pyrola media. Middlesize winter-green. Leaves, roundish; racemes many-flowered; peduncles twisted; corolla globose; stamens regularly inflected, longer Pl. ex. cal.

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than the calyx; style declining perpendicularly, twice as long as the stamens.

Pyrola media, Swartz Act. Holm. 1804, 263.

Woods; perennial; June.

3. Pyrola minor. Small winter-green.

Leaves roundish; racemes many-flowered; peduncles straight; stamens regularly bent; style straight, half as long as the stamens; stigma pointed.

Pyrola minor, Raii Syn. 363, 2; Lin. S. P. 187.

Pyrola rosea, Engl. Bot. 2543.

Woods; perennial; July and August.

*Peduncles* nearly naked; *flowers* white or reddish.

c. Alsoganum. Corolla regular; stamens incurved; anthers opening at the base; nectories 10; racemes 1-rowed.

4. Pyrola secunda. One-rowed winter-green.

Leaves ovate, pointed, serrated; racemes many-flowered; peduncles straight; bractee lanceolate, as long as the peduncle; stamens regularly bent; style straight, longer than the stamens.

Pyrola folio mucronato serrato, Raii Syn. 363, 3.

Pyrola secunda tenerior Clusii, Ger. em. 408, 2.

Pyrola tenerior, Park. 509. Pyrola secunda, Lin. S. P. 187.

Small winter-green.

Mossy parts of alpine woods; perennial; July.

Stem procumbent, much branched; corolla greenishwhite; lobes oblong.

166. MONESES. R.A. Salisbury, MS. Moneses. XII.

Calyx small, 5-parted; corolla 1-petal, 5-lobed; stamens 10, bent inwards, 2 at the base of each lobe; anthers 2-horned at the base, becoming reversed, opening at the bottom of each horn by a foramen; style straight; stigma radiated; nectaries (); capsule 5-celled, 5-valved; dehiscence loculicidal; seeds many.—Root creeping; stem herbaceous, simple; leaves petioled, alternate, roundish, reticulately veined; peduncle single, terminal, 1-flowered; bractea 1, distant from the flower; flower large, white, drooping, fragrant.

Large-flowered moneses. Moneses grandiflora. Leaves reverse-ovate, blunt, serrate; peduncle longer than the leaves.

Pyrola quarta minima Clusii, Ger. em. 408, 4. Pyrola uniflora, Lin. S. P. 568.

Round-leaved winter-green.

Moist places in alpine woods; perennial; July. Peduncles upright; flowers smell like the may-lily, white, with reddish lines.

C. Monotropæ. Anthers peltate, horizontal, 1-celled, not opening by 2 foramens; plant leafless, parasitical.

XIII. 167. HYPOPITYS. Dillenius. Pine-sap.

Calyx 3 to 5-parted; corolla 3 to 5-parted, falling off, lobes hooded at the bottom; stamens 6 to 10, 2 at the base of each lobe; anthers small, horizontal, 1-celled, opening flat at last; stigma orbicular, edge bearded; capsule 5-celled, 5-valved; seeds many, awlshape, minute, winged.—Plant parasitic, destitute of verdure, odour musty; root fibrous; stems aggregate, simple, enlarged at bottom, fleshy, scaly; scales imbricate below, alternate above; racemes first bent, then upright; flowers pedicelled; bractea 1 to each flower.

Hypopitys lutea. Yellow pine-sap. Plant yellow, bald; flowers peduncled, 3 or 4-cut; terminal flower 5-cut.

Hypopitys lutea, Raii Syn. 317, 1. Monotropa Hypopithys, Lin. S. P. 555. Hypopitys europæa, Nutall Gen. Yellow Birds-nest.

On the roots of birches or pines; perennial; June. Herb on drying becomes black, and acquires a stronger odour; bracteæ scaly.

Fam. II. 37. VACCINIEÆ. De Candolle. Ericacearum pars, Ventenat. Ericarum pars, Jussieu. Bicornum pars, Linnæus. Vacciniorum pars, Adanson.

Calyx 1-leafed, not cut or toothed, small, adherent to the ovary; corolla hypogynous, 1-petaled, 4 or 5-parted, regular, falling off; æstivation imbricate; stamens definite, 8 or 10, 2 at the base of each lobe, hypogynous; anthers opening by 2 pores; ovary adherent, many-celled; style 1; stigma 1, either cut or not; berry umbilicated, 4 or 5-celled; cells many-seeded; seeds on a central spermophore; perisperm fleshy; corculum nearly as long as the perisperm; cotyledons very short; radicle very long, below.

I. 168. VACCINIUM. Pliny.

Bilberry.

Calyx 4 or 5-toothed; corolla bellshape, ovate, limb 4-cut, lobes reflexed; stamens 8 or 10; filaments bald; anthers 2-horned; stigma simple; berry 4 or 5-celled, many-seeded.—Stem shrubby; leaves annual; flowers solitary, drooping.

1. Vaccinium montanum. Mountain bilberry.
Stem angular; leaves alternate, petioled, serrate; flowers
solitary, axillary.

Vitis Idæa angulosa, Baii Syn. 457, 2. Vaccinia nigra, Ger. em. 1415, 1. Vaccinia nigra vulgaria, Park. 1456. Vaccinium Myrtillus, Lin. S. P. 498. Vitis Idæa Myrtillus, Mænch Meth. 47. Vaccinium montanum, Salisb. Prod. 291.

Black whorts. Black whortleberries. Blackberries. Bullberries. Wine-berries.

Spongy places in mountain woods; shrubby; May.

Leaves light green; flowers peduncled, flesh-coloured, globose; calyx 5-toothed; corolla mostly 5-cut; stamens 10; berries black, rarely white, esculent.

2. Vaccinium uliginosum.

Moor bilberries.

Stem round; leaves reverse-ovate, bald; edge not cut in the least, rather turned over; beneath glaucous; flowers solitary, axillary.

Vitis Idea magna quibusdam, sive Myrtillus grandis, Raii Syn. 457, 1.

Vitis Idæa foliis subrotundis major, Ger. em. 1416, 6.

Vaccinia nigra, fructu majore, Park. 1455. Vaccinium uliginosum, Lin. S. P. 499.

Great bilberry.

Bogs on mountain heaths; shrubby; April and May.

Leaves blunt, veiny; flowers flesh-coloured, 4-cut; stamens mostly 8; berries black, esculent; seeds streaked.

II. 169. VITIS-IDÆA. Pliny.

Cowberry.

Calyx 4-cut; corolla bellshape, 4 or 5-parted; lobes turned over, easily separable into 4 petals; stamens 8 or 10; filaments woolly; anthers awnless, tip tubular, open;

stigma simple; berry 4-celled, many-seeded.—Leaves alternate, perennial, petioled; flowers racemose, flesh-colour, drooping; bracteæ 1, at the base of each flower.

Vitis-Idea punctifolia. Dotted-leaf cowberry.

Leaves reverse-ovate, dotted beneath; edge turned over, toothed; racemes terminal, drooping.

Vitis Idæa semper virens fructu rubro, Raii Syn. 457, 3.

Vaccinia rubra, Ger. em. 1415, 2.

Vaccinia rubra buxeis foliis, Park. 1458. Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa, Lin. S. P. 500.

Vaccinium nemorosum, Salisb. Prodr. 291. Vaccinium punctifolium, Stokes Bot. M. M. 368.

Vitis-Idæa punctata, Mænch Meth. 47.

Red whortle-berry.

Turfy heaths; shrubby; June.

Stem very low, ascending, cylindrical; leaves thick, stiff, ending in a rounded tubercle, reticulately veined; edge not cut, serrate or toothed; bracteæ coloured, fringed, concave; flowers flesh-colour; berries red, acid, unpleasant until baked.

III. 170. OXYCOCCUS. Cordus. Craneberry.

Calyx 4-cut; corolla 4 or 5-parted; lobes linear, turned over, becoming separate; stamens 8 or 10, exserted; filaments connivent, bald; anthers awnless, ending above in long tubes; tubes separate, open; stigma pointed; berry 4-celled, many-seeded.—Stem shrubby; leaves perennial, alternate, petioled; peduncles terminal, solitary, 1-flowered, bracteated at bottom; flowers flesh-colour, drooping.

Oxycoccus palustris. Marsh craneberry. Stem naked, threadshape, creeping, bald; leaves ovate, edge not in the least cut, turned over; beneath glaucous.

Oxycoccus, sive vaccinia palustria, Raii Syn. 267, 1.

Vaccinia palustria, Ger. em. 1417. Vaccinium palustre, Park. 1229.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Lin. S. P. 500.

Oxycoccus palustris, Pers. Syn. 410. Vaccinium palustre, Salisb. Prod. 291.

Schollera Oxycoccus, Roth Germ. 2,442.
Cranberries. Moss berries, Moor berries. Fen grapes. Fenberries.
Marsh whortleberries. Marshworts.

Bogs on mountains; perennial; June.

Stem lying down; leaves small, petioled, upright; berry pale red, mottled, or purplish red.—Berries have a peculiar flavour, but are esteemed by some in tarts.

#### Fam. III. 38. CAMPANULACEÆ. De Candolle.

Campanulæ, Jussieu.

Calyx 4 or 8-cut, equal, persisting; corolla 1-petaled, regular or rarely irregular, 4, 5, 6, or 8-cut, rarely 5-petaled; claws broad, connivent, falling off or withering; stamens as many as the lobes, alternate with them, adnate to the disk; anthers fixed at the base, 2-celled; cells opposite, opening lengthways, distinct or cohering; ovary 1, many-celled; ovules many; style 1; stigma 1, or as many as the cells of the ovary, naked; capsule below, opening by foramens on the side, or in exotics half-above; tip valvular; valves septiferous in the middle; seeds many, small; perisperm fleshy; corculum axile, straight, nearly as long as the perisperm.—Stem herbaceous, often yielding a milk; leaves alternate, simple; stipulæ 0; flowers distant; racemose, axillary, or capitate, girt with a many-leaved involucrum.

# A. Flowers regular; stigma lobed.

## I. 171. CAMPANULA. Dodonæus.

Bellflower.

Calyx 5-cut, segments not turned back; corolla bell-shape, 5-cut; stamens 5; filaments dilated at bottom, covering the top of the capsule; anthers upright; stigma 3-parted; capsule reverse-pyramidical, 3 to 5-celled, opening by foramens on the side.—Stem herbaceous; lower leaves petioled; upper leaves mostly sessile; flowers bracteated, axillary, solitary or in bundles, or racemes, terminal or rarely solitary.

1. Campanula hederacea. Ivy-leaf bellflower. Stem weak; leaves heartshape, 5, 6, or 8-angled, bald; peduncles solitary, 1-flowered.

Campanula cymbalariæ folio, Raii Syn. 277,7; Ger. em. 452,7; Park. 652.

Campanula hederacea, Lin. S. P. 240.

# 408 171. Campan. 38. CAMPANULACEÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Damp hedges and bogs; perennial; July and August. Stem trailing, matted, diffuse; leaves opposite or alternate, very delicate, transparent; peduncles mostly terminal; flowers drooping, pale sky-blue; capsules hemispherical.

2. Campanula heterophylla. Odd-leaved bellflower. Stem round, much branched, diffuse; root-leaves rather roundish, deeply crenated; stem-leaves slender, linear; lobes of the calyx not cut, horizontal.

Campanula rotundifolia, Raii Syn. 277, 5; Ger. em. 452, 3; Lin. S. P.

Campanula minor sylvestris rotundifolia, Park. 651.

Campanula variifolia, Salisb. Prod. 126.

Round-leaved beliflower.

Heaths and walls; perennial; August and September. Root woody; stem upright; radical leaves kidneyshape, heartshape or oblong, pointed; flowers panicled, tremulous, blue or white.

3. Campanula linifolia. Flax-leaved bellflower. Root-leaves reverse-ovate, rather downy; stem-leaves linear, lanceolate, slightly toothed; stem mostly 1-flowered; lobes of the calyx not cut, upright.

Campanula minor alpina, rotundioribus imis foliis, Raii Syn. 277, 6.

Campanula linifolia, Jacq. Coll. 2, 81. Campanula uniflora, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1. 81. not of Linnæus.

Campanula rotundifolia &, Smith Fl. Brit. 235.

Alpine rocks and fields; perennial; August.

Root rather woody; stem upright, round; flowers blue.

4. Campanula patula. Spreading bellflower. Stem angular; leaves stiff; root-leaves lanceolate, oval, blunt; stem-leaves lanceolate, pointed; panicles spreading; lobes of the calyx lanceolate, denticulate.

Campanula minor alba, sive purpurea, Ger. em. 452, 5.

Campanula patula, Lin. S. P. 232.

Fields and hedges; biennial; July and August.

Root white, attenuated, esculent; stem rough, panicled; leaves roughish, slightly crenate, milkbearing, bitter; bractece lanceolate, short; flowers upright, in threes; corolla light-blue, with three reddish lines.

5. Campanula esculenta. Eatable bellflower. Root fusiform; stem angular; leaves waved, hairy; rootleaves lanceolate; stem-leaves linear; panicle very close.

## Pl. ex. cal. 38. CAMPANULACEÆ. 171. Campan. 409

Campanula q. rapunculus esculentus, Raii Syn. 277, 4.

Rapuntium parvum, Ger. em. 453, 2.

Rapunculus esculentus vulgaris, Park. 648.

Campanula Rapunculus, Lin. S. P. 232. Campanula esculenta, Salisb. Prod. 126.

Small rampion. Rampions.

Fallow-fields, ditch banks, also cultivated; biennial or

perennial; July and August.

Root white, sweet; leaves toothed; panicle many-flowered: peduncles upright; bracteæ linear; lobes of the calvx awlshape; flowers blue or white.—Root esculent, fine-tasted in salads.

6. Campanula latifolia.

Broad-leaved bellflower.

Stem rather round, quite simple; leaves ovate-lanceolate. rough, irregularly serrated; peduncles 1-flowered; fruit drooping.

Campanula maxima, foliis latissimis, Raii Syn. 276, 1.

Trachelium majus Belgarum, sive giganteum, Ger. em. 448, 3.

Trachelium majus Belgarum, Park. 643. Campanula latifolia, Lin. S. P. 233.

Giant throat-wort. Haskwort. Uvula-wort.

Woods and hedges; perennial; August.

Plant milky; stem 4 feet high, hispid, many-flowered; peduncles axillary; flowers very large, blue or pale-red.

7. Campanulā rigida.

Crisp bellflower.

Root creeping; stem branched; leaves heartshape, lanceolate, round, rough, unequally serrated; flowers spread. 1-rowed, drooping; calyx rough; lobes reflex, not cut.

Campanula rapunculoides, Lin. S. P. 234. Campanula rigida, Stokes Bot. M. M. 333. Campanula morifolia, Salisb. Prod. 126.

Woods; perennial; August.

Lower leaves petioled; upper sessile; bracteæ small; flower blue; fruit drooping.

8. Campanula urticifolia.

Nettle-leaf bellflower.

Stem angular; leaves deeply serrated, very rough; upper leaves ovate-lanceolate; lower leaves heartshape; peduncles axillary, few-flowered; fruit drooping.

Campanula vulgatior foliis urticæ vel major et asperior, Raii Syn. 276, 2.

Trachelium majus, Ger. em. 448, 1.
Trachelium majus flore purpureo, Park. Par. 355.
Campanula Trachelium, Lin. S. P. 235.
Campanula urticifolia, Salisb. Prodr. 127.

Great throat-wort. Canterbury bells. Coventry bells.

Woods and hedges; perennial; July.

# 410 171. Campan. 38. CAMPANULACEÆ. Pl. ex. cal-

Angles of the stem rather winged, juice yellow; calyx usually rough; corolla blue or pale red, sometimes double; inside hairy.

9. Campanula glomerata.

Ball bellflower.

Stem angular, simple; leaves ovate, crenulated, hairy; upper leaves embracing the stem; flowers terminal, sessile, in heads.

Campanula pratensis flore conglomerato, Raii Syn. 277, 3.

Trachelium minus, Ger. em. 449, 4; Park. 644.

Campanula glomerata, Lin. S. P. 235.

Small Canterbury bells.

Chalky fields; perennial; July and August.

Root woody; lower leaves nearly heartshape; bracteæ oval, coloured; lobes of the calyx hairy; corolla blue or white, viscid, hairy.

β. minor. Stem scarcely two inches high.

II. 172. LEGOUSIA. Durande. Venus'-looking-glass.

Calyx 5-parted; corolla rotate, tube very short; limb 5-cut; lobes reverse-heartshape; stamens 5; anthers distinct; filaments very short, not dilated; stigma 2 or 3-cut; capsule columnar, prismatic or cylindrical; 2 or 3-celled, many-seeded. - Stem herbaceous; leaves sessile; flowers axillary, sessile, blue or white.

1. Legousia parviflora. Small-flowered Venus'-looking-

Stem stiff, straight, slightly branched at bottom; leaves oblong, waved, crenate; flowers solitary; corolla shorter than the calvx.

Campanula arvensis erecta, vel Speculum Veneris minus, Raii Syn. 278, 1.

Speculum Veneris minus, Ger. em. 439, 2; Park. 1331. Campanula hybrida, Lin. S. P. 239.

Prismatocarpus confertus, Mænch Meth. 496.

Prismatocarpus hybridus, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 2857. Codded corn-violet. Lesser Venus' looking-glass.

Chalky fields; annual; August.

Root fibrous; stem angular, edges rough; corolla violet.

2. Legousia arvensis. Field Venus'-looking-glass. Stem very much branched, diffuse; leaves oblong, crenate; flowers solitary; corolla spread open, equal to the

lobes of the calyx.

## Pl. ex. cal. 38. CAMPANULACE Æ. 172. Legousia. 411

Speculum Veneris, Ger. em. 439, 1. Campanula Speculum, Lin. S. P. 239. Legousia arvensis, Durande Fl. Burg. 1, 37. Prismatocarpus Speculum, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 2856. Campanula pulchella, Salisb. Prod. 127. Corn gilliflower. Corn pink.

Chalky fields, dunghills; annual; July and August.

III. 173. PHYTEUMA. Dioscorides. Horned-rampions. Calyx 5-cut; corolla at first round, concave, then 5-parted; tube very short; lobes of the limb linear, loose; stamens 5; anthers distinct; stigma 3-cut; capsule 2 or 3-celled, opening by lateral pores.—Stem mostly simple; flowers in close heads or terminal spikes; bracteæ 1 to each flower.

Phyteuma orbiculare. Round-headed horned rampions. Root-leaves ovate-heartshape; upper leaves oblong, lanceolate, serrate; flowers in a roundish head; bracteæ ovatelanceolate.

Rapunculus corniculatus montanus, Raii Syn. 278, 1; Ger. em. 455, 5. Rapunculus alopecuroides orbiculatus, Park. 648. Phyteuma orbiculare, Lin. S. P. 242.

Mountain horned-rampions.

Pastures and waysides in chalky soils; peren.; August. Root woody; leaves fringed; heads many-flowered; bracteæ enlarges after flowering; flowers violet or rarely white.

IV. 174. JASIONE. Theophrastus. Sheeps' scabious.

Calyx 5-cut; corolla rotate; tube very short; limb 5-lobed; lobes long, linear, loose; stamens 5; anthers grown together at bottom into a tube; stigma clubshape, nicked; capsule half 2-celled, opening at the tip by a pore; spermophore free; seeds many.—Stem mostly simple; flowers pedicelled, in heads; central flowers often abortive; involucrum manyleaved; receptacle naked.

Jasione montana. Mountain sheeps' scabious. Leaves linear, lanceolate, slender at bottom, hispid, waved, crisp.

Rapunculus scabiosæ capitulo cæruleo, Raii Syn. 278, 2; Park. 646.

Scabiosa minima hirsuta, Ger. em. 723, 12.

Jasione montana, Lin. S. P. 1317.

Jasione undulata, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 215.

Sheeps' bit. Hairy sheeps' scabious.

Sandy pastures; annual; June and July.

Root woody; stems many, round, slightly branched; rootleaves large; flowers blue.

B. LOBELIE. Flowers irregular, cut deepest on the lower side, generally become resupinate; stigma bearded, completely formed before the anthers burst.

#### V. 175. LOBELIA. Plumier.

Lobel.

Calyx 5-toothed; corolla irregular, becoming resupinate, deeply cut below, 3-lobed above; stamens 5; filaments distinct; anthers connected into a tube, bearded at the top; stigma nicked; capsule 2-celled. - Stem upright; leaves often radical; flowers peduncled, in racemes; bractea 1 at the base of each peduncle; juice milky.

1. Lobelia lacustris.

Lake lobel.

Leaves mostly radical, linear, 2-celled, not in the least cut; scape simple, nearly naked, few-flowered, racemose.

Gladiolus lacustris Dortmanni, Raii Syn. 287 \*, 1.

Gladiolus lacustris, Ger. em. 105, 4.

Gladiolus lacustris Clusii, sive leucojum palustre, flore subcæruleo Bauhini, Park. 1250.

Lobelia Dortmanni, Lin. S. P. 1310.

Lobelia lacustris, Salisb. Prod.

Water sword-flag.

Lakes; perennial; July.

Root white; stem round, hollow; leaves all under water, bent back; flowers drooping, blue; bracteæ ovate, short; lobes of the calyx shorter than the tube of the corolla.

2. Lobelia urens.

Stinging lobel.

Stem rather erect; lower leaves reverse-ovate, denticulated; upper leaves lanceolate, serrate; flowers in racemes.

Lobelia urens, Lin. S. P. 1321.

Lobelia verbenæfolia, Salisb. Prod. 129.

Mountainous meadows; peren.; August and September. Root fibrous; stem branched, bluntly angular, rather leafy; racemes many-flowered; flowers 1-rowed, violet; bracteæ bristleshape, rough; lobes of the calyx retuse, as long as the tube.—Plant acrid, especially the root.

## Fam. IV. 39. COMPOSITÆ.

Flowers collected into a calathide seated on a clinanthus: calathide girt with a pericline composed of many scales, in a single, double, or multiple series; scales mostly free, sometimes soldered; pericline often surrounded with an involucrum of many verticillate bracteæ attached to the base; clinanthus naked or with appendices, flat or convex; calathide of 1, 2, or 3 sorts of flowers, mostly solitary, some-

times formed into a calathiphore.—Calyx very thin, adherent to the ovary; apex simple or pappose; corolla situated on a gland at the top of the ovary, 5-lobed; lobes (or rather soldered petals) having a simple rib on each side meeting at the tip; æstivation valvular; stamens 5; filaments inserted into the corolla, attached to it at the base, alternating with the lobes, formed of two joints, upper joint very short; anthers 2-celled, 4-valved, opening lengthways, soldered together by the outer valves into a tube; ovary mostly pedicelled, simple, 3-celled; ovules 3; style 1, 2-cut; stigmata 2, on the inner faces of the lobes of the style; collectors 2, on the outer faces; akenium 1-seeded by abortion, naked or pappose; pappi scaly, hairy or feathery; seeds upright; spermodermis very thin; perisperm 0, or very thin; corculum straight; radicle below; cotyledons flat. - Stem herbaceous; leaves mostly alternate.

A. CICHORACEE. Flowers all ligulate, hermaphrodite; clinanthus scarcely fleshy; stigmata papillous on the whole inner faces of the branches; collectors hairy on the whole outer faces of the branches and upper part of the style.—

Plant mostly lactescent; leaves alternate; flowers yellow, rarely blue, often meteoric.

a. Pappus 0, or chaffy; scales of the pericline in a single row; involucrum small.

b. Pappus hairlike or bristlelike, sessile; pericline imbricate.

Pappus very soft; akenium compressed; pericline bellied, imbricate .......... Sonchus. 181.

Pappus denticulate; akenium roundish; pericline ovate, imbricate........... HIERACIUM. 182.

Pappus snow-white; akenium streaked; pericline simple; calathide many-flowered .. Creps. 183.

Pappus snow-white; akenium streaked;

pericline simple; calath. 4 or 5-flowered Prenanthes. 179.

c. Pappus hairlike, stipitated; scales of the pericline imbricate.

Hypochæris. 187.

w ·	
d. Pappus hairlike, stipitated; scales of the pericline in single row.	α
Bracteæ many, loose	5.
calathide many-flowered LACTUCA. 18 Bracteæ few; pericline cylindrical;	80.
calathide 5-flowered CHONDRILLA. 17	8.
e. Pappus feathered, sessile; clinanthus naked; pericline imbricated.	
Akenium streaked lengthways;	
pappus unequal	8.
the circumference unequal, scaly VIREA. 18	9.
Akenium wrinkled transversely Picris. 19	0.
f. Pappus feathered, stipitate; clinanthus naked; scales of the pericline one-rowed.	
Akenium wrinkled transversely;	
involucrum 5-bracteated Helminthia. 19	1.
Akenium streaked lengthways; involucrum 0 Tragopogon. 19	2.
g. Pappus feathered; clinanthus chaffy; pericline imbricat	е.
Pappi all stipitate ACHYROPHORUS. 18 Pappus of the centre stipitate; of	86.
1 appas of the centre suprtate, of	1

I. 176. LAPSANA. Dioscorides. Nipplewort.

Bracteæ 4 or 5, very short; pericline-scales 8, in a single row, upright, connivent; clinanthus bald, flat, with depressed papillæ; flowers many; akenium oblong, angular, streaked, deciduous; pappus 0.

Lapsana communis. Common nipplewort. Stem upright, streaked, branched; leaves ovate, petioled, angularly toothed; peduncles thin, much branched; pericline when in fruit angular.

Lampsana, Raii Syn. 173, 1; Ger. em. 255. Lampsana vulgaris, Park. 810. Lapsana communis, Lin. S. P. 1141. Dock cresses.

the circumference sessile ...

Ruins and fields; annual; June and July.

Root branched; stem rather bald; root-leaves lyrate; stem-leaves ovate; floral-leaf linear, lanceolate, 1 at the; base of each peduncle.—Eaten at Constantinople just before flowering as a salad; and used in Prussia to cure ulcerated breasts.

II. 177. ARNOSERIS. Gærtner. Swine's-succory.

Bracteæ very few, small; pericline becoming torulose and connivent into a globe; scales many, equal, singlerowed, acutely keeled; clinanthus bald, flat, with hollow dots; akenium angular, furrowed; pappus marginal, leathery, 5-sided, not toothed. - Leaves radical; scape thickened above.

Arnoseris pusilla. Dwarf swine's-succory.

Scape 1 to 3-flowered; leaves ovate, oblong, denticulate; peduncles fistulous, clubshape, thickened above.

Hieracium minimum Clusii, Hyoseris Tabermontani et Gerardi, Raii Syn. 173, 1; Park. 791.

Hyoseris mascula, Ger. em. 288, 8. Hyoseris minima, Lin. S. P. 1138.

Arnoseris pusilla, Gærtner Sem. et Fr. 2, 355.

Sandy fields; annual; June.

Root fusiform; leaves toothed; stem upright, bald, very thin at bottom, thicker above; corolla yellow.

III. 178. CHONDRILLA. Dioscorides. Gum-succory.

Bracteæ few, short; pericline cylindrical; scales 8 or 10, membranaceous at the edge, equal; clinanthus bald, hollowed, dotted; flowers 5 or 6, in one row; akenium ovate, compressed, streaked, rather rough; pappus stipitate, very soft, snow-white, fugacious.—Leaves radical and cauline; flowers diversely panicled, yellow.

Chondrilla muralis. Wall gum-succory. Leaves lyrate, pinnatifid, toothed, terminal lobe 5-angular; pappus stipitate; stipes shorter than the akenium; clinanthus diversely panicled.

Lactuca sylvestris murorum flore luteo, Raii Syn. 162, 5. Sonchus lævis muralis, Ger. em. 293, 5. Sonchus lævis alter parvis floribus, Park. 805.

Prenanthes muralis, Lin. S. P. 1121. Chondrilla muralis, Lamarck. Fl. Fr.

Ivy-leaved sow-thistle. Wall sow-thistle.

Walls and close woods; perennial; July.

## 416 178. Chondrilla. 39. COMPOSITÆ, A. Pl. ex. cal.

Root woody; stem round, upright; radical leaves petioled; panicle divaricated; flowers bracteated, yellow.

β. integrifolia. Upper leaves not cut.

#### IV. 179. PRENANTHES. Vaillant. Prenanth.

Bracteæ few, short; pericline cylindrical; scales 8 or 10, equal, membranaceous at the edge; clinanthus with hollow dots, bald; flowers 5 or 6 in one series; akenium ovate, compressed, streaked, rather rough; pappus sessile, very soft, snow-white, fugacious. - Leaves radical and cauline; flowers divaricatedly panicled, yellow or purple.

Prenanthes pulchra. Handsome prenanth.

Leaves rather rough; root-leaves runcinate; stem-leaves embracing the stem, ovate, lanceolate, arrowlike at the base; panicle corymbosely divaricated, naked.

Crepis pulchra, Lin. S. P. 1134.

Lapsana pulchra, Vill. Dauph. 3, 163. Chondrilla pulchra, Lamarck Encl. Meth. 277. Prenanthes hieraciifolia, Willd. S. P. 3, 1541. Prenanthes pulchra, Mænch Meth. 534.

Alpine rocks; annual; June to September.

Stem slender, spreading; flowers small, yellow; pericline pyramidical, bald.

## V. 180. LACTUCA. Pliny.

Lettuce.

Bracteæ 8 or 10, unequal, pointed; pericline cylindrical; scales 8, membranaceous at the edge, pointed; clinanthus flat, bald, with hollow dots; calathide manyflowered, 7-rowed; akenium ovate, attenuated, compressed, streaked lengthways; pappus stipitate, very soft, hairlike, fugacious .- Stem mostly prickly.

1. Lactuca sativa.

Cultivated lettuce.

Root-leaves oblong, lanceolate, toothed at the edge; stemleaves heartshape; flowers corymbose.

Lactuca sativa, Ger. em. 306, 1; Lin. S. P. 1118.

Cultivated for a potherb and salad; annual; June, Sept. Lower leaves spreading, oblong, wrinkled; akenium white; pappus-stipes little shorter than the akenium.-Leaves narcotic; if eaten in large quantities laxative, especially if boiled.

β. planifolia. Lower leaves flat, lanceolate, oblong; upper leaves ovate, arrowshape; akenia black.

Lactuca intybacea, Ger. em. 307, 6.

Lactuca angustifolia, Lamarck Encycl. Meth. 3, 402.

Italian coss-lettuce. Endive-leaved lettuce.

γ. capitata. Lower leaves curled, wrinkled, slightly sinuated, ribbed at bottom; upper leaves oblong, arrowshape.

Lactuca capitata, Ger. em. 307, 5.

Lactuca angustifolia, Lamarck Encycl. Meth. 3, 402.

Cabbage-lettuce.

d. crispa. Lower leaves rounded, ovate, wrinkled, sinuately lobed, keel hairy; upper leaves oblong, arrowshape, sinuately toothed.

Lactuca crispa, Ger. em. 306, 2. Curled-leaf lettuce.

All the varieties are cultivated extensively.

2. Lactuca sylvestris.

Wild lettuce.

Leaves sinuately pinnatifid, embracing the stem, vertical; keel prickly; tip pointed; flowers loosely panicled.

Lactuca sylvestris costa spinosa, Raii Syn. 161, 2. Lactuca sylvestris foliis dissectis, Ger. em. 309, 3. Lactuca sylvestris laciniata, Park 814. Lactuca scariola, Lin. S. P. 1119. Lactuca sylvestris, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 406. Mild-scented cut-leaved wild lettuce.

Edges of fields on chalky soils; annual? August. Herb glaucous; bracteæ heartshape, pointed; flowers lemon yellow.

3. Lactuca virosa. Strong-scented lettuce. Leaves oblong, denticulate, horizontal; keel prickly; tip blunt.

Lactuca sylvestris major odore opii, Rait Syn. 161, 1: Ger. em. 309, 1. Lactuca sylvestris endiviæ foliis, odore viroso, Park. 813. Lactuca virosa, Lin. S. P. 1119. Cut lettuce.

Chalky soils; biennial; August and September.

Stem rod-like, 6 feet high, panicled above; leaves glaucous, radical, many, reverse-ovate, undivided; flowers sulphur-colour, scarcely longer than the pericline.—Juice in spissated is narcotic.

β. integrifolia. Leaves not cut. Lactuca sylvestris, folio non laciniato, Ráii Syn. 162,3.

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# 418 180. Lactuca. 39. COMPOSITÆ, A. Pl. ex. cal.

4. Lactuca minima. Least lettuce. Root-leaves lanceolate, pinnatifid; stem-leaves hastate, linear, sessile, not cut; flowers racemose.

Lactuca sylvestris minima, Raii Syn. 263, 3. Chondrilla viscosa humilis, Ger. em. 281, 5 \*; Park. 783. Lactuca saligna, Lin. S. P. 1119.

Chalky soils; biennial or annual; August.

Stem tough, rushlike, branched; leaves keeled, spinous or smooth; bracteæ arrowshape.

### VI. 181. SONCHUS. Theophrastus.

Sowthistle.

Pericline imbricate, becoming connivent, ventricose at bottom; scales many, unequal, in 2 or 3 series; clinanthus flat, with hollow dots, bald; calathides many-flowered; akenium compressed, streaked lengthways; pappus hair-like, sessile, very soft, fugacious.—Stem fistulous, milky; leaves runcinate, sessile; flowers racemose or panicled.

# a. Flowers blue; pappus rough.

1. Sonchus alpinus.

Flowers racemose, bracteated; peduncles and pericline hirsute; leaves rather lyrate; terminal lobes deltoid, angular, bald, glaucous beneath.

Sonchus flore cæruleo, Ger. em. 294, 7.
Sonchus Canadensis, Lin. S. P. 1115.
Sonchus alpinus, Huds. Fl. Angl. 336, not of Linnæus.
Sonchus cæruleus, Camer. Epit. 281.
Sonchus montanus, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 401.
Hieracium cæruleum, Scopoli Carn. 976.
Blue-flowered sowthistle.

Alpine pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root fleshy; stem 3 feet high, simple; leaves smooth, upper leaves linear, fringed; racemes solitary; bracteæ linear; calathide twice as long as the pericline; anthers red.

## b. Flowers yellow; pappus soft.

2. Sonchus palustris. Marsh sowthistle.

Flowers many, panieled; peduncles and pericline glandularly hispid; leaves runcinate, arrowshape at bottom, edge rough.

Sonchus tricubitalis, folio cuspidato, Raii Syn. 163, 8. Sonchus arborescens alter, Ger. em. 294, 9. Sonchus palustris, Lin. S. P. 1116. Great tree southistle.

Stem 8 feet high, pipey; leaves pointed, bald; panicle many-flowered; pericline black.

3. Sonchus arvensis. Field sowthistle.

Root creeping; leaves runcinate, heartshape at the base, doubly fringed; peduncles and pericline hispid; calathides few, panicled.

Sonchus repens, multis hieracium majus, Raii Syn. 163, 7.

Sonchus arborescens, Ger. em. 294, 8.

Sonchus arvensis, Lin. S. P. 1116.

Tree sowthistle.

Clay-fields and woods; perennial; August.

Root milky; stem 4 feet high; calathides very large; flowers yellow.

4. Sonchus oleraceus. Kitchen-garden sowthistle.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, embracing the stem, slightly sinuated; edge fringed; peduncles rather nappy; pericline bald; calathides panicled.

Sonchus lævis, Raii Syn. 162, 1; Ger. em. 292, 3.

Sonchus lævis vulgaris, Park. 805.

Sonchus oleraceus, Lin. S. P. 1116.

Sonchus ciliatus, Lamarck Fl. Gall. 287.

Hares' lettuce. Smooth thistle.

Cultivated places; annual; July to September.

Root fusiform; stem much branched; leaves bald; peduncles white; wool deciduous.—Herb much sought after by hares and rabbits; gathered for tame ones; used by some as a potherb and in salads.

β. latifolius. Leaves broad.

Sonchus lævis minor, paucioribus laciniis, Raii Syn. 163, 2. Sonchus lævis latifoliis, Ger. em. 292, 4.

y. laciniatus. Leaves sinuated more than usual.

Sonchus asper laciniatus, Raii Syn. 163, 3; Park. 804. Sonchus asperior, Ger. em. 291, 2.

8. integrifolius. Leaves not sinuated.

Sonchus asper non laciniatus, Raii Syn. 163, 4.

Sonchus asper, Ger. em. 291, 1.

Sonchus asper major non laciniatus, Park. 803.

E. subrotundus. Leaves roundish.

Sonchus subrotundo folio nostras, lævissimis spinulis circa foliorum oras exasperatus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 163, 5.

ζ. angustifolius. Leaves narrow, oblong, very thorny on the edges.

Sonclus ἀφυλλόκαυλος angusto et oblongo folio nostras, per foliorum ambitum creberrimis spinulis asperatus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 163, 7.

VII. 182. HIERACIUM. Dioscorides. Hawkweed.

Pericline becoming ovate; scales many, linear, oblong, imbricate; clinanthus rather flat, scrobiculate, roughish, becoming rather globose, papillose; calathide many-flowered; akenium angular, furrowed; pappus sessile, bristlelike, denticulated, stiff, persisting, greyish.

- a. Leontideæ. Leaves radical, rather bald, not glaucous or coriaceous; scape naked; calathides solitary, or few.
- 1. Hieracium alpinum. Alpine hawkweed. Leaves lanceolate, oblong, pointed, villous; edge whole or denticulated; scape rather naked, villous; calathide solitary; pericline very villous.

Hieracium (Pulmonaria) villosum alpinum flore magno singulari, caule nudo, Raii Syn. 169, 10.

Hieracium alpinum, Lin. S. P. 1124.

Welsh mouse-ear.

Alpine rocks; perennial; July.

Scape solitary, simple, with a lanceolate leaf in the middle; calathide upright; pericline black; flowers golden yellow.

2. Hieracium aurantiacum. Orange hawkweed. Leaves oblong, pointed, hairy, hispid, not cut; scape leafy at bottom, hispid; calathides corymbose; peduncles conglomerate.

Hieracium hortense latifolium, sive pilosella major, Ger. em. 305, 3.

Hieracium aurantiacum, Lin. S. P. Grim the collier. Golden mouse-ear.

Alpine woods; perennial; June and July.

Stolones creeping; scapes with one or two leaves about the middle; flowers dark brownish orange colour.

- b. Andryaloideæ. Plant hairy; hairs long, white, jointed, somewhat plumose; stem leafy; pappus very rough.
- 3. Hieracium villosum. Villous hawhweed. Stem upright, rather branchy, villous; leaves repand; toothed, villous; root-leaves oblong, lanceolate; stem-leaves ovate, embracing the stem; pericline open, very villous.

Hieracium quintum Clusii, Ger. em. 301, 2. Hieracium villosum, Lin. S. P. 1130.

Damp alpine woods; perennial; August.

Stem simple, 1-flowered, or branchy, many-flowered, 2 feet high; leaves rather glaucous; calathides terminal: flowers lemon-colour.

4. Hieracium Lawsonii. Lawson's hawkweed. Stem branchy; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, decurrent, glaucous, scarcely cut, fringed; stem-leaves few; pericline glandular hairy.

Hieracium Lawsonii, Villars Delph. 3, 118. Hieracium saxatilis β, De Cand. Fl. Gall.

North of England; perennial; July.

Stem spread open; calathides very large; flowers dark citron-colour.

c. Pilosellæ. Stolones creeping, leafy; leaves inclining to glaucous; rather leathery, hirsute especially on the edge; hairs spreading, long, white, stiff; scape naked, or 1-leafed.

5. Hieracium repens. Creeping hawkweed. Stolones creeping, leafy; leaves ovate, not cut, nappy beneath; scape naked; calathide solitary, terminal.

Pilosella repens, Raii Syn. 170, 1; Ger. em. 638, 2. Pilosella minor vulgaris repens, Park. 690.

Hieracium Pilosella, Lin. S. P. 1125.

Creeping mouse-ear.

Dry pastures; perennial; June and July,

Stolones hairy; leaves obtuse, above light green, beneath white; hairs of the pericline white and black; flowers lemon vellow; outer before opening streaked with purplish red.

Many-flowered hawkweed. 6. Hieracium multiflorum. Stolones creeping, leafy; leaves lanceolate, naked beneath, not cut; scape mostly naked; calathides panicled, terminal. rarely solitary.

Hieracium Auricula, Lin. S. P. 1126. Hieracium dubium, Fl. Danica, 1044.

Mountains; perennial; July and August.

Scape upright, naked or with a leaf about the middle; calathides 3 or 6; flowers yellow.

Doubtful hawkweed. 7. Hieracium dubium. Stolones creeping, leafy; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, hispid, woolly beneath, edge scarcely cut; scape naked; cala thides 2 to 6, terminal.

Hieracium dubium, Lin. S. P. 1125. Hieracium Auricula, Fl. Danica, 1111,

#### 422 182. Hieracium. 39. COMPOSITÆ, A. Pl. ex. cal.

Damp mountains; perennial; July and August. Leaves rarely toothed; peduncles alternate, nappy; flowers lemon-yellow on both sides.

#### d. Pulmonariæ. Stem leafy; pericline hairy; hairs black.

8. Hieracium murorum. Wall hawkweed.

Stem mostly simple, few-leaved; leaves ovate, nearly heartshape at the base, villous beneath, toothed; teeth radiating; calathides panicled.

Hieracium (Pulmonaria) murorum folio pilosissimo, Raii Syn. 168, 6.

Pulmonaria Gallica, sive aurea latifolia, Ger. em. 304, 1.

Hieracium murorum Bauhini, quod est pulmonaria Gallorum Lobelii, Park. 801.

Hieracium murorum α, Lin. S. P. 1128.

Hieracium murorum, Smith Lin. Trans. 9, 236.

Hieracium murorum \( \beta \), Smith Fl. Brit. 830.

French lungwort. Broad-leaved golden lungwort.

Walls and cliffs; perennial; May and June.

Stem furrowed; root-leaves many, roundish ovate; calathides large, yellow.

8. laciniatum. Leaves jagged, slightly hairy.

9. Hieracium maculatum. Spotted-leaf hawkweed.

Stem fistulous, many-leaved; leaves ovate, lanceolate, toothed; teeth bending forwards; calathides cymose.

Hieracium (Pulmonaria) λεπτόκαυλον hirsutum, folio longiore, Raii Syn. 169, 9.

Hieracium murorum γ, Smith Fl. Brit. 830. Hieracium maculatum, Engl. Bot. 2121.

Rocks and mountains; perennial; July.

Stem 4 feet high; leaves dark green, strongly speckled with black, elliptical, rather heartshape.

10. Hieracium sylvaticum. Wood hawkweed.

Stem many-leaved; leaves ovate, lanceolate, toothed at the base; teeth bending forwards; calathides panicled.

Hieracium Pulmonaria dictum, augustifolium, Raii Syn. 168, 7.

Pulmonaria Gallica, sive aurea angustifolia, Ger. em. 304, 2. Hieracium murorum, Lin. S. P. 1128.

Narrow-leaved French lungwort. Narrow-leaved golden lungwort.

Chalky woods and walls; perennial; July and August. Leaves pale grass-green; flowers lemon-coloured.

B. maculatum. Stem tall, strong; leaves dark green, elegantly speckled with black.; calathides very numerous. Hieracium sylvaticum \( \beta \), Smith Linn. Trans. 9, 241.

#### Pl. ex. cal. 39. COMPOSITÆ, A. 182. Hieracium. 423

11. Hieracium pulmonarium. Lung hawkweed. Stem solid, few-leaved; leaves lanceolate, toothed; teeth broad, bent forward; calathides cymose.

Hieracium pulmonarium, Engl. Bot. 33, 2307. Hieracium pulmonarioides, Villars Delph. 3, 135.

Rocks; perennial; July.

Stem-leaves 1 or 2, near the bottom; root-leaves many, spotted with brown; calathides large, lemon-colour.

12. Hieracium paludosum. Marsh hawkweed. Stem fistulous; leaves heartshape, stem-clasping, toothed, bald; calathides panicled; periclines hispid.

Hieracium montanum cichorei folio nostras, Raii Syn. 166, 11. Hieracium montanum latifolium minus, Ger. em. 300, 11.

Hieracium paludosum, Lin. S. P. 1129.

Alpine pastures; perennial; July.

Stem 3 feet high; leaves ovate, pointed; lower leaves sometimes lyrate; calathides rather corymbose; flowers yellow.—Herb intensely bitter.

13. Hieracium molle. Soft-leaved hawkweed. Stem fistulous; leaves lanceolate, hairy, slightly toothed, embracing the stem; lower leaves petioled; calathides punicled; peduncles downy.

Hieracium molle, Jacquin Aust. 119.

Woods in Scotland; perennial; July and August. Stem 18 inches high; leaves blunt; hairs short.

14. Hieracium cerinthoides. Honeywort hawkweed. Stem solid; leaves hirsute, slightly denticulated; rootleaves ovate, decurrent; upper leaves oblong, slightly stem-clasping; calathides corymbose.

Hieracium cerinthoides, Lin. S. P. 1129.

Rocks; perennial; August.

Stem upright, villous; leaves rather glaucous, smooth above; pericline hirsute.

15. Hieracium Sabaudum. Savoy hawkweed. Stem mostly simple, upright; leaves ovate, lanceolate, toothed-serrate, slightly embracing the stem, beneath rough; calathides corymbose.

Hieracium (Pulmonaria) fruticosum latifolium hirsutum, Raii Syn. 167,1;

Park. 802.

Hieracium Sabaudum, Lin. S. P. 1131.

Woods and hedges; perennial; August and September. Stem rough, spongy inside; leaves pointed, beneath pale; flowers golden yellow.

β. glabrum. Leaves very slightly downy.

Hieracium (Pulmonaria) fruticosum latifolium glabrum, Raii Syn. 168, 2, Park. 801.

y. humile. Leaves long, rarely toothed; calathides solitary.

Hieracium (Pulmonaria), q. hieracii seu pilosellæ majoris species humilis, foliis longioribus, rarius dentatis plurimis simul flore singulari nostras, Raii Syn. 170, 14.

8. latifolium. Leaves broad, lanceolate; pedicells very short.

16. Hieracium umbellatum.  $Umbelled\ hawkweed,$ Stem mostly simple, upright; leaves linear, slightly toothed, spreading; calathides corymbose, umbelled.

Hieracium (Pulmonaria) fruticosum angustifolium majus, Raii Syn.

168, 3; Park. 801.

Hieracium intybaceum, Ger. em. 298, 5. Hieracium umbellatum, Lin. S. P. 1131.

Endive hawkweed.

Woods; perennial; August and September. Stem 3 feet high; leaves many, sessile, green on both sides, rough; calathides large; flowers golden yellow.

β. glabrum. Stem and leaves smooth.

Hieracium q. Pulmonaria angustifolia glabra, Dillen in Raji Syn. 168,4. Leaves very narrow, not in the least y. gramineum. cut.

Hieracium q. Pulmonaria graminea, Dillen in Raii Syn, 168, 5.

17. Hieracium prenanthoides. Prenanthes hawkweed. Stem upright; leaves embracing the stem; slightly toothed, edge rough; lower leaves oblong; calathides many. panicled; peduncles nappy.

Hieracium spicatum, Allioni Pedem. Hieracium prenanthoides, Villars Delph. 3, 108.

Alpine mountains; perennial; July to September.

Stem 3 feet high, many-leaved.

18. Hieracium denticulatum. Toothed hawkweed. Stem upright; leaves sessile, elliptical, lanceolate, denticulated, rather bald, beneath glaucous; calathides many, panicled; peduncles nappy.

Hieracium Kalmii, Symons Syn. 173. Ilicracium prenanthoides, Smith Fl. Brit. 835.

Alpine mountains; perennial; July to September.

Stem 3 feet high; upper leaves oval; corolla yellow; seeds very smooth.

VIII. 183. CREPIS. Pliny. Hawks-beard.

Involucrum patulous; scales many, falling off; pericline becoming torulous bellied; scales many, in one series; clinanthus flat, pitted; pitts fringed on the edge; akenium streaked; pappus sessile, hairlike, rough, white, falling off.

1. Crepis tectorum. Roof hawks-beard.

Leaves rather bald; root-leaves lanceolate, runcinate, lobes ascending; upper leaves linear, threadlike, arrowshape, toothed, embracing the stem; calathides corymbose; pericline downy.

Hieracium luteum glabrum, sive minus hirsutum, Raii Syn. 165, 9.

Hieracium Aphacoides, Ger. em. 297, 4.

Cichoreum pratense luteum lævius, Park. 778.

Crepis tectorum, Lin. S. P. 1135.

Hedypnois tectorum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 341.

Succory hawkweed.

Fields and pastures; annual; June to September.

Stem branched, mostly bald, rarely slightly hairy; leaves light green; calathides small; corolla yellow.

β. attenuata. Leaves tapering to a point.

γ. integrifolia. Leaves not cut, or very slightly toothed, lanceolate or ovate.

5. pilosa. Stem hairy; leaves linear, very narrow.

2. Crepis biennis.

Biennial hawks-beard.

Leaves hispid, runcinately pinnatifid; lobes ascending; upper leaves sessile, lanceolate, toothed; keel hispid, prickly; pericline downy, prickly.

Hieracium maximum chondrillæ folio asperum, Raii Syn. 166, 12.

Crepis biennis, Lin. S. P. 1136.

Hedypnois biennis, Huds. Fl. Angl. 342.

Chalky pastures; biennial; June and July.

Stem 4 feet high, rough; lower leaves petioled; upper leaves lanceolate, pinnated at the base; calathides large, corymbose; corolla yellow.

IX. 184. BARKHAUSIA. Mench. Castor-weed.

Bracteæ awlshape, short, weak; pericline becomes angular; scales nearly equal, in one series, become keeled and embrace the outermost akenia; calathide many-flowered; clinanthus rather flat, pitted; pitts fringed on the edge; akenium slender, furrowed, rough; pappus stipitate, hairy, rough; that of the circumference very short.

## 426 184. Barkhausia. 39. COMPOSITÆ, A. Pl. ex. cal.

Barkhausia fætida. Stinking castor-weed.

Stem hairy; leaves runcinately pinnatifid, rough, sessile; upper lanceolate, deeply cut at the base; pericline ovate, nappy.

Hieracium castorei odore Monspeliensium, Raii Syn. 165, 7.

Crepis fœtida, Lin. S. P. 1133.

Barkhausia fœtida, Mænch Meth. 1133. Picris fœtida, Lamarck Fl. Fran. 2, 108.

Dry chalky pastures; biennial; June and July.

Stem diffused, branched, hairy; leaves runcinate pinnatifid; end lobe very large, deltoid; peduncles 1-flowered, thicker at top; corolla yellow, reddish on the back.

#### X. 185. TARAXACUM. Lonicerus. Dandelion.

Bracteæ nearly equal, lanceolate, weak, in two series; pericline oblong; scales many, in one series, equal, lanceolate, edge membranaceous; calathides many-flowered; clinanthus flat, pitted, bald; akenium compressed, streaked lengthways; pappus hairlike, stipitated, falling off.-Root fusiform; leaves radical; scape naked, hollow; calathides solitary, large; corollæ yellow.

1. Taraxacum officinale. Shop dandelion, Leaves runcinate, bald; lobes lanceolate, toothed; bracteæ reflexed.

Dens leonis, Raii Syn. 170, 1; Ger. em. 290, 1.

Dens leonis vulgaris, Park. 780.

Leontodon Taraxacum, Lin. S. P. 1122.

Leontodon Dens leonis, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 349.

Taraxacum officinale, Villars Dauph. 3, 72.
Leontodon officinale, Withering Bot. Arr. ed. 4, 679.

Leontodon vulgare, Lamarck Fl. Fran. 2, 113.

Piss-a-bed.

Grass-lands and road-sides; perennial; Apr. to Sept.

Leaves light green; calathides large; bracted nearly as long as the pericline; akenium lemon-colour.-Blanched leaves and the roots used in salads, very diuretic; juice alterative.

β. angustifolium. Leaves narrow, deeply cut; akenium reddish.

Dens leonis angustioribus foliis, Raii Syn. 167,2; Park. 780.

2. Taraxacum Raii. Ray's dandelion. Leaves lanceolate, sinuately toothed, nearly bald; bracteæ short, upright, closely pressed.

#### Pl. ex. cal. 39. COMPOSITÆ, A. 185. Taraxacum. 427

Taraxacum erectum, Hoffm. Germ. 1, 270.
Leontodon Raii, Gouan Illustr. 55.
Leontodon lividum, Willd. S. P. 1545.
Leontodon salinum, Pall. Pal. 735.
Hedypnois paludosa, Scop. Carn. 2, 100.
Leontodon palustre, Lyons Fasc. 48.
Leontodon Taraxacon, Withering Bot. Arr. 679.
Marsh dandelion.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Bracteæ pointed, much shorter than the pericline; co-rolla yellow.

XI. 186. ACHYROPHORUS. Scopoli. Cats-ear.

Pericline oblong; scales many, imbricated, keeled, muricated; calathides many-flowered; clinanthus rather convex, chaffy; chaffs linear, pointed, nearly as long as the pericline, falling off; akenium streaked; pappus stipitate, feathered; rays threadshape.

1. Achyrophorus maculatus. Spotted cats-ear. Stem nearly naked; branches solitary; leaves ovate, oblong, rather toothed, often spotted.

Hieracium primum latifolium Clusii, Raii Syn. 167, 17; Ger. em. 301, 1. Hypochæris maculata, Lin. S. P. 1140. Achyrophorus maculatus, Scop. Carn. 986.

Chalky mountainous pastures; perennial; July.

Stem upright, hirsute; root-leaves rough; spots purple; calathides mostly solitary, large; pericline hairy; corolla golden.

2. Achyrophorus radicatus. Long-rooted cats-ear. Stem branched, naked, smooth; leaves runcinate, blunt, rough; peduncles scaly.

Hieracium longius radicatum, Raii Syn. 165, 6; Ger. em. 298, 6; Park. 790.

Hypochæris radicata, Lin. S. P. 1140. Achyrophorus radicata, Scop. Carn. 987.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June and August.

Root very long; stems many, 6 inches high, simple; calathides solitary, nearly sessile, on the side.

XII. 187. HYPOCHÆRIS. Theophrastus. Cats-tongue.

Pericline long, conical; scales many, imbricate, smooth, flat, tip coloured; calathides many-flowered; clinanthus flat, chaffy; chaff lanceolate, pointed, nearly as long as the

scales of the pericline, falling off; akenium streaked; pappus of the circumference sessile, in the centre pedicelled; rays threadlike.

Hypochæris glabra. Smooth cats-tongue. Stem branched, naked; leaves radical, toothlike sinuated, bald.

Hieracium parvum in arenosis nascens, seminum pappis densius radiatis, Raii Ryn. 166, 14.

Hieracium glabrum, Lin. S. P. 1140.

Sandy grayelly places; annual; June to August.

Stem rarely simple, mostly branched, reclined; leaves shining, rarely fringed; calathides solitary, upright, small; corolla lemon yellow.

#### XIII. 188. THRICA. Roth.

Thrica.

Bracteæ few, short; pericline 8-angled; scales and margin dilated at bottom; calathides many-flowered; corolla not glandular at the tip; mouth not hairy; clinanthus dotted; dots hollow; akenia of the circumference truncated at the tip, involved in the scales of the pericline; pappus chaffy; akenia of the centre long, slender, free; pappus sessile, feathered, rays unequal.—Leaves radical; calathides solitary, nodding before expansion; outer flowers of the calathide reddish.

1. Thrica hirta.

Hairy thrica.

Leaves lanceolate, sinuately toothed, hairy; hairs simple; calathides solitary; pericline rather bald; scales pointed.

Hieracium pumilum saxatile asperum præmorsa radice, Raii Syn. 167,

Leontodon hirsutum, Lin. S. P. 1123.

Hyoseris taraxacoides, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 3, 159.

Hyoseris hirta, Gærtner Sem. et Fr. 2, 373.

Thrica hirta, Willd. Sp. 3, 1555.

Hedypnois hispidum \(\beta\), Huds. Fl. Angl. 340.

Hedypnois hirta, Smith Fl. Brit. 824.

Apargia hirta, Smith Compend, 116.

Heaths and commons; perennial; June to August.

2. Thrica hispida.

Bristly thrica.

Leaves lanceolate, blunt, toothed, hairy; hairs forked; calathides solitary; pericline rather hoary, naked; scales hairy.

Hyoseris taraxacoides, Villars Delph. 3166.

Leontodon saxatile, Lumarck Uncyc. Meth. 3, 531.

Thrica hispida, Roth Catal. Bot. 198.

Stony and sandy places; perennial; July and August.

#### XIV. 189. VIREA. Adanson.

Virey.

Pericline ovate; scales many, imbricate, unequal, irregular; calathides many-flowered; clinanthus convex, rather hairy, with hollow dots, edge of the pits fringed; akenium streaked; pappus of the circumference sessile; rays chaffy and bristly, mixed, unequal; of the centre with unequal and featherlike rays.—Leaves mostly radical; calathides yellow.

a. Apargiæ. Tube of the corolla hairy at the mouth; tip of the lobes glandular; scape simple.

1. Virea hispida. Bristly virey.

Leaves pinnatifid, oblong, hirsute; hairs forked; scape simple, bald; pericline rather hirsute.

Dens leonis hirsutus λεπτόκαυλος, hieracium dictus, Raii Syn. 171,3. Hieracium dentis leonis folio hirsutum, Ger. em. 303, 6; figure not accurate.

Hieracium asperum foliis et floribus dentis leonis bulbosi, Park. 788;

figure not accurate.

Leontodon hispidum, Lin. S. P. 1124. Hedypnois hispida, Huds. Fl. Angl. 340.

Dandelion hawk-weed.

Chalky pastures; perennial; July.

Root fusiform; calathides drooping, afterwards upright.

2. Virea incana.

Grey virey.

Leaves oblong, rather toothed, woolly, rough; hairs radiated at the tip; scape simple, downy; pericline downy.

Dens leonis montanus angustifolius, Raii Syn. 171, 4.

Hieracium sextum Clusii, Ger. em. 302, 3.

Hieracium montanum angustifolium, Park. 799.

Hieracium incanum, Lin. S. P.

Leontodon Taraxaçum y, Huds. Fl. Angl. 340.

Hieracium alpinum, Villars Delph. 3, 94.

Alpine pastures and walls; peren.; May to September.

b. Vireæ. Tube of the corolla bald; tip of the lobes not glandular; scape often branched.

3. Virea Pyreniaca. Pyrenian virey. Leaves muricated, toothed, bald; scape simple or slightly branched; bractea 1, about the middle of the scape; pericline hairy.

Hieracium Taraxici, Lin. S. P. 1125. Picris Taraxici, Allioni Pedem. 1, 24. Hedypnois autumnale ε, Huds. Fl. Angl. 341. Hedypnois Taraxaci, Smith Fl. Brit. 825. Leontodon Taraxaci, Engl. Bot. 820. Apargia Taraxaci, Willd. S. P. 3, 1550. Near alpine rivulets; perennial; August.

Leaves bald, rarely nearly linear, toothed; scape one or two-flowered, thickened above, downy; hairs black; corollæ golden.

4. Virea autumnalis.

Autumn virey.

Pl. ex. cal.

Leaves lanceolate, toothed or pinnatifid, rather bald: scape with declinate branches; pedicells scaly, tumid above; pericline downy.

Hieracium minus præmorsa radice, Raii Syn. 164, 1; Park. 794.

Hieracium minus, sive leporinum, Ger. em. 296. Leontodon autumnale, Lin. S. P. 1123.

Hedypnois autumnalis, Huds. Fl. Angl. 341. Scorzonera autumnalis, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 282.

Apargia autumnalis, Hoffm. Germ. 4, 113. Small hares-hawk-weed. Yellow devil's bit.

Fields and pastures; perennial; August.

Calathides many, small; corollæ golden, those of the circumference reddish on the outside.

β. laciniata. Leaves jagged.

Hieracium præmorsum laciniatum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 164, 2.

Leaves small, pointed. y. minor.

Hieracium folio acuto minus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 164, 3.

Leaves small, blunt.

Hieracium folio obtuso minus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 164, 4.

ε. hirsuta. Leaves hairy.

ζ. prolifera. Clinanthus proliferous.

#### 190. PICRIS. Dioscorides.

Yellow-succory.

Bracteæ many, unequal, linear, lanceolate; pericline conical; scales many, equal, in one row; calathides manyflowered; clinanthus flat, bald, pitted; akenium transversely streaked; pappus sessile, feathered; rays threadlike, equally bearded.—Stem leafy; periclines rough; corollæ yellow.

Hawk-weed yellow-succory. Picris hieracioides. Stem rough, branched, divaricated; leaves very rough,

lanceolate, toothed, waved; calathides corymbose; bracteæ loose.

Hieracium asperum, majori flore in agrorum limitibus, Raii Syn. 167,

Hieracium asperum, Ger. em. 298, 7.

Cichoreum pratense luteum asperum, Park. 777.

Picris hieracioides, Lin. S. P. 1115.

Hedypnois hieracioides, Huds. Fl. Angl. 342.

Edges of woods on chalks hiennials July and August

Edges of woods on chalk; biennial; July and August. Root-leaves lanceolate; stem-leaves embracing the stem, bent back; corymbus leafy; peduncle scaly, slightly thickened.

### XVI. 191. HELMINTHIA. Gærtner. Langue-de-bæuf,

Bracteæ 5, broad, as long as the pericline; pericline cylindrical, scales 8, equal in one series; calathides manyflowered; clinanthus flat, tubercular or annulate, naked; akenium reverse-ovate, transversely wrinkled; pappus stipitate, feathery; rays equal.

Helminthia echioides. Bugloss langue-de-bœuf. Bracteæ broad, ovate, heartshape, rather spinous; leaves repand.

Hieracium echioides capitulis cardui benedicti, Raii Syn. 166, 13.

Buglossum luteum, Ger. em. 798, 2.

Buglossum luteum, seu lingua bovis, Park. 800.

Picris echioides, Lin. S. P. 1114.

Helminthia echioides, Gærtn. Sem. et Fr. 2, 368.

Edges of fields on clay; annual; June and July.

Stem upright, branched; leaves light green, shining, root-leaves ovate; stem-leaves embracing the stem; calathides slightly panicled.

#### XVII. 192. TRAGOPOGON. Dioscor. Goats-beard.

Pericline simple, cylindrical, pyramidical; scales 8 or 10, equal, soldered by their edges; calathide many-flowered; clinanthus naked, pitted; akenium streaked lengthways; pappus stipitate, feathered; stipes slender, rays unequal.—Leaves not cut, grass-like; corollæ gold-colour or blue; peduncles simple.

1. Tragopogon pratense. Meadow goats-beard. Leaves bald, not cut, channelled, pointed, dilated at bottom; peduncles round above; pericline as long as the flowers in the circumference.

Tragopogon luteum, Raii Syn. 171, 1; Ger. em. 735, 2; Park. Par. 514. Trapogon pratense, Lin. S. P. 1109.

Go to bed at noon, Joseph's Flower. Star of Jerusalem, Noon-tide, Yellow goats-beard.

Fields and pastures; biennial; June.

Root milky, sweet; stem branched; calathides large, closing early in the day; corollæ gold-yellow.—Young shoots a good asparagus.

2. Tragopogon porrifolium. Leek-leaved goats-beard. Stem and leaves stiff, bald; peduncles thickened above; pericline longer than the flowers in the circumference.

Tragopogon purpureum, Raii Syn. 171, 2; Ger. em. 735, 1; Park. 412. Tragopogon porrifolium, Lin. S. P. 1110.

Artifi. Salsafie. Purple goats-beard.

Fields, also cultivated; biennial; May and June.

Stem 4 feet high; leaves scarcely waved; scales of the pericline nearly twice as long as the flowers; corollæ violet. -Roots sweet, used in salads, or boiled in soups, very nutritive; useful in atrophy, coughs, short breath, difficulty of urine, and the stone.

XVIII. 193. CICHORIUM. Theophrastus.

Bracteæ 5, short, oblong, adpressed; pericline cylindrical; scales 8, connate at bottom, becoming reflexed; clinanthus naked or slightly hairy; akenium compressed, streaked; pappus chaffy; chaffs many, in a double series, much shorter than the akenia.

1. Cichorium sylvestre. Wild succory. Leaves runcinate, main rib rather hirsute; caluthides sessile, axillary, in pairs.

Cichorium sylvestre, Raii Syn. 172, 1; Ger. em. 284, 1; Park. 776. Cichorium Intybus, Lin. S. P. 1142.

Cichorium perenne, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 133.

Edges of fields; perennial; July and August.

Root fleshy; stem upright, angular, branched; calathides many, sessile; corollæ blue or white.

β. globosum. Branches balled.

×

2. Cichorium sativum. Cultivated succory.

Leaves oblong, toothed, bald; peduncles axillary, in pairs; one long, 1-flowered; the other very short, 3 or 4-flowered.

Intybus sativa, Ger. em. 282, 3. Cichoreum sativum, Park. 774. Cichorium Endivia, Lin. S. P. 1143. Endive.

Cultivated; biennial; July and August.

Leaves toothed at the edge.—Blanched herb eaten in salads, bitter.

β. crispum. Leaves curled at the edge.

B. CYNAROCEPHALEÆ. Pericline imbricate, scales often spinous; clinanthus fleshy, chaffy; corollæ all tubular; style jointed above; pappus stiff.—Leaves alternate, often spinous; stamens and stigma often irritable, contractile.

#### a. Pappus 0.

Flowers, centre female; circumf. androgynous; pericline-scales compound, spinous Hippophæstum. 205. Flow. centre hermaphrodite; circumf. neuter; pericline-scales fringed, not spinous ..... Phrygia. 203.

b. Pappus hairy, rays nearly equal, connate at bottom into a deciduous ring; flowers all hermaphrodite.

Pericline-scales simple, spinous;
akenium transversely furrowed ..... Onopordum. 194.
Pericline-scales simple, spinous;
akenium streaked; clinanthus bristly .... Carduus. 198.
Pericline-scales appendiculated;
appendix toothed, spinous ..... Silybum. 197.

c. Pappus hairy, rays unequal, imbricate, in many series.

Flow. female, or male or hermaph.

pericline-scales lanceolate, pointed .... Serratula. 196.

Flow. centre hermaph.; circumf. neuter;

pericline-scales lanceolate, serrated ..... Cyanus. 202.

Flow. centre hermaph.; circumf. neuter;

pericline-scales lanceolate, ovate, pinnate ... Jacea. 204.

Flow. centre hermaph.; circumf. neuter;

pericline-scales palmate, spinous ... Polyacantha. 206.

Flow. centre hermaph.; circumf. neuter;

pericline-scales compound ..... Leucantha. 207.

Flowers all hermaphrodite; pericline
scales linear, hooked at the tip ..... Arctium. 195.

## d. Pappus feathery; flowers all hermaphrodite.

XIX. 194. ONOPORDUM. Pliny. Cotton-thistle.

Pericline globose, becoming depressed; scales awlshape, lax, ending in an awlshape spine; flowers all hermaphrodite; clinanthus flat, honeycombed; edge of the pits raised, sharp, chaffy; akenium reverse-ovate, compressed, 4-sided, transversely furrowed; pappus hairlike; rays unequal, rough, annular at the base, deciduous.—Stem hollow, very tall; leaves large, thorny, tomentose; calathides terminal, solitary.

Onopordum vulgare. Common cotton-thistle. Leaves decurrent, sinuated, woolly on both sides, toothed; pericline-scales spreading, awlshape.

Carduus tomentosus, acanthium dictus, vulgaris, Raii Syn. 196, 14.

Acanthium album, Ger. em. 1149, 1. Acanthium vulgare, Park. 979.

Onopordium Acanthum, Lin. S. P. 1158.

White cotton-thistle. Cotton-thistle. Wild white thistle. Argentine, or silver thistle.

Ruins and waysides; biennial; July.

Root fusiform; plant white, woolly; stem 3 feet high; flowers upright; corollæ purple.—Down of the stem and leaves used to stuff bedding, and mix with feathers; young shoots and periclines eaten as potherbs; seeds bitter, much sought after by small birds.

#### XX. 195. ARCTIUM. Dioscorides.

Pericline spherical; scales imbricate, awlshape, ending in a recurved hooked spine; flowers all hermaphrodite; clinanthus flat, chaffy; chaff bristlelike, as long as the pericline; akenium compressed, 4-sided; pappus hairy, rays unequal, shorter than the akenium, persistent, in 2 or 3 rows.— Leaves large, heartshape, petioled, not armed; flowers rather corymbose.

Burdock.

1. Arctium tomentosum. Downy burdock. Pericline, when full grown, downy; down cobwebby.

Lappa major montana capitulis tomentosis sive arctium Dioscoridis, Raii Syn. 197, 4.

Bardana major, Ger. em. 810, 1 \*.

Bardana major lanuginosis capitulis, Park. 1222. Arctium Lappa β, Lin. S. P. 1143.

Arctium Bardana, Willd. S. P. 1632. Lappa tomentosa, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 8009. Ruins; biennial; July and August.

## Pl. ex. cal. 39. COMPOSITÆ, B. 195. Arctium. 435

Stem red; leaves not cut; pericline large, brownish purple; corollæ purple.

B. minus. Pericline small, roundish, brown.

2. Arctium major.

Great burdock.

Pericline, when full grown, bald.

Lappa major, Arctium Dioscoridis, Raii Syn. 197, 2.

Bardana major, Ger. em. 809, 1.
Bardana vulgaris major, Park. 1222.
Arctium Bardana, Lin. S. P. 1143.
Arctium Lappa, Lamarck Ill. Gen. 667.
Lappa major, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 3010.
Great burr. Burr dock. Clot burr.

Ruins; biennial; July and August.

Leaves toothed; calathides solitary; pericline large.—Shoots eaten as asparagus, but very inferior.

β. minus. Calathides in heads; pericline small. Lappa minor, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 3011.

XXI. 196. SERRATULA. Pliny.

Sawwort.

Pericline ovate, bellied; scales imbricate, ovate and lanceolate, pointed, not spinous; flowers female, or male and hermaphrodite; clinanthus flat, chaffy; chaffs bristlelike; stigma of the female flowers very large, wavy; akenium streaked; pappus hairlike, rough, persistent, in many series, longer than the akenium, rays unequal.—Plant polygamous, dioicous; root perennial; juice yellow; leaves serrated, not spinous; calathides corymbose; corollæ purple.

Serratula tinctoria.

Dyeing sawwort.

Leaves acutely serrated, bald at the base, mostly pinnatifid, rarely not cut; corymbus even-topped.

Serratula, Raii Syn. 196, 1.
Serratula purpurea, sive alba, Ger. em. 713.
Serratula vulgaris flore purpureo, Park. 474.
Serratula tinctoria, Lin. S. P. 1153.
Carduus tinctorius, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 4, 142.

Woods and hedges; perennial; July and August.

Root thready; stem upright, slender; leaves lyrate; pericline-scales rather woolly; corollæ purple.—Plant dyes yellow.

β. alba. Flowers white.

y. lancifolia. Leaves lanceolate, serrated.

XXII. 197. SILYBUM. Dioscorides. Milk-thistle.

Pericline bellied; scales imbricate, close pressed together below, with an appendage at the tip; appendage spreading, weak, dilated, spinous on the edges, grooved, ending in a strong spine; flowers all hermaphrodite; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs bristlelike, half as long as the pericline; pappus hairy, rays linear, fringed, equal, longer than the akenium, forming a ring at the bottom, deciduous. - Stem high, branched; leaves spinous; stem-leaves embracing the stem; calathides large, solitary, terminal; peduncles naked.

Silybum Mariæ. Mary's milk-thistle. Leaves embracing the stem, hastate, pinnatifid, bald.

Carduus Mariæ, Raii Syn. 195, 12; Ger. em. 1150.

Carduns Mariæ vulgaris, Park. 976. Carduus Marianus, Lin. S. P. 1153. Cirsium maculatum, Scop. Carn. 2, 1009. Silybum Marianum, Gærtn. Sem. et Fr. 2, 378. Cardnus lactifolius, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 141. Our lady's thistle. Milk thistle.

Roadsides and ruins; annual or biennial; August.

Stem 6 feet high; leaves dark green with broad white anastomosing veins.—Root eaten early in spring; also the young stems, being peeled, and soaked in water to extract the bitterness; and the scales of the cup as artichokes.

3. unicolor. Leaves not variegated. Carduus Mariæ hirsutus non maculatus, Raii Syn. 195, 13.

XXIII. 193. CARDUUS. Pliny. Thistle.

Pericline ovate, bellied; scales linear, simple, without appendices, pointed, spinous at the tip; flowers all hermaphrodite; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs linear, silky, as long as the pericline; pappus hairy; rays equal, longer than the akenium, forming a ring at bottom, deciduous. - Stem mostly hollow; leaves decurrent, spinous; calathides terminal; corollæ blue.

1. Carduus nutans.

Nodding thistle.

Leaves interruptedly decurrent, spinous; calathides drooping; pericline-scales lanceolate; upper ones spreading.

Carduus nutans, Lin. S. P. 1150. Musk thistle.

Ruins; annual; July and August.

Root fusiform; stem 2 feet high; leaves greenish on both sides; calathides terminal, solitary, peduncled, drooping; --- Odour like that of musk.

## Pl. ex. cal. 39. COMPOSITÆ, B. 198. Carduus.

2. Carduus acanthoides. Bear's-breech thistle. Leaves decurrent, sinuate, spinous; pericline globose, slightly peduncled; scales linear, recurved.

Carduus caule crispo, Raii Syn. 194, 2. Polyacanthos, Ger. em. 1173, 1. Carduus polyacanthos, Park. 982. Carduus acanthoides, Lin. S. P. 1150. Carduus crispus, Huds. Fl. Angl. 350. Thistle upon thistle. Grey thistle.

Roads near fields; annual; June and July.

Leaves green on both sides, bald; calathides terminal, mostly peduncled; corollæ dark purple.

Slender-flowered thistle. 3. Carduus tenuiflorus. Leaves decurrent, sinuate, spinous; nappy beneath; pe-

ricline nearly cylindrical, aggregate; scales lanceolate, rather upright; peduncles very short, appendiculately spinous.

Carduus spinosissimus capitulis minoribus, Raii Syn. 194, 3.

Carduus acanthoides, Hudson Fl. Angl. 351. Carduus tenuisiorus, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Welted thistle.

Fields and waysides; annual; June and July.

Stem 4 feet high, slightly branched; pericline pale, rather woolly; calathides crowded; corollæ pale purple.

#### XXIV. 199. CIRSIUM. Dioscorides. Soft-thistle.

Pericline bellied or cylindrical; scales imbricate, linear pointed, not appendiculated; flowers all hermaphrodite; clinanthus chaffy, chaffs pale, capillary, as long as the pericline; pappus featherlike; rays equal, longer than the akenium, annular at the base, deciduous.—Leaves spinous.

1. Cirsium palustre. Marsh soft-thistle.

Leaves decurrent, naked, lanceolate, toothed, rough, edge spinous; calathides racemose, glomerate; pericline-scales ovate, lanceolate, mucronate, pressed close.

Carduus palustris, Raii Syn. 194, 4; Park. 983; Lin. S. P. 115, 1. Cnicus palustris, Willd. S. P. 1662. Cirsium palustre, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3072.

Damp fields and pastures; biennial or perennial; July and August.

Root branchy; stem stiff, branched, 6 feet high; leaves pinnatifid, dark green, lobes sinuated; pericline ovate; corollæ dark purple or white.

β. mitius. Leaves less spinous.

Carduus palustris mitior bardanæ capitulo in summo caule singulari, Dillen in Raii Syn. 194, 5.

y. cristatus. Stems many, coalescent, bearing a broad flat head of flowers.

2. Cirsium lanceolatum.

Spear soft-thistle.

Leaves decurrent, hispid, pinnatifid; lobes 2-cut, divaricating, spinous; pericline ovate, downy; down cobweblike; scales lanceolate, spinous, spreading.

Carduus lanceatus, Raii Syn. 195,8; Ger. em. 1174, 6.

Carduus lanceatus latifolius seu major, Park. 982.

Carduus lanceolatus, Lin. S. P. 1149. Cnicus lanceolatus, Willd. S. P. 1662.

Cirsium lanceolatum, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 3073.

Waysides and pastures; biennial; July to September. Root branched; stem hairy, 4 feet high; leaves woolly beneath; calathides terminal, large; pericline ovate; corollæ purple or white.

Calathides small. B. minus.

Carduus lanceatus flore et capite minoribus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 195, 9.

3. Cirsium heterophyllum.

Odd-leaved soft-thistle.

Leaves embracing the stem, heartshape, lanceolate, serrate, fringed, nappy beneath; lower leaves rather incised; pericline-scales lanceolate, pressed close, rather mucronate, bald; calathides mostly solitary, peduncled.

Cirsium Britannicum Clusii repens, Raii Syn. 193, 2.

Cirsium Anglicum secundum Clusii, Ger. em. 1183, 5 \*; Dr. Penny's

Cirsium aliud Auglicum, Park. 961.

Carduus heterophyllus, Lin. S. P. 1154. Carduus helenoides, Huds. Fl. Angl. 352.

Cnicus heterophyllus, Willd. S. P. 1664.

Cirsium heterophyllum, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3086.

Great English soft thistle. Melancholy thistle.

Alpine pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping, knobbed; stem upright, nearly simple, woolly; leaves smooth, bald, green above; white, nappy beneath; root-leaves petioled; calathide terminal, mostly solitary, drooping becoming upright; pericline ovate.

4. Cirsium acaule. Stemless soft-thistle.

Leaves petioled, pinnatifid, toothed, fringed, spinous; calathides peduncled; peduncles radical, solitary; periclinescales lanceolate, closely imbricate.

Carduus q. carlina acaulis minore purpureo flore, Raii Syn. 195, 7.

Carlina acaulis minor flore purpureo, Ger. em. 1158, 3.

Carlina acaulis Septentrionalium, Park. 969.

Carduus acaulis, Lin. S. P. 1156.

Cnicus acaulis, Willd. S. P. 1664.

Cirsium acaule, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3089.

Dwarf carline thistle.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root woody; stem 0; leaves depressed, bald; calathides large; corollæ purple.

5. Cirsium arvense.

Field soft-thistle.

Leaves sessile, lanceolate, pinnatifid, hispid, toothed, waved, spinous, rather woolly beneath; calathides panicled; periclines first globose, then cylindrical.

Carduus vulgatissimus viarum, Raii Syn. 194, 6; Ger. em. 1173, 4. Carduus ceanothos sive viarum et vincarum repens, Park. 959.

Serratula arvensis, Lin. S. P. 1149.

Carduus arvensis, Curtis Fl. Lond. Cirsium arvense, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3070.

Common way thistle. Creeping thistle.

Fields and waysides; perennial; July.

Root creeping, flagelliform; stem smooth; pericline-scales woolly on the edge; corollæ purple, rarely white.

6. Cirsium eriophorum. Wool-bearing soft-thistle. Leaves sessile, pinnatifid, hispid; lobes 2-rowed, doubled, divaricated, spinous; pericline globose, villous, cobweblike; scales oblong; apex linear, long, mucronate, reflex.

Carduus tomentosus corona fratrum dictus, Raii Syn. 195, 10; Park. 978.

Carduus eriocephalus, Ger. em. 1152, 6. Carduus tomentosus Anglicus, Park. 979.

Carduus eriophorus, Lin. S. P. 1153.

Cirsium eriophorum, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3091.

Cnicus eriophorus, Willd. S. P.

Woolly headed thistle.

Chalky mountains; biennial; August.

Root fusiform; stem much branched; leaves rough above, woolly beneath; calathides solitary, very large; periclinescales fringed, coloured above; corollæ purple.

7. Cirsium tuberosum.

Tuberous soft-thistle.

Leaves embracing the stem, pinnatifid, fringed with spines, lobes 2-cut, toothed near the base; calathides 1 or 2; pericline-scales lanceolate, mucronate, spread out.

Carduus tuberosus, Lin. S. P. Cnicus tuberosus, Willd. S. P. 1680. Cirsium dissectum, Lamarck Enc. Meth.

Woods; perennial; July and August.

Root tuberous; tubers oblong; stem villous, not spined,

#### XXV. 200. BENNETTIA.

Thistle-gentle.

Pericline ovate, cylindrical; scales imbricate, ovate, lanceolate, blunt; flowers all hermaphrodite; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs lanceolate, as long as the pericline; pappus feather-like; rays equal, persisting.—Root woody perennial; stem mostly simple; root-leaves petioled; upper leaves sessile, ovate, not spinous, woolly; calathides corymbose, upright; corollæ purple.

Messieurs Edward and John Bennett, surgeons and apothecaries of London, who devote the whole of their leisure to the study of botany and natural history, and

have kindly given their assistance to this work.

Bennettia alpina.

Alpine thistle-gentle.

Leaves ovate, lanceolate, slender at the base, toothed, nappy beneath; pericline coloured, villous.

Cirsium humile montanum cynoglossi folio, polyanthemum, Raii Syn.

193, 3.

Carduus mollis foliis lapathi, Ger. em. 1184.

Serratula alpina, Lin. S. P. 1145.

Cirsium alpinum, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3095.

Dock-leaved thistle-gentle.

Apine rocks; perennial; July and August.

Stem round, woolly; leaves rather bald above; calathides nearly umbellate, large; anthers blue.

β. cynoglossifolia. Leaves linear, lanceolate, long.

Cirsium montanum polyanthemum salicis folio angusto denticulato, Raii Syn. 193, 4.

y. discolor. Root-leaves ovate, nearly heartshape. Serratula discolor, Willd. S. P. 1639.

#### XXVI. 201. CARLINA. Dodonæus. Carline-thistle.

Bracteæ many, weak, pinnate-spinous; pericline cylindrical; scales linear, cartilaginous, shining, coloured, radiating; flowers all hermaphrodite; filaments very short, quite bald; anthers with two long horns at the base; clinanthus concave, chaffy; chaffs below membranaceous, keeled, not cut; above bristlelike, many-cut, as long as the pericline; akenium with a chaffy ring, above villous; villi silky; pappus featherlike, longer than the seed; rays adhering together at the base in twos and threes, and all grown together into a ring, deciduous.

1. Carlina vulgaris. Common carline-thistle. Stem woolly; leaves lanceolate, toothed, spinous, pubescent beneath; calathides many, corymbose.

2

Carlina sylvestris quibusdam, aliis atractylis, Raii Syn. 175, 1. Carlina sylvestris major, Ger. em. 1159, 1. Carlina vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 1161.

Sandy fields and pastures; biennial; July.

Root fusiform; stem upright, 1 foot high; calathides solitary, terminal; corollæ purple white.

### XXVII. 202. CYANUS. Pliny.

Bluebottle.

Pericline bellied, conical; scales lanceolate, serrated, inner scales with a claw; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite, regular; of the circumference neuter, large, irregular; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs awlshape, flat, as long as the akenia; pappus chaffy, persistent; chaffs toothed, unequal.

Cyanus vulgaris.

Common bluebottle.

Leaves linear, not in the least cut; lower leaves pinnatifid at the base.

Cyanus, Raii Syn. 198, 1.

Cyanus vulgaris, Ger. em. 732; Park. 482. Centaurea Cyanus, Lin. S. P. 1289.

Corn-flower. Blue-blow. Hurt-sickle.

Cornfields; annual; July and August.

Root fibrous; stem much branched; leaves pointed, rather woolly; calathides solitary, peduncled.—Flowers yield a fine water colour; plant blunts the sickles of the reapers.

#### XXVIII. 203. PHRYGIA. Persoon.

Knapweed.

Pericline globular; scales ovate, pinnatifid, bristlelike, inner scales clawed; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite, regular; of the circumference neuter, large, irregular; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs bristlelike, half as long as the pericline; akenium 4-sided, bristly; pappus chaffy, persisting; chaffs linear, rough, unequal.

1. Phrygia major.

Great knapweed.

Leaves pinnatifid; lobes lanceolate, toothed, slightly hairy; lobes of the pericline-scales upright.

Jacea major, Raii Syn. 198, 1; Ger. em. 727, 2.

Jacea nigra vulgaris laciniata, Park. 470.

Centaurea Scabiosa, Lin. S. P. 1291. Great mat fellon. Bull weed.

Fields and waysides; perennial; July and August.

Stem 2 or 3 feet high, branched; leaves dark green; calathides solitary, peduncled; flowers of the circumference linear, slender.

2. Phrygia nigra. Black knapweed.

Leaves lanccolate; root-leaves slightly toothed; stemleaves undivided, serrated; lobes of the pericline-scales upright; calathides flosculous.

Jacea nigra, Raii Syn. 198, 2; Ger. em. 727, 1.

Jacea nigra vulgaris, Park. 468. Centaurea nigra, Lin. S. P. 1288.

Mat fellon.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June to August.

Root creeping; stem branched; upper leaves ovate, serrate or not cut; calathides solitary, terminal; flowers all equal and fertile.

β. tomentosa. Plant small, nappy, grey.

Jacea nigra minor, tomentosa, laciniata, Dillen in Raii Syn. 199, 3.

3. Phrygia pratensis.

Meadow knapweed.

Leaves lanceolate, toothed, rather bald; upper leaves strap-shape, not cut; pericline-scales flat; lower scales rather scarious; lobes upright; calathides radiated.

Jacea nigra, flore jaceæ majoris, Raii Syn. 199, 2; var.

Centaurea pratensis, Thuill. Fl. Par. 444. Centaurea nigra  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 910.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July and August.

Stem fluted, cottony; outer flowers purple, radiating, barren; lobes deep, strapshape; central flowers white.

#### XXIX. 204. JACEA. Clusius.

Jacea.

Pericline globose; scales scarious, ovate, torn; inner scales clawed; flowers in the centre hermaphrodite; of the circumference neuter, large, irregular; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs linear, awlshape, shorter than the pericline; pappus 0, or bristlelike, very short, deciduous.

Jacea nigra. Black jacea.

Leaves lanceolate, not in the least cut, root-leaves rather toothed; branches angular.

Jacea nigra quæ in Germaniæ pratis nascitur, Dillen in Raii Syn. 199,2; var.

Rhaponticum Jacea, Scopoli Carn. 2, 1017.

Centaurea Jacea, Lin. S. P. 1290.

Woods and fields, Sussex; perennial; August and September.

Pericline-scales pale brown, shining; lower scales pinnatifid.

#### XXX. 205. HIPPOPHÆSTUM. Columna.

Star-thistle.

Pericline ovate; scales imbricate, cartilaginous, tip ending in a long spine; sides toothed and spinous at the base; nearly equal; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite, of the circumference female; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs linear, short; akenium ovate, with a cartilaginous ring above; pappus 0.

Hippophæstum vulgare. Common star-thistle. Stem spreading, divaricated, hairy; leaves pinnatifid, toothed: calathides sessile.

Carduus stellatus, Raii Syn. 196, 15; Ger. em. 1166, 1. Carduus stellaris, seu calcitrapa vulgaris, Park. 989. Centaurea Calcitrapa, Lin. S. P. 1297.

Rhaponticum Calcitrapa, Scopoli Carn. 2, 1019.

Calcitrapa Hippophæstum, Gærtner 2, 367.

Ruins and sandy sea-shores; annual; July and August. Stem much branched; calathides lateral, solitary; corollæ rose-colour.

#### XXXI. 206. POLYACANTHA.

Jersey-thistle.

Pericline ovate; scales ovate, tip palmate, 5-cut, spreading, spinous; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite, regular; of the circumference neuter, large, irregular; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs hairy, shorter than the pericline; akenium ovate; pappus hairy, persisting; rays unequal, stiff.

Polyacantha procumbens. Procumbent Jersey-thistle. Leaves lyrate, toothed, hispid, rather embracing the stem; calathides sessile, terminal.

Centaurea Isnardi, Lin. S. P. 1295. Jersey star-thistle.

Fields and pastures, Jersey; perennial; July and August. Stem prostrate, branched, angular; leaf-lobes rather spinous; upper leaves not cut; calathides solitary; pericline bald; scales spreading; corollæ light purple.

XXXII. 207. LEUCANTHA. Dalechamp.

Yellow-thistle.

Pericline ovate; scales ovate, palmate, spinous; innermost scales scarious, torn; flowers in the centre hermaphrodite, in the circumference neuter, scarcely longer than those in the centre; clinanthus chaffy; chaffs linear; akenium

ovate; pappus bristlelike, shorter than the akenium; rays rough.—Stem branched; upper leaves decurrent; calathides solitary, terminal; corollæ golden yellow.

Leucantha cyanifolia. Bluebottle yellow-thistle.

Leaves decurrent, woolly, lanceolate, not cut; root-leaves
lyrate; calathide solitary; spines of the pericline straight.

Carduus stellatus luteus foliis cyani, Raii Syn. 196, 2.

Carduus solstitialis, Ger. em. 1166, 2. Carduus solstitialis Dodonæi, Park. 989. Centaurea solstitialis, Lin. S. P. 1197.

Saint Barnaby's thistle.

Fields and hedges; annual; July and August.

Stem 2 feet high, branched, many-flowered; root-leaves denticulated.

C. CORYMBIFERÆ. Calathides flosculous, or radiated; clinanthus scarcely fleshy, or not at all; style not jointed at the base of the lobes.

a. Pappus 0; clinanthus naked.

Calathides flosculous ...... ARTEMISIA. 212.

b. Pappus 0; clinanthus naked; calathides radiated.

Rays white; pericline-scales equal, in

two series ...... Bellis. 220.

Rays white; pericline flattish; scales

Rays white; pericline hemispherical;

scales imbricate, coriaceous ..... Leucanthemum. 216.

Rays yellow; pericline hemispherical;

scales imbricate; akenia uniform Chrysanthemum. 215.

Rays yellow; pericline-scales in one

series; akenia difform, boatshape..... CALENDULA. 208.

c. Pappus 0; clinanthus villous or chaffy.

Calathides flosculous; clinanthus villous

ABSINTHIUM. 213.

Calath. flosculous; clinanthus chaffy ..... Diotis. 214.

Calath. radiated; clinanthus naked below;

chaffy above; chaffs linear ..... MARUTA. 222.

Calath. radiated; rays ovate, short;

elinanthus chaffy; chaffs linear ..... Achillea. 224.

d. Pappus marginal.	
Clinanthus naked; calathides flosculous; pericline-scales imbricate, pressed close TANACETUM. Clin. naked, convex; calath. radiated;	211.
pericline-scales imbricate, edge scariose Pyrethrum. Clin. naked, flat; calath. radiated;	217.
pericline-scales imbricate, edge withered MATRICARIA. Clin. chaffy, convex; calath. radiated;	218.
rays white	221. 223.
e. Pappus chaffy or spinous; clinanthus chaffy.	
Calathides chaffy, radiated; pericline imbricate; pappus chaffy, deciduous Helianthemum. Calathides radiated; pericline simple;	209.
Caluthides radiated; pericline simple; pappus spinous, persisting BIDENS.	210.
f. Pappus of the rays 0, of the centre hairlike.	
Calathides radiated; rays yellow Doronicum.	237
g. Pappus of the male pencilshape, of the female hair	like.
Calathides flosculous; scales scariose Antennaria.	225
h. Pappus hairlike; pericline-scales equal, in 1 serie	?s.
Leaves cauline; rays 0, or yellow;	
pericline-scales and bracteæ sphacelated Senecio. Leaves cauline; rays yellow;	239
pericline-scales not sphacelated CINERARIA.	238
Leaves radical; rays linear, yellow Tussilago. Leaves radical; rays 0 Petassites.	240
· ·	
i. Pappus hairlike; pericline-scales imbricate; calather flosculous.	ides
Flowers hermaphrodite and female; pericline	
cylindrical, scarious, sphacelated GNAPHALIUM.	226
Flowers aggregate herm. and fem.; pericline cylindrical, scariose or coloured GIFOLA.	227
Flowers hermaphrodite, yellow; style short; branches short, ovate Chrysocoma.	236
Flowers hermaphrodite, purple; style short; branches long, linear EUPATORIUM.	242
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#### 446 208. Calendula. 39. COMPOSITÆ, C. Pl.ex. cal.

# k. Pappus hairlike; pericline-scales imbricate; calathides radiated.

Rays yellow, very slender; pappus	
double, the outer membranaceous Pulicaria.	229.
Rays yellow, many, very short, slender;	
peric. sc. outer herbaceous, inner cartila-	
ginous Conyza.	228.
Rays yellow, very slender; anthers, ba-	
sillary appendix long INULA.	240.
Rays yellow, many, slender; anthers, ba-	
sillary appendix very short Critheis.	251.
Rays yellow, 5 or 10, ovate; pericline-	
scales close; calathides racemose Solidago.	233.
Rays blue or white, many, linear;	
tubular flowers all hermaphrodite Erigeron.	234.
Rays blue or white, many, linear;	
tubular flowers, outer row female TRIMORPHA.	235.
Rays blue or white, 15 to 30, oblong;	
tubular flowers all hermaphrodite Eurybia.	232.

## XXXIII. 208. CALENDULA. Brunsfel. Marigold.

Pericline simple; scales many, equal, awlshape, with 2 ribs; calathides radiated; flowers of the centre male, of the middle hermaphrodite, of the circumference female, fertile; clinanthus flat, pitted, naked; akenium bent, boatshape; pappus 0.—Leaves not divided; calathides solitary, terminal; corollæ orange-colour.

1. Calendula arvensis.

Field marigold.

Leaves heartshape, lanceolate, embracing the stem, not toothed; akenium boatshape, muricated, turned inwards; the inner crowded together; the outermost upright, tailed.

Calendula arvensis, Raii Hist. 338; Lin. S. P. 1303.

thulate; akenium boatshape, muricated, incurved.

Caltha officinalis, Scopoli Carn. 1040.

Cornfields and rubbish-hills; perennial; all the year; naturalized.

2. Calendula officinalis. Shop marigold. Leaves oblong, lanceolate, toothed; lower leaves spa-

Calendula sativa, Raii Hist, 337. Calendula simplici flore, Ger. cm. 739, 6. Calendula officinalis, Lin. S. P. 1304. Single marigold. On rubbish hills; annual or perennial; all the year; naturalized.

Corollæ cordial; also used to reduce saffron.

XXXIV. 209. HELIANTHUS. Linnæus. Sunflower.

Pericline hemisphærical, spreading; scales imbricate, herbaceous, tip patulous reflexed; calathides radiated; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite, bellied; of the circumference barren, ligulate, ovate, oblong, very large; clinanthus flat, broad, chaffy; chaffs linear, parted, short; akenium ovate, compressed; pappus chaffy; chaffs soft, deciduous.—Herb tall; leaves 3-ribbed; calathide terminal, very large; corollæ yellow.

Helianthus annuus.

Leaves heartshape, 3-ribbed, hirsute; peduncles thickened; calathide drooping.

Flos solis, Raii Hist. 334; Park. 297. Flos solis major, Ger. em. 751. Helianthus annuus, Lin. S. P. 1276. Greater sunflower. Peru marigold.

Walls and dunghills; annual; June to August.

Stem from 6 inches to 14 feet high, upright, not branched; calathide solitary.

XXXV. 210. BIDENS. Cæsalpinus. Bur-marigold.

Bracteæ long, equal, weak, spreading; pericline cylindrical; scales nearly equal, edges scarious, soft, coloured; calathides flosculous; flowers all hermaphrodite; rarely radiated, flowers of the rays hermaphrodite or female; clinanthus convex, chaffy; chaffs similar and equal to the pericline-scales; akenium compressed, 3-angular; pappus awned; awns 2 or 4, rough, persistent, shorter than the akenium.—Root-leaves opposite, 5-cut; calathides axillary or terminal.

1. Bidens tripartita. Three-parted bur-marigold. Leaves 3-parted; lobes lanceolate, toothed; calathides flosculous; bracteæ longer than the calathides; akenium spinous; spines upright, mostly 3.

Verbesina seu cannabina aquatica flore minus pulchro, elatior et magis

frequens, Raii Syn. 187, 1.

Eupatorium cannabinum fæmina, Ger. em. 717, 1. Eupatorium aquaticum duorum generum, Park. 595. Bidens tripartita, Lin, S. P. 1165. Water hemp. Bastard agrimony. Water agrimony. Watery places; annual; August and September.

Root fusiform; stem 3 feet high, upright, bald; leaves
3-cut, pinnatifid; calathides solitary.—Dyes cloth yellow.

2. Bidens cernua. Drooping bur-marigold. Leaves ovate, lanceolate, serrated, slightly connate at bottom; calathides terminal, solitary; bracteæ lanceolate,

not cut; akenium spinous; spines 4, upright.

Verbesina pulchriore flore luteo, Raii Syn. 187, 2. Eupatorium cannabiuum fæmina, Ger. em. 711, 1; variety with the leaves whole.

Eupatorium aquaticum folio indiviso, Park. 596.

Watery places; annual; September.

Root branched; stem rough, branched; leaves simple.

B. radiata. Calathides radiated.

Verbesina pulchriore flore luteo, flore radiato, Raii Syn. 187, 2; var. Coreopsis Bidens, Lin. S. P. 1281.

y. minima. Stem simple, 6 to 9 inches high.

Verbesina minima, Dillen in Raii Syn. 188, 3. Bidens tripartita β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 355. Bidens minima, Lin. S. P. 1165.

XXXVI. 211. TANACETUM. Pliny. Tansy.

Pericline hemispherical; scales linear, imbricate, pressed close, tip membranaceous; calathides flosculous; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite, 5-lobed; of the circumference female, fertile, 3-lobed; clinanthus convex, naked, with raised spots; akenia uniform, 4 or 5-sided; pappus marginal, membranaceous, slightly 4-toothed.—Leaves pinnate; calathides corymbose, terminal; odour aromatic.

Tanacetum vulgare.

Common tansy.

Leaves bipinnatifid, cut, serrated.

Tanacetum, Raii Syn. 188, 1; Ger. em. 650, 1. Tanacetum vulgare, Park. S1; Lin. S. P. 1184.

Waysides, mountain pastures, also cultivated; perennial;

July and August.

Root creeping; stem upright; leaves alternate, embracing the stem; corymbus flat.—Leaves bitter, very grateful, used to flavour puddings, omelets, and vinegar; preserves meat from the flesh-fly, by being laid or rubbed thereon; dye woollen green; corymbus and seeds excellent vermifuges.

β. crispum. Leaves curled at the edge.

Tanacetum foliis crispis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 188, 1 \*.

Tanacetum crispum Anglicum, Ger. em. 650, 2.

Tanacetum crispum, Park. 81.

Curled tansy.

XXXVII. 212. ARTEMISIA. Hippocrates. Mugwort.

Pericline ovate or roundish; scales imbricate, oblong, pressed close; calathides flosculous: flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, funnelshape, 5-lobed; of the circumference few, female, awlshape, not toothed; clinanthus conical, tuberculate, naked; akenia uniform, ovate; pappus 0.—Stem herbaceous, or undershrubby; leaves mostly manycut.

1. Artemisia campestris. Field mugwort. Stem procumbent, branched, rodlike; root-leaves woolly, pinnate, lobes 3-cut; stem-leaves bristleshape, bald; calathides ovate-globose, pendulous.

Abrotanum campestre, Raii Syn. 190, 1; Ger. em. 1106, 5; Park. 94.

Artemisia campestris, Lin. S. P. 1185.

Dry sandy heaths; perennial; August.

Root fusiform; leaves rather fleshy; calathides racemous; flowers brownish green.

2. Artemisia cærulescens. Bluish mugwort.
Stem rather shruhby, branched: legues woolly, lanceolate.

Stem rather shrubby, branched; leaves woolly, lanceolate, not in the least cut; root-leaves cut; calathides oblong, cylindrical, panicled, drooping.

Artemisia marina, Ger. em. 1104, 3. Artemisia cærulescens, Lin. S. P. 1189. Sea mugwort.

Sea-shores; perennial; August.

Root fibrous; stem round, panicled; leaves petioled, woolly on both sides; racemes simple, upright; calathides small.

3. Artemisia vulgaris. Common mugwort.

Stem herbaceous; leaves pinnatifid, cut, beneath tomentose, above blackish green; uppermost undivided, linear, lanceolate; calathides nearly sessile, oblong, upright; pericline tomentose.

Artemisia vulgaris, Raii Syn. 190, 1; Park. 90; Lin. S. P. 1188. Artemisia, mater herbarum, Ger. em. 1103, 1. Artemisia minor, Park. 91.

Ruins and waysides; perennial; August.

Root woody; stem upright, panicled; leaves petioled; sacemes upright, simple, leafy; calathides ovate.—Herb aromatic, in decoction cures the ague; leaves in powder zj, four times a day, useful in hysteric fits, after assafcetida and ether had been tried in vain.

YOL. II.

#### 450 212. Artemisia. 39. COMPOSITÆ, C. Pl. ex. cal.

4. Artemisia maritima.

Sea mugwort.

Stem herbaceous, branched, ascending; twigs drooping; leaves white, tomentose, many-cut; lobes flat, linear; flowering-stems simple, linear; calathides oblong, tomentose, sessile.

Absinthium marinum album, Raii Syn. 188, 2; Ger. em. 1099, 1.

Absinthium maritimum nostras, Dillen in Raii Syn. 189, 6. Artemisia maritima, Lin. S. P. 1186.

English sea-wormwood. Roman wormwood, Herbsellers.

Sea-shores, also cultivated; perennial; August.

Root woody, creeping.—Herb aromatic, bitter, milder than wormwood.

B. latifolia. Leaves broad, woolly.

Absinthium maritimum scriphio Belgico simile, latiore folio, odoris grati, Raii Syn. 188, 3.

5. Artemisia Gallica.

French mugwort.

Stem upright, branchy, tomentose; branches upright; leaves woolly, bipinnate; lobes linear, threadlike; stem-leaves pinnate, uppermost leaves linear; calathides oblong, nearly sessile, upright.

Absinthium seriphium tenuifolium marinum Narbonense, Dillen in Raii-Syn. 189, 5.

Artemisia Gallica, Willd. S. P. 1834.

Artemisia maritima y, Smith Fl. Brit. 864.

French sea-wormwood.

×

Sea-shores; perennial; August.

6. Artemisia angustifolia. Narrow-leaved mugwort. Stem shrubby, stiff; lower leaves bipinnate; upper leaves pinnate, hairlike; pericline downy, hemispherical.

Abrotanum mas, Ger. em. 1105, 2. Abrotanum mas vulgate, Park. 92. Artemisia Abrotanum, Lin, S. P. 1188,

Dunghills and cultivated; perennial; August.

XXXVIII. 213. ABSINTHIUM. Dioscor. Wormwood.

Pericline hemispherical; scales oblong, imbricate, pressed close; calathides flosculous; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, funnelshape, 5-lobed; of the circumference few, female, awlshape, not toothed; clinanthus conical, tuberculate, villous; akenia uniform, ovate; pappus 0. Stem herbaceous or undershrubby; leaves mostly manycut.

Absinthium vulgare.

Common wormwood.

Leaves woolly; root-leaves triply pinnatifid, blunt; upper leaves pinnatifid, pointed, lobes lanceolate; uppermost leaves undivided; calathides globose, peduncled, drooping.

Absinthium vulgare, Raii Syn. 188, 1; Park. 98; Gærtner, Fr. et Sem. 2, 393.

Absinthium latifolium sive Ponticum, Ger. em. 1096, 1. Artemisia Absinthium, Lin. S. P. 1188.

Ruins, sea-shores, and cultivated; perennial; August.

Root woody; stem branched, panicled at top; racemes upright; calathides pedicelled, drooping, yellowish.—Roots warm, aromatic; leaves and flowers bitter, preserve beer and destroy its acidity, if already acquired; stomachic, render the milk of a suckling woman bitter, and also mutton if the sheep feed upon it; moistened with hot water and applied externally, are antiseptic, anodyne, and prevents the swelling and discolouration of bruises; ashes contain much subcarbonate of potash, very free from other salts.

#### XXXIX. 214. DIOTIS. Desfontaines. Cottonweed.

Pericline hemispherical; scales concave, imbricate, pressed close, tomentose; calathides flosculous; flowers all tubular, 5-cut, compressed below, dilated into two processes laterally embracing the ovary; stigma exserted; clinanthus convex, chaffy; chaffs oblong, concave, tip externally woolly; akenium oblong; pappus 0.—Stem tomentose, white; leaves alternate, flat, ribless; calathides terminal, corymbose; corollæ golden.

Diotis candidissima. Very-white cottonweed, Leaves oblong, blunt, crenate, densely woolly; peduncle corymbose.

Goaphalium maritimum, Raii Syn. 180, 1. Gnaphalium marinum, Ger. em. 640.

Gnaphalium marinum seu Cotonaria, Park. 687.

Filago maritima, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 927. Santolina maritima, Lin. Mant. 1.

Athanasia maritima, Lin. S. P. 1182.

Diotis candidissima, Desfont. Atlant. 2, 261.

Sea cudweed. Chaffweed. Petty cotton.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; August and September.

Root branched; stem decumbent; branches upright;
leaves alternate, spreading.

## XL. 215. CHRYSANTHEMUM. Dios. Corn-marygold.

Pericline hemispherical; scales imbricate, coriaceous, in several rows, edges scarious; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, yellow; of the rays female, of the same colour; ligulæ reverse-heartshape, spreading; clinanthus convex, tessulated, naked, bald; akenium topshape, furrowed; pappus 0.

Chrysanthemum segetum. Harvest corn-marygold.

Leaves embracing the stem, above lobed, below toothed serrate.

Chrysanthemum segetum, Raii Syn. 182, 1; Ger. em. 743, 1; Lin. S. P. 1254.

Chrysanthemum segetum nostras, Park. 1370.

Yellow corn-flower. Golden corn-flower. Goldins. Buddle. Yellow ox-

Sandy corn-fields; annual; June to August. Imported from Scandinavia with seed-corn.

Root fusiform; stem branched; leaves glaucous, smooth; ealathides terminal, solitary.—Used to dye yellow.

β. parviflorum. Flowers smaller.

Chrysanthemum segetum nostras, folio glauco multi-scisso majus, flore minore, Raii Syn. 183, 2.

#### XLI. 216. LEUCANTHEMUM. Dios. Maudlin-wort.

Pericline hemispherical, scales linear, imbricate, in many series, edge membranaceous; caluthides radiated; flowers of the disk hermaphrodite, yellow; of the rays female, of a different colour; ligulæ oblong, spreading; clinanthus convex, tessellated, bald, naked; akenia topshape, furrowed; pappus 0.

Leucanthemum vulgare. Common maudlin-wort. Stem upright, branched; leaves embracing the stem, oblong, lanceolate, blunt, cut, pinnatifid at bottom; rootleaves spathulate, decurrent at the base into a petiole.

Leucanthemum vulgare, Raii Syn. 184, 1.
Bellis major, Ger. em. 634, 1.
Bellis major vulgaris seu sylvestris, Park. 528.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, Lin. S. P. 1251.
Great daisy. Oxeye. Moonwort.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Root fibrous; leaves dark green, shining; calathides soli-

tary, terminal. - Young leaves eaten in salads.

XLII. 217. PYRETHRUM. Dioscorides. Mayweed.

Pericline hemispherical; scales imbricate, coriaceous, edge membranaceous; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, yellow; of the rays female, of a different colour; ligulæ oblong, toothed; clinanthus convex, naked, tubercular; akenia uniform; pappus marginal, lobed or undivided.—Stem diffuse, branched; leaves much cut; calathides solitary, terminal, scentless.

1. Pyrethrum inodorum. Scentless mayweed. Stem branched, spreading; leaves sessile, pinnatifid, lobes linear, threadlike, 2 or 3-parted; pappus not divided.

Chamæmelum inodorum annuum humilius, foliis obscure virentibus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 186, 6.

Chrysanthemum inodorum, Lin. S. P. 1253. Matricaria inodora, Huds. Fl. Angl. 372. Pyrethrum inodorum, Engl. Bot. 676.

Fields and pastures; annual; August and September.

Root fusiform; leaves lyrate, pinnatifid; calathides solitary, large; peduncle naked; pericline bald; scales blackish

on the edge.

8. duplicatum. Flowers all ligulate.

2. Pyrethrum maritimum. Sea mayweed. Stem branched, spreading; leaves sessile, bipinnatifid; lobes linear, blunt, fleshy, bald, 3-cut; pappus lobed.

Chamæmelum maritimum perenne humilius, foliis brevibus crassis, obscure virentibus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 186, 7.

Matricaria maritima, Lin. S. P. 1256.

Matricaria inodora γ, Huds. Fl. Angl. 373. Pyrethrum inodorum, Smith Fl. Brit. 901.

Chrysanthemum maritima, Pers. Syn. 462.

Sandy and rocky sea-shores; perennial; July.

Root woody; stem tufted, shining; leaf-lobes short; calathides terminal; pericline bald; scales black on the edges.

XLIII. 218. MATRICARIA. Brunsfel. Feverfew.

Pericline hemispherical; scales imbricate, coriaceous; edges scariose, torn; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, of the rays female, of a different colour; ligulæ reverse ovate, very short, rarely wanting; clinanthus flat, naked; akenia furrowed; pappus membranaceous, marginal, 5-lobed.—Stem upright; leaves petioled, pinnate; calathides corymbose, downy.

Matricaria vulgaris.

Common feverfew.

Stem upright; leaves petioled, compound, flat; leaflets ovate, incised; peduncles branched, corymbose.

Matricaria, Raii Syn. 187, 1; Ger. em. 652, 1.

Matricaria vulgaris, Park. 83. Matricaria Parthenium, Lin. S. P. 1255. Pyrethrum Parthenium, Smith Fl. Brit. 900.

Old walls and hedges; perennial; June and July.

Root fibrous, branched; leaves rather woolly.-Plant bitter, aromatic, and yields an essential oil by distillation.

#### XLIV. 219. CHAMOMILLA. Tragus. Wild-camomile.

Pericline hemispherical; scales imbricate, in a few series, herbaceous, pointed; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite; of the rays female, of a different colour; clinanthus long, conical, naked, dotted; akenium topshaped; pappus 0 .- Stem much branched; leaves sessile, dark green, bald; calathides solitary, terminal.

Common wild-camomile. Chamomilla vulgaris. Leaves lobed, pinnate; leaflets linear, not cut or lobed; pericline rather flat, bald; scales rather blunt.

Chamæmelum, Raii Syn. 184, 1; Ger. em. 754, 1, fig.

Chamæmelum vulgare, Park. 85.

Matricaria Chamomilla, Lin. S. P. 1256. Bitter camomile.

Fields, waysides and dunghills; annual; May and June.

Stem upright, bald; calathides many; pericline-scales white.-May be used for Roman camomile, with which it is confounded by the old authors; an infusion of it is used in Finland in phthisis.

#### XLV. 220. BELLIS. Pliny,

Daisy.

Pericline hemispherical; scales many, equal, in 2 series; calathides radiate; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, funnelshape, 5-cut; of the rays female, many, of a different colour; ligulæ slender, lanceolate; clinanthus conical, naked, tubercled; akenium heartshape, compressed, hairy; pappus 0.

Perennial daisy. Bellis perennis. Scape 1-flowered; leaves reverse ovate, crenate, veined.

Bellis sylvestris minor, Raii Syn. 184, Bellis minor sylvestris, Ger. em. 636, 4. Bellis minor sylvestris simplex, Park. 530.

Bellis perennis, Lin. S. P. 1248.

Common daisy. Days-eyc. Bruisewort.

Fields and pastures; perennial; April to September. Root creeping; leaves depressed.—Roots pungent, boiled in milk to stint the growth of puppies, also externally in scrofula; leaves slightly acrid.

XLVI. 221. CHAMÆMELUM. Theophrast. Camomile.

Pericline hemispherical; scales nearly equal, narrow, imbricate, in 2 or 3 series; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite; of the rays female, of a different colour; ligulæ 3 times as long as broad; clinanthus conical, chaffy; chaffs lanceolate, membranaceous, keeled; akenium topshaped, 4-sided; pappus marginal.

1. Chamæmelum nobile. Noble camomile. Stem branched at bottom, decumbent; leaves bipinnate; lobes 3-parted, linear, awlshape, slightly villous; chaffs of the clinanthus shorter than the corollæ.

Chamæmelum odoratissimum repens flore simplici, Raii Syn. 185, 2. Chamæmelum Romanum, Ger. em. 755, 4. Anthemis nobilis, Lin. S. P. 1260. Roman camomile.

Sandy pastures; perennial; August and September. Root woody; peduncles terminal, solitary, naked.—Leaves and flowers bitter, nauseous, with a strong smell, not disagreeable, antiseptic externally; flowers in infusion stomachic, antispasmodic, useful in calculous cases; and in large doses emetic; in powder febrifuge, even where bark has failed.

β. duplicatum. Flowers all ligulate.

Flowers of the circumference wanting. y. nudum. Chamæmelum luteum capitulo aphyllo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 185, 2.\* Chamæmelum nudum odoratum, Ger. em. 754, 2.

2. Chamæmelum arvense. Corn camomile. Stem much branched, upright; leaves bipinnate, lobes linear, lanceolate, downy; clinanthus conical; chaffs longer than the corollæ.

Chamæmelum inodorum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 185, 4. Anthemis arvensis, Lin. S. P. 1261. White oxeye.

Ruins and sandy fields; annual or biennial; June, July. Calathides peduncled, solitary, terminal.—Plant scentless; flowers scented.

#### XLVII. 222. MARUTA. Cassine.

· Mathes.

Pericline hemispherical; scales imbricate, slightly scarious at the edge; calathides radiated; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite; of the rays female, of a different colour; calathides long, conical, naked at bottom, chaffy above; chaffs bristlelike, shorter than the corollæ; akenium hairy, topshaped, tubercular above; pappus 0.

Maruta fætida. Stinking mathes. Leaves bipinnatifid, bald; leaflets awlshape, 3-parted.

Chamæmelum fætidum, Raii Syn. 185, 2. Cotula fætida, Ger. em. 757, 1. Anthemis Cotula, Lin. S. P. 1261. Maruta, Bullet. Philom. 1819. Stinking camomile. Mayweed.

Fields; annual; June and July.

Root tortuous; stem much branched; leaves light green.—Calathides rubbed between the fingers smell very disagreeable; herb blisters the skin of reapers, and of children who gather it.

#### XLVIII. 223. ANTHEMIS. Turner.

Anthemis.

Pericline hemispherical; scales lanceolate, membranaceous, hairy; tips torn, plumose; calathides radiated; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite; of the circumference female; ligulæ much longer than broad; clinanthus flat or slightly convex, chaffy; chaffs long, lanceolate, keeled, membranaceous, sometimes as long as the corollæ; tips awlshape; akenium 4-sided, topshaped; pappus marginal, membranaceous.

a. Corollæ of the centre yellow, of the rays white.

1. Anthemis maritima.

Sea anthemis.

Stem prostrate; leaves bipinnatifid, fleshy; beneath convex, hairy; above flat; lobes pointed; chaffs longer than the corollæ.

Chamæmelum maritimum latifolium ramosissimum, flore albo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 186, 8.

Anthemis maritima, Lin. S. P. 1259.

Rocks by the sea; annual; July. Leaves sessile; calathides solitary, terminal.

## b. Corollæ all yellow.

2. Anthemis tinctoria. Dyeing anthemis. Stem upright, branched; leaves bipinnatifid, serrate, flat, beneath tomentose; pappus not divided; chaffs as long as the flowers.

Buphthalmum vulgare, Raii Syn. 183, I; Ger. em. 747, 3. Buphthalmum Matthioli, sive vulgare millefolii foliis, Park. 1370. Anthemis tinctoria, Lin. S. P. 1263. Yellow oxeye. Common oxeye.

Rocks and mountains; perennial; July and August. Stem 18 inches high.—Flowers yield a very clear and good yellow dve.

XLIX. 224. ACHILLEA. Theophrastus. Yarrow.

Pericline ovate; scales slender, pressed close, imbricate; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, tubular; of the rays female; ligulæ ovate, broader than long; tip repand, 3-toothed; clinanthus flat, chaffy; chaffs linear, shorter than the pericline; akenium elliptical; pappus 0.

## a. Corollæ all yellow.

1. Achillea tomentosa. Clothlike yarrow. Leaves bipinnatifid, villose; leaflets very much crowded; lobes linear, lanceolate, not in the least cut, pointed; corymbus compound.

Achillea tomentosa, Willd. S. P.

Mountains; perennial; August and September. Stem 9 inches high.

b. Corollæ of the centre yellow, of the rays white.

2. Achillea millefolia. Many-leaved yarrow. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets blunt; lobes awlshape, toothed.

Millefolium vulgare, Raii Syn. 183, 1; Park. 693. Millefolium terrestre vulgare, Ger. em. 1072, 1.
Achillea Millefolium, Lin. S. P. 1267.
Common yarrow. Milfoil. Nose-bleed.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June to August. Root creeping; stem upright; lobes of the leaves very numerous, hairy underneath; calathides crowded, small, white.—Flowers yield an essential oil; infusion of the flowering herb stimulant, stomachic.

Calathides rose-colour or nearly crimson. Millefolium flore rubro, Ger. em. 1072, 2.

3. Achillea serrata. Saw-leaved yarrow.

Leaves linear, lanceolate, sessile, downy, lobed at bottom; serratures deep, acute; corymbus nearly simple.

Achillea serrata, Retz. Obs. Bot. 2, 25.

Mountains in Derbyshire; perennial; July.

Stem upright; flowers yellowish-white, odoriferous.

4. Achillea sylvestris.

Wild yarrow.

Leaves lanceolate, pointed; serratures equal, acute, mucronate.

Ptarmica, Raii Syn. 183, 1; Ger. em. 606, 1. Ptarmica vulgaris, Park. 859.

Achillea Ptarmica, Lin. S. P. 1266. Sneezewort. Goose-tongue. Wild pellitory.

Woods and damp hedges; perennial; June to August. Root creeping; calathides peduncled, white.—Root hot, acrid, sialogogue; leaves in powder errhine; herb chewed acrid, sialogogue; young tops a warm spring salad.

β. plena. Corollæ all ligulate.

L. 225. ANTENNARIA. Gærtner.

Cats-foot.

Pericline ovate; scales lanceolate, pointed, imbricate, scarious, coloured; calathides flosculous, unisexual; clinanthus pitted, naked.—MALE. Anthers 2-bristled at the base; stigma truncated; pappus pencil-shape, or thickened at the tip.-FEM. Corollæ threadshape, limbs small; pappus hairlike. - Herb dioicous, tomentose, white, woolly; leaves flat; calathides corymbose, rarely solitary.

1. Antennaria montana.

Mountain cats-foot.

Runners procumbent; stem not branched; leaves radical, spathulate; corymbus simple, terminal, contracted; outer pericline-scales long, blunt.

Elichrysum q. Gnaphalium montanum album Gerardi (640, 4), Raii Syn.

181, 1. The male plant.

Elichrysum q. Gnaphalium longiore folio et flore Casp. Bauhini, Dillen in Raii Syn. 182, 1.\* The female.

Gnaphalium montanum, sive Pes cati, Park. 690.

Gnaphalium dioicum, Lin. S. P. 1199.

Antennaria dioica, Gærtner Sem. et Fr. 2, 410.

Mountain cotton-weed. Mountain cudweed.

Dry mountain-pastures; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; runners leafy, woolly; leaves rather naked above, tomentose beneath.

2. lanata. Leaves woolly on both sides.

## Pl. ex. cal. 39. COMPOSITÆ, C. 225. Antennaria. 459

y. rubra. Calathides reddish.
Gnaphalinm montanum purpureum, Ger. em. 640, 5.

2. Antennaria margaritacea. Pearly cats-foot. Stem branched above; leaves linear, lanceolate, pointed, alternate; corymbus conglomerate.

Elichrysum q. Gnaphalium Americanum Gerardi (641, 8), Raii Syn. 182, 2.

Argyrocome seu Gnaphalium Americanum, Park. Par. 374.

Gnaphalium margaritaceum, Lin. S. P. 1198.

American live-for-ever. American cudweed. Pearly everlasting.

Damp fields; perennial; August. Naturalized.

Root creeping; stem woolly; leaves slightly revolute, greenish above, densely tomentose beneath.

## LI. 226. GNAPHALIUM. Dioscorides. Cudweed.

Pericline cylindrical; scales linear, shining, membranaceous, coloured, as long as the flower; calathides flosculous; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite, few; of the circumference many, threadshape; clinanthus pitted, naked; pappus sessile, rough, hairlike, deciduous.

1. Gnaphalium luteo-album. Pale-yellow cudweed. Stem herbaceous, upright, not branched; leaves slightly stem-clasping, swordshape, repand, both sides tomentose; lower leaves blunt; upper pointed; corymbus conglomerate.

Elichrysum sylvestre latifolium capitulis conglobatis, Raii Syn. 182, 3, Gnaphalium oblongo folio, Ger. em. 643, 13. Gnaphalium luteo-album, Lin. S. P. 1196. Long-leaved cudweed. Jersey live-long.

Sandy places and dry walls; annual; July and August. Root small; stem diffuse at bottom; leaves not in the least cut; pericline pale yellow.

2. Gnaphalium supinum. Supine cudweed. Stem herbaceous, not branched, procumbent or very short; lower leaves pointed, tomentose; calathides capitate.

Gnaphalium supinum, Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 234. Gnaphalium alpinum, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 470. Dwarf cudweed.

Micaceous alps; perennial; July.

Root creeping; stem 6 inches high; leaves slender; callathides racemose, upright; upper sessile; lower pedicelled,

3. Gnaphalium sylvaticum.

Wood cudweed.

Stem upright, not branched, tomentose; leaves linear, narrow at both ends, woolly on both sides; calathides terminal and axillary, sessile, spiked.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum, Lin. S. P. 1200.

Gnaphalium fuscum, Lamarcke Encycl. Meth. 2, 757.

Gnaphalium Norwegicum, Retz Prod. 193: Gnaphalium fuscatum, Persoon Syn. 2, 421.

Mountains; perennial; August.

Root fibrous; stem solitary; leaves pointed; spike slightly branched, dense; pericline blackish.

4. Gnaphalium rectum.

Upright cudweed.

Stem upright, not branched; leaves linear, lanceolate, serrate, tomentose, white, rather naked above; calathides panicled; panicle stiff, compound, leafy.

Gnaphalium Anglicum, Raii Syn. 180, 2; Ger. em. 639, 1.

Gnaphalium Anglicum vulgare majus, Park. 685.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 366. Gnaphalium rectum, J. Bauhin Hist. Pl. 3, 1, 160; Eng. Bot. 124.

English cudweed. English live-long.

Woods, hedges, and pastures; perennial; August.

Root woody; stem 2 feet high, panicled; panicle long, imbricate, whitish; pericline flesh-brown.

5. Gnaphalium uliginosum.

Bog cudweed.

Stem much branched, diffuse, woolly; leaves linear, lanceolate, cut at bottom, tomentose on both sides; calathides terminal, corymbose, crowded.

Gnaphalium longifolium humile ramosum capitulis nigris, Raii Syn.

181, 6.

Gnaphalium vulgare, Ger. em. 639, 2.

Filago minor, Park. 686.

Gnaphalium uliginosum, Lin. S. P. 1200.

Common cudweed. Chaff-weed. Petty cotion. Cotton-weed.

Damp shady places; annual; August.

Stem branched at bottom; pericline brownish yellow.

## LII. 227. FILAGO. Dodonæus.

Chafeweed.

Pericline conical, pyramidical; scales few, lanceolate, of one colour, not sphacelated, longer than the flowers; calathide flosculous; flowers all tubular: of the centre 2 or 3, hermaphrodite, 4-cut, style short, pappus hairlike: of the sides many, female, base swollen, limb 4-cut, upright, style long, pappus hairlike: of the circumference 5 or 6, female, tube very slender, 2-cut, style long, pappus 0; clinanthus awlshape, naked above, chaffy below, chaffs linear, like the scales of the pericline, enclosing the akenia; akenium ovate; pappus hairlike, sessile, rough, deciduous, or 0.—Stem forked, branched; calathides aggregated into a calathiphore; calathiphore ovate, in the forks and terminal.

1. Filago minima. Least chafeweed. Stem upright, branched; leaves lanceolate, pointed, flat, woolly; calathides conical, crowded, and solitary, axillary and terminal.

Gnaphalium minimum, Raii Syn. 181, 4. Filago minor, Ger. em. 641, 9. Gnaphalium montanum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 362. Gnaphalium montanum B, Lamarcke Enc. Meth. 2, 760. Filago montana, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 262, not of Linnæus. Least cudweed.

Sandy places; annual; July. Leaves upright, pressed close, short, both sides woolly.

2. Filago montana. Mountain chafeweed. Stem upright, forked; leaves linear, lanceolate, pressed close, tomentose; calathides crowded, axillary or solitary.

Filago montana, Lin. S. P. 1312. Gnaphalium montanum, Willd. S. P. 1896.

Sandy places; annual; July.

Stem upright; 9 inches high, much branched, larger and more woolly than the preceding.

3. Filago filiformis. Threadlike chafeweed. Stem upright, forked; leaves linear, pointed, greyish, calathides crowded, axillary in the forks, and terminal.

Gnaphalium parvum ramosissimum foliis angustissimis polyspermon. Raii Syn. 181, 5.

Filago gallica, Lin. S. P. 1312.

Gnaphalium gallicum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 361.

Grass-leaved cudweed.

Sandy fields; annual; July and August.

Stem simple at bottom, much branched above; leaves revolute, twisted, both sides woolly.

4. Filago vulgaris. Common chafeweed. Stem upright, forked; leaves linear, lanceolate, pointed, tomentose; calathides many; calathiphore globular, lateral and terminal.

Gnaphalium minus, seu Herba impia, Raii Syn. 180,3; Park. 685. Filago seu Herba impia, Ger. em. 642, 10. Gnaphalium Germanicum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 362. Filago Germanica, Lin. S. P. 1311. Gnaphalium dichotomum, Stokes Bot. Med. 203. Lofgia, Cassine, Journ, Philom. 1819. Herb impious. Wicked cudweed. Childing cudweed.

Fields and waysides; annual; July and August.

Stem 2 feet high; leaves stem-clasping, both sides woolly; flowers the younger overtop the elder.—Used in the bloody flux, both of man and beast.

LIII. 228. CONYZA. Hippocrates. Ploughmans-spikenard.

Pericline ovate, cylindridal; scales lanceolate, outer scales leaflike, tip bent back, spreading; inner cartilaginous, straight, fringed; calathides slightly radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite, funnelshape, 5-cut; of the rays female, very small, 3-cut; ligulæ very short, slender; clinanthus flat, tubercular, rough; akenium angular, furrowed; pappus hairlike, rough.—Herb downy; leaves not cut; radical petioled; calathides corymbose, crowded; corollæ yellow.

Conyza squarrosa. Rough plonghmans-spikenard. Leaves ovate, lanceolate, downy; upper leaves oblong, lanceolate, not cut.

Baccharis Monspeliensium, Raii Syn. 179, 1; Ger. em. 792; Park. 114. Conyza squarrosa, Lin. S. P. 1205. Great Fleabane.

Chalky pastures and waysides; biennial; July and Aug. Stem 3 feet high; radical leaves ovate, crenate.—Leaves scented, bitter and acrid.

## LIV. 229. PULICARIA. Gaza. Fleabane.

Pericline roundish; scales imbricate, nearly equal, all linear, pointed, tips spread out; calathides radiated; flowers of the centre hermaphrodite; of the circumference female, many; ligulæ slender, linear, 3-toothed, recurved; anthers with a long, bristlelike basillary appendix; clinanthus honeycombed; cells fringed; akenium rounded, hirsute; pappus double; outer membranaceous, toothed; inner hairlike, rays few, longer than the seed, deciduous.—Herb downy; leaves stem-clasping; pericline downy; branches longer than the main stem.

1. Pulicaria uliginosa. Marsh fleabane.

Stem upright, panicled; leaves stem-clasping, oblong, waved, villous; peduncles opposite to the leaves; calathides rather globose; rays very short.

Conyza minor, Raii Syn. 174, 1.
Conyza minima, Ger. em. 482, 4.
Inula Pulicaria, Lin. S. P. 1238.
Aster pulicarius, Scop. Carniola, 1080.
Inula uliginosa, Sibhorp, Fl. Ox. 206.
Inula cylindrica, Withering Bot. Arr. 731.
Pulicaria vulgaris, Gartn. Sem. et Fr. 2, 461.
Small fleabane. Dwarf fleabane.

Damp sandy heaths; annual; September.

Root fusiform; stem much branched; rays longer than the pericline, rarely 0.

2. Pulicaria dysenterica. Bloody-flux fleabane. Stem downy, panicled; side branches spread, and longer than the main stem; leaves stem-clasping, heartshape, oblong, naked, serrate, hairy beneath; pericline-scales bristle-like

Conyza media, Raii Syn. 174, 1; Ger. em. 482, 3. Insula dysenterica, Lin. S. P. 1237. Aster dysentericus, Scop. Carniol. 1079. Common flea-wort. Herb Christopher. Middle fleabane.

Watery places; perennial; August to October.

Root creeping; stem upright; leaves spreading; calathides racemose, terminal; rays twice as long as the pericline.—

Odour soapy; useful in dysentery.

LV. 230. INULA. Pliny.

Elecampanc.

Pericline hemispherical; scales imbricate; inner scales linear, slender, equal, scariose; outer ovate, unequal, weak; calathides radiated; flowers of the centre funnelshape, hermaphrodite; of the rays very numerous, female, yellow; ligulæ linear; basillary appendix to the anther long, slender; clinanthus flat, bald, pitted, rather smooth; akenium 4-sided, streaked, bald; pappus hairlike, rather rough, longer than the akenium.

Inula grandiflora. Great-flowered elecampane.

Leaves embracing the stem, ovate, slightly toothed, wrinkled; tomentose beneath.

Helenium, Raii Syn. 176, 1; Ger. em. 793. Helenium sive Inula campana, Park. 674. Inula Helenium, Lin. S. P. 1236. Aster Helenium, Scopoli Carn. 1078. Scab wort. Horse-heal. Damp fields and pastures; perennial; June to August.

Root thick, fleshy; stem upright, 3 feet high; radical leaves petioled; calathides solitary, terminal, very large.-Root in infusion pectoral, used in the hooping-cough; in decoction cures the scab in sheep; yields a peculiar principle, inulin, resembling starch and gum.

#### LVI. 231. ERITHEIS.

Golden-samphire.

Pericline hemispherical; scales unequal, imbricate, awlshape, fleshy, outer ones weak, become all reflexed; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile: of the centre hermaphrodite; corollæ membranaceous, lobes coriaceous: of the rays many, female, yellow; ligulæ linear, 3-toothed; basillary appendix of the anthers very short; style much swollen at the base; clinanthus flat, honeycombed, bald; akenium compressed, hispid; pappus simple, hairlike, rough.—Herb perennial, bald, fleshy; pericline bald; corollæ yellow.

Eritheis maritima.

Sea golden-samphire.

Leaves linear, fleshy; tip 3-cut.

Aster maritimus flavus, Crithmum chrysanthemum dictus, Raii Syn. 174,1. Crithmum chrysanthemum, Ger. em. 533, 3; Park. 1287. Inula crithmoides, Lin. S. P. 1240. Inula crithmifolia, Hull Br. Fl. 185.

Aster palustris, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 214.

Muddy sea-shores; perennial; August.

Root creeping; stem upright or decumbent, mostly simple; leaves crowded; peduncles corymbose, terminal, scaly; calathides large.

## LVII. 232. EURYBIA. Cassine.

Hogs-beans.

Pericline hemispherical; scales imbricate, unequal, pressed close, coriaceous, without an appendix; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite; of the rays many, female; ligulæ oblong, blue or white; clinanthus flattish, dotted, bald; akenia uniform, compressed; pappus simple, hairlike, rather rough.—Herb perennial, smooth.

Eurybia maritima. Sea hogs' beans. Stem bald, corymbose; leaves linear, lanceolate, fleshy, 3-ribbed; lower leaves slightly serrate at the apex; perîcline-scales lanceolate, blunt.

## Pl. ex. cal. 39. COMPOSITÆ, C. 232. Eurybia. 465

Aster maritimus cœruleus Tripolium dictus, Raii Syn. 175, 2. Tripolium vulgare majus, et minus, Ger. em. 413, 1 et 2. Tripolium majus sive vulgare, et minus, Park. 673. Aster Tripolium, Lin. S. P. 1226. Sea starwort. Blue daisies. Blue camomile.

Salt marshes; perennial; August and September.

Root fibrous; stem upright; leaves not cut, lower leaves petioled; calathides large; pericline-scales slightly fringed.

Calathides flosculous; rays 0. B. flosculosa.

#### LVIII. 233. SOLIDAGO. Brunsfel. Golden-rod.

Pericline ovate; scales imbricate, oblong, lanceolate, unequal, pressed close, becoming spread open, edge membranaceous; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre funnelshape, hermaphrodite; of the rays 5 or 10, yellow, female; ligulæ oblong, toothed; clinanthus flat, small, pitted, naked; akenium roundish, hairy; pappus hairlike, rough.—Herb perennial; calathides small, racemose.

Common golden-rod. Solidago vulgaris. Stem downy, generally branched; upper leaves lanceolate, narrow at both ends; lower elliptical, hairy; racemes upright; calathides crowded, longer than the peduncle.

Virga aurea, Raii Syn. 173, 1. Virga aurea vulgaris, Park. 542. Solidago Virga-aurea, Lin. S. P. 1235.

Woods and hedges; perennial; July to September.

Stem generally panicled; radical leaves petioled.—Formerly in great esteem as an astringent and styptic herb, and sold dry as imported from Italy at half a crown an ounce; but when found to be a native of Hampsteadheath fell into contempt, on which change in its value Gerarde is wery pleasant.

β. dentata. Stem branched; leaves indistinctly serrated. Virga aurea, Ger. em. 430, 1.

Stem simple, serpentine; leaves lanceolate; calathides spiked.

δ. paniculata. Stem simple, straight; leaves lanceolate, tomentose; upper leaves rarely sessile; lower petioled; calathides panicled.

Virga aurea montana, folio subangusto subincano, flosculis conglobatis, Rail Syn. 177, 4.

Solidago cambrica, Hudson Fl. Angl. 367.

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E. Lapponica. Stem simple, straight; root leaves petioled, petioles bordered; upper leaves lanceolate; calathides spiked.

Solidago Lapponica, With. Bot. Arr. ed. 5, 897.

LIX. 234. ERIGERON. Theophrastus. Erigeron.

Pericline ovate; scales imbricate, unequal, linear, lanceolate, becoming deflected, edges membranaceous; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre tubular, hermaphrodite, yellow; of the rays numerous, in a single row, female; ligulæ very slender, blue or white; clinanthus convex, pitted, rough; akenium angular, silky; pappus hairlike, rough.—Herb rough; calathides panicled.

Erigeron Canadense. Canada erigeron. Stem hirtous, panicled; leaves lanceolate, fringed; lower leaves toothed.

Conyza Canadensis annua, acris, alba, linariæ foliis, Raii Syn. 175, I. Erigeron Canadense, Lin. S. P. 1210.
Canada fleabane. White golden rod.

Cultivated places; annual; August to September; naturalized.

Stem upright, firm; leaves pointed; calathides small.

—Fibre has been made into excellent paper.

## LX. 235. TRIMORPHA. Cassine. Trimorphe.

Pericline ovate; scales imbricate, lanceolate, awlshape, acute; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre tubular, 5-cut, hermaphrodite, yellow; of the rays female, in two rows; inner row tubular, 5-cut; outer row ligulate, very numerous; ligulæ linear, blue or white; clinanthus flat, pitted; akenium compressed, hispid; pappus hairlike, longer than the akenium.

1. Trimorpha acre.

Stem racemose; peduncles alternate, 1-flowered; leaves lanceolate, ligulate, sessile; pappus reddish, twice as long as the akenium.

Aster arvensis cæruleus acris, Raii Syn. 175, 3. Conyza cærulea acris, Ger. em. 484, 10. Conyza odorata cærulea, Park. 126. Erigeron acre, Lin. S. P. 1211. Blue fleabane.

Chalky hills; perennial; July and August.

# Pl. ex. cal. 39. COMPOSITÆ, C. 235. Trimorpha. 467

Root branched; stem upright, 2 feet high; leaves spread, sessile; root-leaves petioled, serrated; pericline hirsute; flowers of the rays upright.

2. Trimorpha alpina. Alpine trimorphe. Stem 1 to 4-flowered; leaves blunt, villous beneath; pericline slightly hirsute; flowers of the rays spreading; pappus reddish, the length of the akenium.

Erigeron alpinum, Lin. S. P. 1212.

Alpine rocks perennial; July.

Root fibrous; stems many, mostly without branches; leaves sessile, fringed; calathides solitary; flowers of the rays purplish blue; of the centre yellow.

One-flowered trimorphe. 3. Trimorpha uniflora. Stem 1 to 4-flowered; leaves blunt, hirsute; pericline woolly; flowers of the rays erect, tubular; pappus reddish, the length of the akenium.

Erigeron uniflorum, Lin. S. P.

· Alpine places; perennial; July.

Flowers of the centre deep purple; of the rays white.

LXI. 236. CHRYSOCOMA. Dioscorides. Chrysocome.

Pericline hemispherical or ovate; scales linear, imbricate, convex on the back, herbaceous; calathides flosculous; flowers all tubular, 5-cut, hermaphrodite; style scarcely projecting; lobes ovate; clinanthus flat, pitted; edges of the pitts rough, toothed; akenium oblong, villous; pappus bristlelike, rough; deeply denticulated.

Chrysocoma nuperum. Modern chrysocome. Stem herbaceous; leaves linear, bald; pericline-scales weak.

Linosyris nuperorum Lobelii, Ger. em. 553, 9.

Chrysocoma Linosyris, Lin. S. P. 1178.

Golden star-fashioned toadflax.

Sea-cliffs; perennial; September and October.

Stem a foot long, upright; panicle branched; calathides solitary, terminal; peduncles leafy; corollæ gold-yellow.

LXII. 237. DORONICUM. Brunsfel. Leopards-bane.

Pericline hemispherical; scales equal, linear, pointed in 2 series; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite; of the rays many, female, ligulate; ligulæ linear, spreading; clinanthus conical, honeycombed, cells fringed; akenia difform; of the centre reverse ovate, hirsute; pappus bristlelike, toothed, rough; of the rays topshape, furrowed, bald.

Doronicum cordifolium. Heart-leaved leopard's-bane. Stem hirsute; leaves toothed; root-leaves heartshape, with long petioles; middle spathulate heartshape; upper roundish heartshape.

Doronicum majus officinarum, Ger. em. 759, 2. Doronicum Pardalianches, Lin. S. P. 1247. Doronicum cordifolium, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 233. Great leopard's-bane.

Mountainous fields and pastures; perennial; May. Root tuberous, creeping; calathides terminal, solitary, large; pericline longer than the flowers of the centre, and shorter than those of the rays; corollæ gold-yellow.

LXIII. 238. CINERARIA. Dodonæus. Fleabane.

Pericline cylindrical hemispherical; scales naked at bottom, or slightly involucrated, linear, equal, many, in a single row; edge scarious; bracteæ few, very short, not sphacelated; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre hermaphrodite; of the rays ligulate; clinanthus slightly convex, dotted, naked; akenium furrowed; pappus hairlike, white, soft, longer than the akenium.—Leaves undivided.

1. Cineraria palustris. Marsh fleabane. Stem villous; leaves broad, lanceolate, toothed, sinuated, slightly embracing the stem; calathides corymbose.

Conyza foliis laciniatis, Raii Syn. 174, 3; Ger. em. 483, 5. Cineraria palustris, Lin. S. P. 1243.

Great jagged-leaved fleabane.

Ditches and bogs; perennial; June and July.

Root fibrous; stem 3 feet high, not branched, thick; leaves pale, hairy; hairs jointed; pericline cylindrical, little shorter than the rays; akenium bald.

2. Cineraria integrifolia. Uncut fleabane. Stem simple; lower leaves spathulate, toothed; upper lanceolate, not cut at bottom; uppermost not in the least cut.

Jacobæa Pannonica folio non laciniato, Raii Syn. 178, 4.

Jacobæa angustifolia, Ger. em. 280, 2.

Jacobæa angustifolia Pannonica non laciniata, Park. 668.

Cineraria alpina y, Lin. S. P. 1243.

Cineraria integrifolia β, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 764. Cineraria integrifolia, Withering Bot. Arr. 729.

Cambridge ragwort. Mountain fleawort.

Chalky soils; perennial; May and July.

Root fibrous; stem not branched; leaves turned back on the edges; pericline cylindrical hemispherical, shorter than the rays; akenium silky.

β. alpina. Stem 1 foot high; leaves large, rather naked; root-leaves broadly toothed.

Cineraria Alpina, Allioni Pedem. 6, 203.

3. Cineraria serratifolia.

Sawleafed fleabane.

Stem stiff, rather woolly; leaves half embracing the stem, lanceolate, acutely serrate, slightly villous beneath; corymbus terminal, divaricated.

Virga aurea q. virgæ aureæ sive solidagini angustifoliæ affinis, Lingua avis Dalechampii, Joh. Bauhini, Rati Syn. 176, 2.

Conyza palustris serratifolia, Ger. em. 483, 6.

Conyza palustris, Park. 1232.

Senecio paludosus, Lin. S. P. 1220.

Marsh goden-rod. Marsh consound. Bird's tongue.

Bogs; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem upright, simple, 6 feet high; leaves pointed, bald above; akenium hairy.

## LXIV. 239. SENECIO. Pliny.

Groundsel.

Pericline hemispherical or cylindrical; scales linear, equal, in 1 row; bracteæ few, small, pressed close, becoming reflexed, sphacelated at the tip; calathides radiated or flosculous; flowers all fertile; of the centre tubular, hermaphrodite; of the rays many, ligulate, female, rarely 0; ligulæ reverse ovate, yellow; clinanthus rather flat, naked, honeycombed; akenia uniform, round, streaked; pappus hairlike, rough.

a. Jacobeæ. Pericline hemispherical; scales weak; rays spreading; leaves divided.

1. Senecio aquaticus. Marsh groundsel.

Stem upright, corymbose; leaves lyrate, serrated; lower leaves reverse ovate, not cut; pericline hemispherical; ligulæ elliptical; akenium bald.

Jacobæa latifolia, J. Bauhin Hist. Pl. 2, 1057. Senecio aquaticus, Hudson Fl. Angl. 366.

Bogs and watery places; perennial; July and August. Stem branched; leaves light green; calathides large; pericline bald.

- B. flosculosus. Calathides flosculous; rays 0.
- y. lanatus. Stem and leaves rather woolly.
- 2. Senecio laciniatus. Jagged groundsel. Stem upright, corymbose; leaves lyrate, bipinnatifid, divaricated, toothed, bald; pericline rather cylindrical; akenia of the centre hirsute, of the rays rather bald.

Jacobea vulgaris, Raii Syn. 177, l. Jacobea, Ger. em. 280. Jacobea vulgaris major, Park. 668. Senecio Jacobea, Lin. S. P. 1219.

Ragwort. St. James' wort. Stagger wort. Staner wort. Ragwood. Seggrum.

Ruins and pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root fibrous; leaves blackish green, lobes wedgeshape, toothed; calathides numerous; pericline bald, short.—Herb bruised recommended in cancerous cases; dyes wool deep green, and alummed wool yellow.

- B. flosculosus. Calathides flosculous; rays 0.
- y. maritimus. Calathides flosculous; plant hoary, cottony.
- 3. Senecio tenuifolius. Thinleaved groundsel. Stem upright, villous; leaves pointed, toothed, slightly turned over; beneath pale, pubescent; pericline hemispherical; akenium hairy.

Jacobæa senecionis folio incano perennis, Raii Syn. 177, 2. Senecio erucifolius, Huds. Fl. Angl. 366. Senecio tenuifolius, Jacq. Austr. 278.

Woods and waysides on chalk; perennial;

Stem corymbose; leaves stem-clasping; calathides many; pericline downy; bracteæ weak.

β. erucifolius. Herb less cottony; lower leaves sessile. Senecio crucifolius, Curtis Fl. Lond. 294.

4. Senecio squalidus. Squalid groundsel. Stem upright, branched; leaves pinnatifid; lobes linear, toothed, distant; pericline hemispherical; rays spread, elliptical, apex not cut; akenium tomentose.

Senecio squalidus, Lin. S. P. 1218.

Walls; annual; June to October.

Stem rather bald; leaves deeply lobed; lobes pointed, flat; beneath glaucous; calathides few, corymbose; pericline bald; bracteæ weak, small.

b. Pericline cylindrical; scales upright; rays spreading; leaves entire.

5. Senecio repens. Creeping groundsel. Stem upright, stiff; leaves sessile, lanceolate, acutely serrated, rather bald; base wedgeshape; calathides corymbose; akenium bald.

Virga aurea maxima radice repente, Raii Syn. 177, 2.

Senecio saracenicus, Lin. S. P. 1221.

Senecio repens, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 212.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; July and August. Root creeping; stem 3 feet high; leaves sometimes slightly downy, pericline woolly; bracteæ lanccolate.—A powerful astringent.

c. Seneciones. Pericline cylindrical, scales upright; rays revolute, or 0; leaves lobed.

6. Senecio sylvaticus. Wood groundsel.

Stem upright, stiff, corymbose; leaves sessile, pinnatifid, lobed, denticulated; bracteæ very short, pressed close.

Senecio minor latiore folio, sive montana, Dillen in Raii Syn. 178, 3.

Senecio sylvaticus, Lin. S. P. 1217. Senecio viscosus β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 365.

Sandy and chalky heaths and woods; annual; July.

Stem 3 feet high, hairy; leaves lyrate, pinnatifid; calathides very small, radiated; pericline slightly downy; corollæ yellowish.

7. Senecio lividus.

Stem upright, stiff, corymbose; leaves stem-clasping, lanceolate, pinnatifid, toothed; bracteæ very short, acute f tip pale.

Senecio lividus, Lin. S. P. 1216.

Barren heaths; annual; September and October. Stem a foot high; calathides small, radiated, gold-yellow.

8. Senecio viscosus. Viscous groundsel. Stem much branched, spreading; leaves sessile, pinnatifid, toothed, viscid; bracteæ weak, nearly as long as the pericline.

## 472 239. Senecio. 39. COMPOSITÆ, C. Pl. ex. cal.

Senecio hirsutus, viscidus, major, odoratus, Raii Syn. 178, 2. Senecio fœtidus, Park. 671. Erigerum tomentosum, Ger. em. 278, 2. Senecio viscosus, Lin. S. P. 1217. Cotton groundsell. Stinking groundsell.

Dry soils and rubbish; annual; July to October.

Stem a foot high; calathides large, radiated; peduncles solitary; pericline hirsute, viscid; corollæ gold-yellow.

9. Senecio vulgaris. Common groundsel. Stem upright, branched; leaves stem-clasping, pinnatifid, sinuated, toothed; root-leaves petioled; corymbus close; lracteæ lanceolate, short, pressed close.

Senecio vulgaris, Raii Syn. 178, 1; Park. 671. Erigerum, Ger. em. 278, 1. Senecio vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 1216. Senecio semperflorens, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med.

Cultivated places; annual; all the year.

Stem rather bald; leaves blunt; pericline bald; calathides flosculous.—Juice or a strong infusion is emetic, and vermifuge, useful to expel botts from horses; bruised leaves a good application to boils; seeds or rather calathides in fruit given to small birds.

## LXV. 240. TUSSILAGO. Pliny. Colts-foot.

Pericline cylindrical, becomes bellied, and afterwards entirely bent back; scales many, linear, equal, in one series; calathides radiated; flowers all fertile; of the centre tubular, hermaphrodite; of the rays very numerous, female; ligulæ linear; clinanthus flat, becoming globose, pitted, naked, bald; akenia uniform, roundish; pappus hairlike, sessile, white, longer than the akenium.—Herb flowering before the leaves appear; calathides solitary; peduncles scaly; leaves radical, large, angular.

Tussilago vulgaris. Leaves heartshape, angulate-toothed, beneath downy; scape smooth, bracteated.

Tussilago, Raii Syn. 173, 1; Ger. em. 811, 1; Park. 1220. Tussilago Farfara, Lin. S. P. 1214. Folefoot. Horse-hoof. Bullfoot.

Damp chalky places; perennial; March and April.

Root creeping; scape tomentose; bractece bald; calathides drooping, becoming upright; leaves petioled, upright, above bald.—Leaves austere, bitter, mucilaginous, useful in coughs

and consumptive cases; a strong decoction of the dried leaves of service in scrofulous cases; dried leaves the basis of cephalic snuffs; down on the under surface used as tinder.

#### LXVI. 241. PETASITES. Dioscorides. Butter-bur.

Pericline cylindrical, conical, becomes bellied, and then entirely turned back; scales many, linear, equal, in one series; calathides flosculous, flat at top; flowers all fertile; of the centre funnelshape, equal, 5-toothed, androgynous; of the rays threadlike, oblong, slightly 5-toothed, female; sometimes flowers all of one sort; clinanthus flat, dotted, naked; akenium roundish; pappus hairlike, rough, sessile.-Herb flowering before the leaves appear; calathides numerous; peduncles bracteated; leaves radical.

Petasites vulgaris. Common butterbur. Thyrse oblong; leaves oblong, heartshape, unequally toothed, beneath downy, lobes approximating.

Petasites, Raii Syn. 179, 1; Ger. em. 814, 1.

Petasites vulgaris, Park. 419. Tussilago Petasites, Lin. S. P. 1215.

Pestilent wort.

Moist meadows; perennial; March and April.

Rhizoma thick, fleshy, creeping; scales upright, woolly; leaves very large; bracteæ lanceolate; thyrse ovate; flowers uniform, all tubular, hermaphrodite; pappus as long as the pericline. - Rhizoma resinous, bitter, acrid, and strong smelling; the leaves afford shelter to small animals.

B. elongata. Thyrse oblong; flowers 1 to 3 hermaphrodite, rest all female, irregularly 5-toothed; pappus shorter than the pericline.

Petasites major, floribus pediculis longis insidentibus, Dillen in Raii

Tussilago hybrida, Lin. S. P. 1214.

#### LXVII. 242. EUPATORIUM. Dutch-agrimony.

Pericline oblong; scales few, oblong, equal, slightly imbricate; calathides flosculous; flowers few, all hermaphrodite; corollæ tubular, regular, 3-cut; pollen white; style long; branches linear, divaricating; stigmata glandular; clinanthus convex, naked, bald; akenium 4-sided, streaked; pappus hairlike, rough.—Leaves opposite; calathides corymbose.

## 474 242. Eupator. 39. COMPOSITÆ, C. Pl. ex. cal.

Eupatorium cannabinum. Hemp Dutch-agrimony. Leaves petioled, 5-parted; lobes lanceolate, serrated; middle long, largest.

Eupatorium cannabinum, Raii Syn. 179, 1; Park. 595; Lin. S. P. 1173. Eupatorium cannabinum mas, Ger. em. 711, 2.

Herb agrimony.

Spongy watery places; perennial; July and August.

Stem 3 feet high; branches upright; leaves 3 to 5-parted, beneath pale; calathides many, terminal, corymbose, downy; flowers 5 or 6; corollæ purplish.—Herb emetic and purgative in small doses alterative; root diuretic.

3. lanceolatum. Upper leaves lanceolate.

Eupatorium cannabinum folio integro, seu non digitato, Dillen in Raii Syn. 180, 1 \*.

### Fam. V. 40. DIPSACEÆ. Jussieu.

Flowers aggregate, on a common receptacle girt with a many-leaved pericline; calyx double; outer calyx persistent, not adherent to the ovary; inner closely adherent, limb membranaceous or pappose; corollæ inserted on the apex of the inner calyx, 1-petaled, tubular, 4 or 5-lobed, often irregular; stamens 3, inserted at the base of the tube, as many as the lobes, alternating with them; anthers distinct; ovary 1, in the contracted apex of the inner calyx; style 1; stigma simple; akenium 1-seeded, inclosed in the calyx; seed pendent; perisperm fleshy, firm; corculum straight, radicle above; cotyledons oblong.—Stem herbaccous; leaves opposite.

## I. 243. DIPSACUS. Dioscorides. Teasel.

Pericline-scales many, inflected; clinanthus long, chaffy; chaffs spinous, longer than the flowers; calyx double; outer angular, inner pedicelled; corollæ 4-cut; stamens 4, ex-

serted; ovary 1; style simple; akenium 1-seeded, enclosed in the outer calyx; pappus cupular, not cut.-Herb rough or spinose; leaves connate, bald; calathides terminal.

1. Dipsacus sylvestris. Wild teasel. Leaves rather connate, serrate; chaffs straight at the

Dipsacus sylvestris, seu Labrum Veneris, Raii Syn. 192, 2.

Dipsacus sylvestris, Ger. em. 1167, 2; Park. 984. Dipsacus fullonum, Lin. S. P. 140.

Hedges and waysides; biennial; July.

Root-leaves crenate; stem-leaves serrate; pericline-scales unequal; chaffs hairy.

2. Dipsacus fullonum.

Fullers teasel.

Leaves rather connate, serrate; chaffs hooked at the tip.

Dipsacus sativus, Raii Syn. 192, 1; Ger. em. 1167, 1; Park. 983. Dipsacus fullonum  $\beta$ , Lin. S. P. 140.

Dipsacus fullonum, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 143.

Fields and cultivated places; biennial; July.

Stem 3 feet high, straight; leaves bald.—Heads used to raise the nap on woollen cloth to hide the interwoven texture.

II. 244. GALEDRAGON. Xenocrates. Shepherds-rod.

Pericline-scales 5 to 10, equal, lanceolate; clinanthus ovate, convex, chaffy; chaffs dilated at bottom, pointed at top, like the scales of the pericline, longer than the flowers; outer calyx angular, not cut; inner peduncled, inverseconical, fringed; corolla 4-cut; stamens 4, exserted; style stimple; akenium 1-seeded, in the outer calyx, crowned by the inner calyx.—Herb rough; leaves petioled, rough; calathides terminal.

Galedragon pilosus. . Hairy shepherds-rod. Leaves ovate, serrate, eared at bottom; chaffs fringed, lanceolate at the tip.

Dipsacus minor seu virga pastoris, Raii Syn. 192, 3; Ger. em. 1168, 3. Virga pastoris, Park. 984.

Dipsacus pilosus, Lin. S. P. 141.

Small teasel.

Damp places; perennial; August.

Stem branched, upright; calathides roundish; corollæ white.

#### III. 245. SUCCISA. Fuchs.

Devils-bit.

Pericline-scales few, equal, lanceolate, in one series; clinanthus ovate, convex, honeycombed, cells fringed; chaffs lanceolate, shorter than the flowers; outer calyx 4-toothed, free, contracted above; inner 5-toothed, teeth bristlelike, rough; corolla 4-cut, regular; stamens 4 or 5, exserted; stigma headed; akenium 1-seeded, free, within the inner calyx.—Stem herbaceous; leaves petioled; calathides terminal.

Succisa Fuchsii.

Fuchs' devils-bit.

Stem simple, upright; leaves simple, lower and uppermost not cut, middle-toothed; calathides rather globular; corollæ 4-cut, regular.

Scabiosa radice succisa, flore globoso, Raii Syn. 191, 3. Morsus Diaboli, Ger. em. 726. Morsus Diaboli vulgaris, Park. 492. Scabiosa succisa, Lin. S. P. 142. Fore-bit.

Fields and meadows; perennial; August.

Root truncated; stem branched above; root-leaves blunt, upper leaves lanceolate; corollæ blue, violet, flesh-colour, or white.—Herb dyes, yellow and green; a strong decoction alterative, used in gonorrhæa.

## IV. 246. COLUMBARIA. Lobell.

Field-scabious.

Pericline-scales lanceolate, equal, in one row; clinanthus ovate, convex, honeycombed, cells fringed; chaffs short, lanceolate; outer calyx free, dilated at top; inner 5-toothed; teeth bristlelike, rough; corolla 4 or 5-cut; stamens 4 or 5, exserted; akenium 1-seeded, free, crowned by the inner calyx.

Columbaria minor.

Small field-scabious.

Root-leaves ovate, crenate; stem-leaves pinnate, lobes bristlelike; corolla 5-cut, radiating; akenium 8-furrowed.

Scabiosa minor vulgaris, Raii Syn. 191, 2. Scabiosa minor sive Columbaria, Ger. em. 719, 2. Scabiosa minor campestris, Park. 484. Scabiosa columbaria, Lin. S. P. 143.

Chalky and sandy pastures; perennial; June and July. Stem brachiated above; leaves downy; uppermost not cut, bristlelike.

### V. 247. SCABIOSA. Brunsfel.

Pl. ex. cal.

Scabious.

Pericline-scales lanceolate, imbricate, in many series; inner linear; clinanthus convex, hairy; chaffs 0; outer calyx free, 4-cut; inner many-cut, lobes bristlelike, unequal; corolla 4 or 5-cut; stamens 4 or 5, exserted; akenium 1-seeded, 4-sided, free, crowned with the inner calyx.

Scabiosa arvensis. Field scabious.

Stem branched, hispid; leaves pinnatifid-cut; corolla
4-cut, radiating.

Scabiosa major communior folio laciniato, Raii Syn. 191, 1.

Scabiosa major vulgaris, Ger. em. 719, 1. Scabiosa vulgaris pratensis, Park. 484.

Scabiosa arvensis, Lin. S. P. 143.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July.

Stem 3 feet high, hairy, hairs deflexed; corolla light purple or white.

β. integrifolia. Leaves not cut.

y. æqualis. Inner flowers, same length and shape as the outer.

## Fam. VI. 41. VALERIANEÆ. De Candolle. Dipsacearum pars, Jussieu.

Calyx adherent to the ovary, 5-cut, upright or pappose; pappus revolute; corolla tubular, on the tip of the ovary, 5-lobed, often unequal; stamens 1 to 3, in the tube of the corolla; style 1; stigmata 1 to 3; carcerule 1 to 3-celled; cells 1-seeded, often abortive; seeds inverse; perisperm 0; corculum straight; radicle above.—Stem herbaceous; leaves opposite; flowers corymbose or panicled.

Calyx pappose; pappus featherlike;

corolla spurred ...... CENTRANTHUS. 249.

Calyx toothed, persisting;

corolla spurless...... Valerianella. 250.

## I. 248. VALERIANA. Pliny. Valerian.

Calyx-limb at first revolute, afterwards evolved into a featherlike pappus; corolla tubular, not spurred, rather unequal; stamens 3; carcerule 1-seeded.

## 478 248, Valeriana. 41. VALERIANEÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

1. Valeriana officinalis. Shop valerian. Leaves all pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, nearly equal, toothed.

Valeriana sylvestris major, Raii Syn. 200, 1; Ger. em. 1075, 2, Park. 122.

Valeriana officinalis, Lin. S. P. 45.

Great wild valerian. Capon's tail. Setwalle.

Hedges and river-sides; perennial; June.

Stem 4 feet high; flowers flesh-colour; stamens all fertile.

β. montana. Stem slender; leaves narrower; root more aromatic.

Valeriana sylvestris major montana, Dillen in Raii Syn. 200, 2.

Roots warm, bitterish, sub-acrid, strong-scented, anti-spasmodic in doses of 3ss. to 3ij.; excellent in habitual costiveness; cats, and especially rats, are fond of them.

2. Valeriana Pyreniaca. Pyrenian valerian. Stem-leaves heartshape, toothed, petioled; uppermost ternate, terminal, leaflets very large.

Valeriana Pyreniaca, Lin. S. P. 46.

Woods; perennial; June.

Stem 2 feet high; flowers rose-coloured.

3. Valeriana sylvestris. Wild valerian. Root-leaves ovate; stem-leaves lyrate, pinnate; flowers mostly unisexual.

Valeriana sylvestris minor, Raii Syn. 200, 3: Park. 122; the male. Valeriana sylvestris seu palustris minor altera, Raii Syn. 200, 4; the female.

Valeriana minor, Ger. em. 1075, 3.

Valeriana dioica, Lin. S. P. 44.

Marsh valerian.

Damp fields and bogs; perennial; June.

Stem 1 foot high; flowers flesh-colour; male, style imperfect, barren; female, barren stamens at the base of the tube; sometimes both organs are perfect.

4. Valeriana annua.

Annual valerian.

Leave's pinnatifid; stamens 2, abortive.

Valeriana annua Clusii, Ger. em. 1077, 8.

Valeriana Calcitrapa, Lin. S. P.

Walls, naturalized; annual; July and August.

Calyx-limb at first revolute, afterwards expanded into a featherlike pappus; corolla tubular, spurred at the base; limb rather unequal; stamens 1; carcerule? 1-seeded.—
Herb smooth, entirely bald; flowers corymbose.

Centranthus marinus.

Sea centranthus.

Leaves ovate, lanceolate, edge not cut.

Valeriana rubra Dodonæi, Ger. em. 678, 1.

Valeriana marina, Rivini Monop.

Valeriana rubra, Lin. S. P. 44.

Centranthus ruber, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3327.

Red Valerian.

Old walls and chalk-pits, naturalized; perennial; June to September.

Corymbus close, much branched, terminal; corolla dark

rose-red or white.

III. 250. VALERIANELLA. Columna. Corn-salad.

Calyx-limb very small, 5-toothed, not becoming pappose; corolla spurless; limb 5-lobed, irregular; stamens 3; ovary 3-celled, 2 cells mostly abortive; carcerule or akeniopsis 1-celled, 1-seeded.—Stem forked; leaves small, not cut; flowers terminal or axillary.

1. Valerianella olitoria.

Garden corn-salad.

Leaves lanceolate, edge not cut; calyx very small; fruit

Valerianella arvensis præcox humilis semine compresso, Raii Syn. 201, 1.

Lactuca agnina, Ger. em. 310, 1; Park. 812.

Valeriana Locusta, Lin. S. P. 47. Fedia olitoria, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 2, 36.

· Fedia calyculata, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 98.

Lambs' Lettuce.

Cornfields; annual; April to July.

Leaves minutely fringed; flowers in tufts, terminal.—Young leaves eaten as salad in spring and autumn.

β. serratifolia. Upper leaves serrated at the base.

Lactuca agnina latifolia, Ger. em. 310, 2. Valeriana olitoria β, Willd. S. P. 1, 103.

γ. latifolia. Leaves elliptical, broad.

8. laciniata. Lower leaves jagged.

Valerianella seu lactuca agnina foliis serratis, Raii Syn. 201, 2.

E. procera. Herb tall; leaves not cut; fruit round, swollen. Valerianella vulgaris major, serotina, Raii Syn. 201, 3.

#### 480 250. Valerianella. 41. VALERIANEÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

2. Valerianella dentata.

Toothed-corn-salad.

Leaves lanceolate, edge not cut; calyx 3-toothed, unequal, persisting; fruit ovate, pointed, 1-seeded.

Valerianella dentata, Willd. S. P. 183. Fedia dentata, Willd. S. P. 182.

Fields and corn-fields; annual; April.

Stem repeatedly forked; flowers solitary, axillary; calyxteeth 2 very short, 1 long; fruit ovate, gibbous.

β. serratifolia. Leaves toothed above.

#### Fam. VII. 42. RUBIACEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx adherent to the ovary, 4 or 5-lobed; corolla on the ovary, tubular; limb 4 or 5-cut, regular; stamens 4 or 5, inserted into the corolla, alternating with the lobes; ovary 2-celled; style 1; stigmata 2, crowned by a nectary of 2 semicircular glands; dieresile 2-coccous, 2-seeded; cocci not dehiscent; placentarium central; seeds 'peltate; corculum straight; perisperm horny; radicle above; cotyledons leaflike.—Stem herbaceous; root reddish; leaves not cut, in whirls; flowers terminal, corymbose; corolla white, yellow or red.

Fruit dry, crowned; cor. funnelshape Sherardia. 251. Fruit dry, not crowned; cor. funnelshape ASPERULA. 252. Fruit dry, not crowned; cor. rotate, or bellshape ...... Galium. 253.

Fruit berrylike; cor. bellshape ......... Rubia. 254.

## I. 251. SHERARDIA. Dillenius.

Sherard.

Calyx 2 lobed; lobes 2 or 3-toothed, persisting; corolla funnelshape, tube long, limb 4-cut; fruit dry, crowned with the calyx.—Flowers umbelled; umbels sessile, terminal, involucrated; involucrum many-leaved.

Field sherard. Sherardia arvensis. Leaves 6 in a whirl; flowers terminal, sessile, umbelled; involucrum 8-leaved.

Rubeola arvensis repens cærulea, Raii Syn. 225, 1. Sherardia arvensis, Lin. S. P. 149. Little field madder.

Corn-fields; annual; April to September.

Herb diffuse, bald or hairy; leaves pointed, keel and edge rough; corolla purplish blue.

## II. 252. ASPERULA. Dodonæus.

Woodroffe.

Calyx very small; corolla funnelshape, 4-cut; tube long; fruit dry, corklike.—Flowers panicled or umbelled, terminal.

## a. Asperulæ. Flowers white; fruit hispid.

1. Asperula odorata. Sweet woodroffe, Leaves lanceolate, 7 to 9 in a whirl; flowers in bundles,

Leaves lanceolate, 7 to 9 in a whirl; flowers in bundles, peduncled; fruit hispid.

Asperula, Raii Syn. 224, 1; Ger. em. 1124, 1. Asperula, sive Aspergula odorata, Park. 563.

Asperula odorata, Lin. S. P. 150.

Woodrowe. Woodrowell.

Woods and pastures; perennial; May.

Root creeping; stem upright, panicle forked in threes; corolla white.—While drying exhales a pleasant fragrance, like new hay.

## b. Synanchicæ. Flower reddish; fruit bald.

2. Asperula minor.

Small woodroffe.

Stem ascending, firm; leaves linear; upper leaves opposite, large, unequal; corollæ all 4-cut.

Rubeola vulgaris quadrifolia lævis, floribus purpurantibus, Raii Syn. 225, 1.

Synanchica Hist. Plant. Lugdunensis, Ger. em. 1120, 5.

Asperula repens Gesneri, seu Saxifraga altera Cæsalpini, Park. 453.

Asperula cynanchica, Lin. S. P. 151. Squinancy wort.

Dry chalky places; perennial; June.

Root fibrous; stem procumbent at bottom, afterwards ascending; leaves or bracteæ ovate; flowers umbelled; corolla flesh-colour, scented.

## III. 253. GALIUM. Dioscorides.

Cheese-rennet.

Calyx very small; corolla rotate or bellshape, 4-cut; fruit dry, globular.

## a. Corolla yellow; fruit bald.

1. Galium verum. True cheese-rennet.

Leaves 8 in a whirl, linear, furrowed, rough above, edge not cut; flowering branches short, many-flowered.

Galium luteum, Raii Syn. 224, 1; Ger. em. 1126, 1; Park. 564.

Galium verum, Lin. S. P. 155.

Ladies' bedstraw. Our lady's bedstraw. Maid's hair. Petty muguet.

Hedges and woodsides; perennial; July and August.

Root dark green, creeping; stem ascending; panicle muchbranched, contracted; flowers smell like honey.—Root dyes

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a fine red; flowers antispasmodic, with alum dye a fine vellow, and coagulate milk when boiled in it.

2. Galium cruciatum.

Crossed cheese-rennet.

Stem simple at top, hairy; leaves 4 in a whirl, ovate, hirsute, 3-ribbed; peduncle 2-leaved; flowers polygamous; corolla 4-cut.

Cruciata, Rail Syn. 223, 1; Ger. em. 1123, 1.

Cruciata vulgaris, Park. 566. Valantia cruciata, Lin. S. P. 149. Galium Cruciata, Scop. Carn. 1, 100.

Crosswort. Mugweed.

Woods and hedges; perennial; May.

Stem weak; leaves soft, light green, deflected when in fruit; flowers corymbose.

Bastard cheese-rennet. 3. Galium spurium. Stem bent back, prickly; leaves 6 or 8 in a whirl, edge prickly; prickles bent back; peduncles cymose, axillary; fruit upright, entirely smooth; seed kidneyshape.

Galium spurium, Lin. S. P. 154.

Fields; annual; June and July.

Corolla greenish; ovary quite smooth; fruit upright, or not bent back.

Three-horned cheese-rennet. 4. Galium tricorne. Stem trailing, simple; leaves 6 or 8 in a whirl, lanceolate; edge bent back, prickly; peduncles axillary, 3-flowered; fruit drooping, tubercular.

Aparine semine læviore, Raii Syn. 225, 2.

Aparine lævis, Park. 567.
Galium spurium, Huds, Fl. Angl. 68.
Galium tricorne, With. Bot. Arr. 153.

Valantia spuria, Persoon Syn. 129.

Fields; annual; July.

b. Corolla white; fruit bald, not tubercled.

5. Galium palustre. Marsh cheese-rennet. Stem depressed, 4-sided, above branched, smooth; leaves 4 or 6 in a whirl, reverse ovate, blunt, unequally.

Mollugo vulgatior minor, Raii Syn. 224, 2; Park. 565.

Galium album, Ger. em. 1126, 2. Galium palustre, Lin. S. P. 153.

White ladies' bedstraw.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July.

Leaves mostly rough on the edges; peduncles umbelled, 3-forked, 3-flowered.

6. Galium Witheringii. Withering's cheese-rennet. Stem upright, simple, rough; leaves 5 in a whirl, lanceolate, reflexed, fringed, awned.

Galium montanum, With. Bot. Arr. 187; not of Linnæus.

Galium Witheringii, Smith Fl. Brit. 174.

Damp mountain heaths; perennial; July.

Stem 9 inches high; panicles terminal, forked; flowers before opening purplish, afterwards white; anthers red.

7. Galium vulgare. Common cheese-rennet. Stem weak, angular, branched; branches very much spread; leaves 8 in a whirl, ovate, linear, much spread, mucronate, edge rough; flowers panicled; panicles spread.

Mollugo vulgatior, Raii Syn. 223, 1; Park. 565.

Rubia sylvestris, Ger. em. 1118. Galium Mollugo, Lin. S. P. 155. Wild madder. Great bastard madder.

Woods and hedges; perennial; July and August. Stem 4 feet high, rather smooth, thick above the joints; leaves rather bald; panicles forked, much branched.

β. scabrum. Stem and leaves pubescent.
 Galium scabrum, With. Bot. Arr. 190; not of Jacquin.

8. Galium scabrum. Rough cheese-rennet. Stem tufted, swollen, diffuse, ascending, tomentose at bottom; leaves 6 or 8 in a whirl, linear, lanceolate, rather rough, mucronate; lowest leaves very small, withering, elliptical; peduncles threeforked or in threes.

Mollugo q. Galium album supinum multicaule Floræ Jenensis, Raii

Galium pusillum, Lin. S. P. 154.

Galium scabrum, Jacq. Austr.

Chalky hills; perennial; July and August.

Stems 9 inches high, rarely bald; leaves slightly revolute; uppermost bald; corolla white, not pointed; fruit smooth, bald.

9. Galium erectum. Upright cheese-rennet. Stems smooth, flaccid; leaves 6 or 8 in a whirl; lanceolate, bald, bent back, acutely serrated, mucronated; panicles 3-forked.

Galium erectum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 68.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; June and July. Stem much branched, rather upright, panicled at top; leaves awned; panicles terminal and lateral, leafy, manyflowered; corolla white, pointed.

10. Galium uliginosum. Marsh cheese-rennet.

Stem branched, weak, angles aculeated; leaves 6 or 8 in a whirl, stiff, lanceolate, mucronated, bent back, serrate; serratures aculeated.

Aparine palustris minor Parisiensis, flore albo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 225, 3.

Galium uliginosum, Lin. S. P. 153.

Watery places and damp pastures; perennial; August. Peduncles terminal, bald, 2 or 3-cut; corolla white, large; fruit small.

## c. Fruit bald, granular, or bellied.

10. Galium saxatile. Rock cheese-rennet. Stem much branched, prostrate, bald; leaves 6 in a whirl, reverse ovate, blunt, mucronate; fruit granulated.

Mollugo montana minor galio albo similis, Raii Syn. 224, 4.

Galium saxatilis, Lin. S. P. 154.

Galium montanum, Huds. Fl. Ang. 67. Galium procumbens, With. Bot. Arr. 187. Small bastard madder. Trailing goosegrass.

Heaths and mountains; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; stem diffuse; leaves spreading; panicle
3-forked; corolla milky.

β. lineare. Leaves linear.

12. Galium Anglicum. English cheese-rennet. Stem much branched, rough; leaves 6 or 8 in a whirl, deflected, lanceolate, mucronate, edge rough; panicle terminal; peduncle 2-cut; fruit granulated.

Aparine minima, Raii Syn. 225, 4. Galium Anglicum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 69.

Least goose-grass.

Walls and sandy places; annual; June and July.

Root fibrous; stem 9 inches high; panicles few-flowered; corollæ yellowish green.

## d. Fruit rough.

13. Galium uncinatum. Hook cheese-rennet. Stem weak, much branched; joints villous; leaves 8 in a whirl, lanceolate, keeled, rough, bent back, prickly; fruit hairy; hairs hooked.

Aparine, Raii Syn. 225, 1; Ger. em. 1122, 1. Aparine vulgaris, Park. 567. Galium Aparine, Lin. S. P. 157. Goose-grass. Gooseshare. Cleavers. Claver.

Hedges and fields; annual; May.

Root fibrous; stem 3 feet high, brittle; peduncles axillary and terminal, simple or 2-cut; corolla white, small.—Branches used as a sieve to strain milk; a favourite food of young geese; juice antiscorbutic; seeds roasted for coffee.

14. Galium boreale. Northern cheese-rennet. Stem upright, rough; leaves 4 in a whirl, lanceolate, 3-ribbed, bald; fruit hispid, rather scaly.

Mollugo montana erecta quadrifolia, Raii Syn. 224, 3. Galium boreale, Lin. S. P. 156.

Crosswort madder.

Alpine rocks; perennial; July.

Root creeping; leaves unequal; panicle 3-forked; corolla milkwhite.

## IV. 254. RUBIA. Pliny.

Madder.

Calyx 5-toothed; corolla bellshaped, spread out, 4 or 5-lobed; stamens 4 or 5; fruit fleshy, bald, rather round.

1. Rubia tinctorum.

Dyers' madder.

Stem rough: legues appual usually 6 in a whirt corolla

Stem rough; leaves annual, usually 6 in a whirl; corolla usually 4-cut; lobes oblong, rather callous.

Rubia tinctorum, Raii Syn. 223, 2; Ger. em. 1118, 1: Lin. S. P. 158, Rubia major sativa, sive hortensis, Park. 274. Red madder.

Cultivated; perennial; May to August.

Root red; leaves ovate, lanceolate, rough above; calyx scarce any.—Root emmenagogue; dyes a fine red colour.

2. Rubia peregrina. Foreign madder. Stem rough; leaves perennial, 4 or 6 in a whirl, elliptical; above smooth, shining; corolla 5-cut; lobes mucronate, awned.

Rubia sylvestris aspera, quæ sylvestris Dioscoridis, Raii Syn. 223, 1. Rubia minima, Ger. em. 1120, 6. Rubia sylvestris, Park. 274. Rubia peregrina, Lin. S. P. 158. Rubia haglica, Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 54. Rubia tinctorum 1, With. Bot. Arr. 193.

Wild madder. Six-leaved madder.

Dunghills and fields; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem branched, trailing, perennial; leaves dark green; panicles forked, terminal; corolla yellowish.

# Fam. VIII. 43. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. De Candolle. Caprifolia. Jussieu.

Calyx 1-leaved, adherent to the ovary, rarely free, 4 or 5-cut, generally with 2 or 3 bracteæ at the base; corolla on the ovary, regular, 1-petal, 4 or 5-cut, or 4 or 5 petals, enlarged at bottom, often soldered; stamens as many as the lobes or petals, alternating with them; ovary 1, many-celled; style 1 or 0; stigma 1 to 3; fruit a berry or nuculanium, 1 or many-celled, often crowned; seed pendent; perisperm fleshy; corculum small, in the tip of the perisperm; radicle above.—Stem shrubby; leaves opposite; flowers axillary or terminal, corymbose.

Calyx bracteated; corolla 1-petaled;	
stamens 4, 2 short Linnæa.	255.
Cal. bracteated; cor. 1-pet. irreg.;	
stam. 5; style 1; peduncles 2-flowered XYLOSTEON.	256.
Cal. bracteated; cor. 1-pet. irreg.;	
stam. 5; style 1; peduncle 1-flowered Periclymenum.	257.
Cal. bracteated; cor. 1-pet. reg.;	
stam. 5; style 0; berry 1-seeded;	
flowers all fertile	258.
Cal. bracteated; cor. 1-pet. reg.;	4
stam. 5; style 0; berry 1-seeded;	
flowers outer barren Opulus.	259.
Cal. bracteated; cor. 1-pet. reg.;	
stam. 5; style 0; nuculanium 5-seeded Sambucus.	260.
Cal. bracteated; corolla 4-petaled;	
nuculanium 4 or 5-seeded	263.
Bracteæ 0; corolla 4-petaled;	001
drupe naked; nut 2-celled Cornus.	261.
Bracteæ 0; corolla 5-petaled;	0.00
berry crowned, 5-seeded HEDERA.	262.

# A. Caprifoliaceæ veræ. Calyx bracteated; corolla 1-petaled; style simple.

# I. 255. LINNÆA. Haller. Linne.

Calyx 5-cut, bracteated; bracteæ 2 or 4, persisting; corolla bellshape, 5-lobed; stamens 4, 2 shorter than the others; stigma globose; berry dry, ovate, 3-celled; cells 2-seeded.—Stem woody, creeping; leaves opposite, evergreen; surculi upright, above naked, 2-flowered.

#### 43. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. 255. Linnæa. 487 Pl. ex. cal.

Linnæa borealis.

Northern 1 nne.

Leaves roundish, crenated.

Campanula serpyllifolia Bauhin Prod. 35. Linnæa, 299, Haller Hist. 1, 131. Linnæa borealis, Lin. S. P. 880.

Dry alpine woods; perennial; May and June.

Stem prostrate, long, creeping; leaves petioled; flowers drooping; corolla red or white, variegated, smells at night like meadow-sweet.

256. XYLOSTEON. Rivinus. Upright-honeysuckle.

Calyx 5-toothed; corolla tubular, tube swollen at bottom; limb 5-cut, unequal; stamens 5; filaments long, woolly; stigma globose; berry separate, connate at bottom, 2-celled, many-seeded; or united into 1 with 2 umbilici. - Stem shrubby, upright; leaves opposite, petioled; peduncles axillary, 2-flowered.

Bush upright-honeysuckle. Xylosteon dumetorum. Leaves not in the least cut, downy; pedicells perpendicular: berries distinct.

Periclymenum rectum Germanicum, Ger. em. 1294, 2.

Periclymenum rectum flore rubro, Park. 1462.

Xylosteum, Rivinus Monop. irr. 120.

Lonicera Xylosteum, Lin. S. P. 248. Lonicera pubescens, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 372.

Dry bushy places; shrubby; May.

Stem 8 feet high; leaves ovate, soft; corolla yellow; upper leaf 4-cut; lower strapshape, not cut; bracteæ linear, spreading.—Stem bored for tobacco-pipes; wood hard used for teeth of rakes.

III. 257. PERICLYMENUM. Dioscorides. Woodbine.

Calyx 5-toothed; bracteæ 2; corolla tubular, 5-cut, irregular, 2-lipped; stamens 5, as long as the corolla; stigma globose; berries distinct, 3-celled, many-seeded. - Stem ligneous, twining; leaves deciduous, often connate; flowers sessile, terminal and capitate or axillary, whirled, 6-flowered.

1. Periclymenum perfoliatum. Thorowleaved woodbine. Upper leaves united at bottom, perfoliated; flowers in whirls; calyx scarcely cut.

Periclymenum perfoliatum, Ger. em. 891, 2.

Periclymenum perfoliatum sive Italicum, Park. 1460.

Lonicera Caprifolium, Lin. S. P. 247.

Italian honeysuckle.

Woods; shrubby; May and June.

Leaves ovate, blunt, not in the least cut, bald; corolla yellowish red at the bottom, odoriferous.

2. Periclymenum vulgare. Common woodbine. Leaves distinct; flowers in heads, imbricate; calyx five-toothed.

Caprifolium Germanicum, Raii Syn. 458, 1.

Periclymenum, Ger. em. 891, 1.

Periclymenum seu Caprifolium vulgare, Park. 1460.

Lonicera Periclymenum, Lin. S. P. 247, Common honeysuckle. Caprifoly.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; May to July.

Leaves ovate, not in the least cut, slightly downy; corolla red on the outside, yellowish inside; upper lip 3-cut, lower 2-cut.

β. quercifolium. Leaves sinuated.

Caprifolium nou perfoliatum, foliis sinuosis, Raii Syn. 458, 2.

B. Calyx bracteated; corolla 1-petaled; style 0; stigmata 3.

IV. 258. VIBURNUM. Varro. Wayfaring tree.

Calyx small, 5-cut; corolla bellshape, 5-lobed; stamens 5; style 0; stigmata blunt; berry naked, 1-seeded; seed compressed.—Leaves opposite, clothlike; petioles naked; flowers umbelled, corymbus terminal, all hermaphrodite; berries black.

Viburnum farinosum. Mealy wayfaring-tree. Leaves heartshape, serrate, veined, beneath clothlike.

Viburnum, Raii Syn. 460, 1; Park. 1448. Lantana sive Viburnum, Ger. em. 1490.

Viburnum Lantana, Lin. S. P. 384.

Viburnum farinosum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 168.

Pliant mealy-tree. Cotton-tree.

Woods and hedges, in chalky soils; tree; May.

Leaves downy; down radiated.—Bark affords birdlime; berries astringent.

V. 259. OPULUS. Ruellius. Gueldres-rose.

Calyx small, 5-cut; corolla bellshape, 5-lobed; stamens 5; berry naked, 1-seeded; seed compressed.—Leaves opposite; petioles leafy at bottom, glandular at the tip; flowers umbelled; corymbus terminal; outer flowers radiating, irregular, barren; inner hermaphrodite; berries red.

## Pl. ex. cal. 259. Opulus. 43. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. 489

Opulus palustris.

Marsh Gueldres-rose.

Leaves bald, 3-lobed, sharply-toothed; petioles glandular.

Opulus, Raii Syn. 460, 1.
Sambucus aquatilis, sive palustris, Ger. em. 1424, 1.
Sambucus aquatica, sive palustris, Park. 209.
Viburnus Opulus, Lin. S. P. 384.
Water elder. Whitten-tree. Oppel-tree. Dwarf plane-tree.
Damp woods and hedges; tree; June.

### VI. 260. SAMBUCUS. Pliny.

Elder.

Calyx small, 5-cut; corolla rotate, 5-lobed; stamens 5; nuculanium 1-celled; pyrenæ 3, 1-seeded.—Stem herbaceous or arborescent; leaves opposite, pinnate with an odd one, or bipinnate, rarely 2-glandular; flowers umbellate, corymbus terminal; berry black.

a. Ebulus. Stem herbaceous; stipules leaflike; stamens upright; flowers pedicelled; corolla bellshape rotate.

1. Sambucus humilis. Dwarf elder. Stem herbaceous; leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate; stipules petioled, leaflike, ovate; cymes 3 or 5-parted.

Sambucus humilis seu Ebulus, Raii Syn. 461, 4.
Ebulus sive Sambucus humilis, Ger. em. 1426; Park. 209.
Sambucus Ebulus, Lin. S. P. 385.
Sambucus herbacea, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 170.
Danewort. Walksort.

Ruins and waysides; perennial; July.

Root creeping; stem simple, upright; leaves dark green, serrated, leaflets equal at the base, glandular.—Root violently cathartic in doses of 3js.; leaves drive away mice, and are supposed to prevent disease in swine if used as litter; berries dye blue.

b. Stem arborescent; stipules 0; stamens divaricating; flowers nearly sessile; corolla rotate.

2. Sambucus niger.

Stem arborescent; leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, serrated; cymes 5 or 7-parted.

Black elder.

Black elder.

Sambucus, Raii Syn. 461, 1; Ger. em. 1422. Sambucus vulgaris, Park. 207. Sambucus nigra, Lin. S. P. 385. Commontelder.

Woods and hedges tree; June.

Stem arborescent, much branchy; leaflets mostly 5, bald; lerry globose, blood-purple.—Plant narcotic, wood hard, tough, yellow; inner bark purgative, acrid, and in small doses diuretic; leaves purgative, drive away insects; flowers in decoction diaphoretic, and expectorant, used to flavour vinegar, deleterious to turkeys; berries poisonous to all poultry, laxative and diaphoretic, used to colour wines.

β. viridis. Berries green or white.

Sambucus acinis albis, Raii Syn. 461, 2.

Sambucus fructu albo, Ger. em. 1422, 2; Park. 208.

White-berried elder.

y. laciniata. Leaves jagged; berries greenish white.

Sambucus laciniato folio, Raii Syn. 461,3; Park. 208.

Sambucus laciniatis foliis, Ger. em. 1422, 3.

Parsley-leaved elder.

C. Calyx not bracteated; corolla many-petaled; style 1.

VII. 261. CORNUS. Pliny.

Cornel.

Calyx 4-toothed; corolla 4-petaled; stamens 4; drupe not crowned; nut 2-celled, 2-seeded.

1. Cornus sanguinea.

Bloody cornel.

Stem arborescent; branches upright; leaves ovate, both sides green; cyme naked, depressed.

Cornus feemina, Raii Syn. 460, 1; Ger. em. 1467; Park. 1521.

Cornus sanguinea, Lin. S. P. 171.

Wild cornel-tree. Dogberry. Hounds-tree. Hounds-berry. Prick-timber. Gatter-tree.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; July.

Branches opposite, dark purple; leaves not in the least cut; flowers white, odoriferous; drupe black.—Wood hard, smooth, used for skewers; leaves change to blood-red in autumn; drupe bitter, styptic, dyes purple, long in ripening, when ripe yield a viscid oil.

2. Cornus herbacea.

Herbaceous cornel.

Stem herbaceous; branches binate; leaves opposite, sessile, distinctly ribbed; umbells axillary, peduncles involucrated.

Chamæpericlymenum, Raii Syn. 261, 1; Ger. em. 1296, 5; Park. 1461. Cornus Suecica, Lin. S. P. 171.

Cornus herbacea, Hudson Fl. Angl. 71.

Cornus biramis, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 221.

Dwarf cornel. Dwarf honeysuckle.

Alpine fields; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem 4-angular, one foot high, tip 2-cut; umbell simple, in the fork; involucrum 4-leaved, persisting; flowers purplish; drupe sweetish.

## VIII. 262. HEDERA. Pliny.

Ivu.

Calyx 5-toothed; corolla 5-petaled; stamens 5, longer than the petals; anthers 2-forked at bottom; style short; stigma simple; ovary 5-celled, cells 1-seeded; berry only 1-celled, crowned with the calyx.—Stem shrubby, sarmentose, climbing on walls and trees; leaves alternate, evergreen; petioles dilated at bottom; flowers umbelled, terminal.

Hedera communis.

Common ivy.

Leaves 5-angular, 5-lobed; uppermost ovate, swelled, upright.

Hedera communis major and minor, Raii Syn. 459, 1.

Hedera corymbosa, Ger. em. 856, 1.

Hedera arborea sive scandens et corymbosa communis, Park. 678.

Hedera Helix, Lin. S. P. 292.

Berrybearing ivy. Climbing ivy.

Walls and trees; shrubby; October.

Leaves petioled, edge not in the least cut, dark green; flowers green.—Root used to whet knives; leaves nauseous, used in the atrophy of children, and as a cover to issues instead of a plaster; berries slightly acid, emetic and purgative; gum strong smelling, attractive of fish.

β. sterilis. Herb trailing on the ground; leaves 3-angular;

flowers 0.

Hedera Helix, Ger. em. 857, 2; Park. 678. Barren ivy. Creeping ivy. Ground ivy.

## D. AQUIFOLIACEÆ. Ovary free.

## IX. 263. ILEX. Pliny.

Holly.

Calyx very small, 4-toothed; corolla 4-petaled, soldered at the base; stamens 4; stigmata 4; nuculanium 1-celled; pyrenæ 4, streaked, 1-seeded.—Stem arborescent or shrubby; leaves alternate, evergreen, spinose; peduncles axillary, many, 2-bracteated.

Ilex vulgaris.

Common holly.

Leaves ovate, pointed, spinous, shining, waved; flowers nearly umbelled.

Agrifolium, Raii Syn. 466, 1; Ger. em. 1338.

Agrifolium sive aquifolium, Park. 1486. Hex Aquifolium, Lin. S. P. 181.

Aquifolium vulgare, Gærtner Fr. et Scm. 2, 72. -Hulver. Holme,

Woods and hedges; tree; May.

Lower leaves thorny, upper unarmed; nuculania scarlet, crowned with the persisting stigmata. - Wood hard, smooth; bark yields birdlime; berries a great resource for small birds in winter, and are used in colic.

## Fam. IX. 44. LORANTHIDEÆ. Lorantheæ, Richard and Jussieu.

Calyx 1-leaved, adherent to the ovary, mostly bracteated; bracteæ 2 or 3; corolla on the ovary, regular; petal 1, 4 or 5-cut; or 4 or 5, soldered at the base; stamens 4 or 5; opposite to the lobes or petals; ovary many-celled; style 1; stigma 1; fruit fleshy or dry; ovule 1, attached to the apex; perisperm fleshy; corculum cylindrical, axile; cotyledons 2; radicle above, roundish, slightly elevated from the perisperm.—Plant parasitic; stem woody; leaves opposite; stipules 0; flowers axillary or terminal, solitary or spiked.

## 264. VISCUM. Pliny.

White misseltoe.

Monoicous or dioicous.-Calyx scaly, scales prominent, not cut; corolla 4-petaled, petals short, soldered at bottom; anthers 4, sessile, inserted in the middle of the petals; ovary connate to the edge of the calyx; stigma 1; berry globose, 1-seeded.—Plant parasitic, shrubby or undershrubby; leaves opposite, thick; flowers axillary, sessile.

Leaves lanceolate, blunt; flower-heads axillary,

Viscum, Raii Syn. 464, 1; Ger. em. 1350. Viscum vulgare, Park. 1392. Viscum album, Lin. S. P. 1451.

Missel.

Viscum album.

On trees; shrubby; May.

Stem much branched, jointed; leaves pale green, ligulate, coriaceous, many-ribbed; head few-flowered; flowers yellowish green; receptacle fleshy; berry white.—Leaves used against epilepsy and other spasmodic diseases, also against the rot in sheep; bark and berries yield birdlime: propagated by rubbing the berries on the bark of trees so as to make them adhere. The viscum quercus of the ancient druids, to which many magical properties were attributed, is supposed by De Candolle not to be this plant, but the loranthus, because he has never found the viscum growing upon oak, although common in the countries formerly devoted to the druidical religion; and the loranthus grows commonly on the indigenous oaks of Italy, and is there taken for the misseltoe; so that it is probable the loranthus formerly grew on the oaks in the druidical countries, but was extirpated by them, from the great use made of it in their religious rites.

#### II. 265. ADOXA. Linnæus.

Moscatell.

Calyx 4 or 5-cut; bracteæ 2 or 4, scalelike; petals 0; stamens 8 or 10, alternating with the lobes of the calyx; anthers roundish; styles 4 or 5; berry globular, umbilicated, 4 or 5-celled; cells 1-seeded.—Stem herbaceous; root-leaves biternate; scape-leaves 2, opposite, in the middle; head single, 5-flowered, cubical; top-flower 5-cut, decandrous, pentagynous; side-flowers 4-cut, octandrous, tetragynous.

Adoxa tuberosa.

Tuberous moscatell.

Moschatellina foliis fumariæ bulbosæ, Rati Syn. 267, 1. Radix cava viridi flore, Ger. em. 1091, 10. Ranunculus nemorosus, Moschatella dictus, Park. 226. Alabastritis, sive dentaria minima, Park. 621. Adoxa moschatellina, Lin. S. P. 327. Small bunnikens holewort.

Shady places; perennial; April and May.

Root creeping, scaly; flowers greenish.—An anomalous plant scarcely referable to this or any other family.

# Fam. X. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. Jussieu. Umbellatæ, Linnæus.

Flowers hermaphrodite, unisexual, or neuter, rarely diclinous; calyx adhering to the ovary, not cut, or 5-cut; corolla 5-petaled; petals often unequal, radiating, not cut or cut, inflected into a lacinule, falling off; stamens 5, simple, inserted between the calyx and the stylopodium; anthers ovate, nearly round, 2-celled; styles 2, persistent, sitting on a stylopodium; stylopodium dilated at bottom, covering the ovary; fruit 2-partible, ovules pendulous; spermapodium axile, usually 2-parted, thickened at bottom; akenia 2, vittated, or not vittated and then inodorous and insipid; vittæ resinbearing, aromatic, enclosed in the epicarp under the vallecules and commissures, or in the membranaceous endocarp; seed inverted; perisperm horny; corculum small, straight; radicle above; cotyledons linear,

ovate, nearly equal.—Root fusiform; stem mostly herbaceous; leaves alternate, cut, or compound, rarely undivided; petiole sheathing; flowers umbelled; umbells terminal or axillary, often divided into umbellules, naked or involucrated or involucellated, or both.

A. Flowers regularly umbelled, white or reddish.

#### A. 1. Fruit ribbed, ribs naked.

- a. Akenium roundish, vittated; vittæ epicarpic, dorsal and commissural.
  - a. 1. Involucrum and involucella many-leaved.

Calyx 5-toothed; petals reverse ovate, nicked; akenium oblong, 5-ribbed; stylopodium scaly

Drepanophyllum. 276.

Calyx 5-toothed; petals uncut, involute;

akenium oblong, 5-ribbed; ribs winged Ligusticum. 292.

Calyx 5-toothed; petals uncut, involute;

akenium oblong, 5-ribbed ...... Pseudospermum. 293.

Calix 5-toothed; petals uncut, broad-based;

akenium ovate, oblong, spongy ...... Crithmum. 283.

a. 2. Involucrum 0 or few-leaved, deciduous; involucella many-leaved, regular.

Petals heartshape, equal; calyx very small;

aken. oblong, 5-ribbed; involucella ovate ..... Sium. 277. Pet. heartshape, broad, equal; cal. very small;

aken. oblong, 5-ribbed; involucella linear .. Bunium. 288. Pet. heartshape, reverse ovate, equal;

cal. 5-toothed; aken. ovate, semiglobose,

5-ribbed ..... Cicuta. 279.

Pet. heartshape, nearly equal; lacinule short; aken. ovate, 5-ribbed, crowned; rays fertile

PHELLANDRIUM. 280.

Pet. heartshape, radiating; lacinule long; aken. truncate, 5-ribbed, crowned; rays bar-

..... ŒNANTHE. 281.

Pet. heartshape, radiating; lacinule short; aken, linear, awlshape, 5-ribbed; rays barren

CHÆROPHYLLUM. 275.

Pet. lanceolate; calyx very small; aken. orbicular, laterally compressed; umbells simple ...... Hydrocotyle. 278.

# a. 3. Involucrum 0, or few-leaved, deciduous; involucella halved.

#### a. 4. Involucrum and Involucella 0.

Pet. reverse ovate, bald; lacinule crenulate;
akenium ovate, 5-ribbed ......... PIMPINELLA. 284.
Petals reverse heartshape;
akenium linear, oblong, 5-ribbed ........ CARUM. 290.
Petals ovate, lanceolate; lacinule acute;
aken. ovate, 5-jugated; flow. unisexual ..... Trinia. 285.

# b. Fruit globular, vittated; vittæ epicarpic, commissural, not dorsal.

# c. Fruit roundish, not vittated, inodorous, insipid.

Involucel. halved, 3-leaved; pet. rev. heartshape; aken. ovate, 5-ribbed; ribs crenulate..... Conium. 287.
Involucrum and involucel. 0; pet. rev. ovate, equal; aken. oblong, 5-ribbed...... Ægopodium. 289.

# d. Fruit compressed; vittæ endocarpic.

#### A. 2. Fruit ribbed; ribs armed.

# a. Ribs hairy; vittæ epicarpic, dorsal and commissural.

Involucium and involucella many-leaved; calyx very small; pet. heartshape, hirsute; akenium reverse ovate, 5-ribbed..... LIBANOTIS. 294.

# b. Ribs bristled, glochidated; vittæ epicarpic, dorsal and

Akenium ovate, 5-ribbed; prickles united by a membrane at bottom; invol. pinnatifid Daucus. 265. Aken. ovate, 3-ribbed, prickly; involucrum not cut; pet. rev. heartshape, strigose ..... Torilis. 268. Aken. ovate, 5-ribbed; prickles in 2 rows; involucella many-leaved ...... CAUCALIS. 269. Aken. oblong, 7-jugate; prickles in 1 or 2 rows, alternately; involucrum and involucella many-leaved ...... Turgenia. 270.

c. Ribs armed, beaked; vittæ 0; inodorous, insipid.

Involucella 5-leaved, not cut; petals equal; akenium beaked, 5 jugate; beak short .... Myrrhis. 274. Involucella many-leaved, pinnatifid; pet. equal; akenium beaked; beak long ...... Scandix. 273. Involucella 3 to 5-leaved, not cut; pet. equal; aken. awlshape, bald, beaked; beak short; spermapodophore naked ...... Cerefolium. 271. Involucella 3 to 5-leaved, not cut; pet. equal; aken. awlshape, thorny, beaked; beak short;

#### A. 3. Fruit not ribbed.

a. Fruit compressed, armed; vittæ epicarpic, dorsal, and commissural.

spermapodophore fringed ..... Anthriscus. 272.

*Involucrum* and *involucella* few-leaved; pet. radiating; aken. 4-vittated; dorsal vittæ clavate ...... Spondylium. 299. Involucrum and involucella many-leaved; pet. radiating; aken. margined, thickened; dorsal vittæ 4, threadshape ...... Tordylium. 300.

b. Fruit roundish, armed; vittæ endocarpic.

Involucrum and involucella many-leaved; aken. ovate, chaffy; cal. 5-toothed; pet. rev. heartshape . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sanicula. 267.

- B. Flowers regularly umbelled, yellow or greenish.
- a. Fruit ribbed; ribs naked; vitta epicarpic, dorsal, and commissural.

Invol. 0; akenium oblong, 3-angular; albumen involute ...... SMYRNIUM. 308.

Invol. 0; akenium ovate, 5-ribbed; petals involute ..... FŒNICULUM. 307. Invol. 0; akenium roundish, 3-ribbed; petals roundish; lacinule blunt ..... APIUM. 306. *Involucella* many-leaved; *petals* ovate; lacinule pointed; aken. ovate, 5-ribbed Petroselinum. 305. Involucella many-leaved; pet. incurved; akenium ovate, compressed, margined; calyx 5-lobed ...... Peucedanum. 302.

Involucella many-leaved; pet. incurved; aken. ovate, compressed; calyx 0 ...... SILAUS. 304.

b. Fruit ribbed, inodorous, insipid; vittæ 0. Involucellum 5-leaved; akenium ovate, oblong, 5-ribbed; ribs 2-keeled ..... Bupleurum. 309.

c. Fruit ribless, compressed; vittæ epicarpic, dorsal and commissural.

Involucrum and involucella 0; pet. involute; dorsal vittæ 4, equal, acute . . . . . . Pastinaca. 303.

d. Fruit ribless, venulose, inodorous, insipid; vittæ 0. Involucrum and involucella 5-leaved; akenium ovate; calyx toothed ...... Agostana. 310.

C. Flowers capitate, sessile, white; akenium chaffy; calyx 5-toothed.

Involucrum 3 to 5-leaved; involucella 1-leaf, topshape; aken. immersed in the involucella; flowers unisexual ..... Echinophora. 282. Flowers intermixed with chaffs: aken. ovate, hispid, chaffy ..... ERYNGIUM. 311.

#### I. 266. DAUCUS. Dioscorides.

Carrot.

Involucrum and involucella many-leaved; leaflets pinnatifid; calyx 5-toothed, small; petals nicked, unequally 2-lobed; lacinule oblique, flexuous, keeled; fruit ovate; akenium ovate; latuscule 5-ribbed; ribs bristly, bristles in 1 row; vallecules 4, prickly; prickles in a single row, connected at bottom by a membrane containing vittæ; spermapodium simple, bristlelike.—Umbells many-rayed, flat when flowering.

VOL. II.

1. Daucus vulgaris.

Common carrot.

Stem and leaves hispid; petioles ribbed underneath; lobes of the leaflets slender, linear, pointed; umbells when in fruit concave; prickles of the akenia bald, hooked at the tip.

Daucus vulgaris, Raii Syn. 218, 2. Pastinaca sylvestris tenuifolia, Ger. em. 1028, 1; Park. 902.

Staphylinus, Rivinus Pent. 28. Daucus Carota, Lin. S. P. 348.

Caucalis Carota, Hudson Fl. Angl. 114. Wild carrot. Bird's nest. Bee's nest.

Edges of fields; annual; June and July.

Root fusiform; leaves tripinnate; flowers white; of the centre blood-colour.—Seeds diuretic, carminative, and their infusion useful in gravelly complaints.

- β. polygamus. Marginal flowers of the umbels mostly male; akenium yellow; prickles very large.
- γ. maritimus. Leaves dark glossy green, hairy; segments deeply cloven; flowers all white.

Daucus maritimus, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 1, 634.

d. flavus. Roots large, deep yellow, or white. Daucus sativus radice lutea et alba, Raii Syn. 218, 1. Pastinaca sativa tenuifolia, Ger. em. Pastinaca tenuifolia sativa lutea, Park. 902. Yellow carrots.

Cultivated; biennial; June and July.

E. atro-rubens. Roots large, blackish red. Daucus sativus radice atrorubente, Raii Syn. 218, 1. Pastinaca sativa atrorubens, Ger. em. 1027. Pastinaca sativa altera atrorubens, Park. 901. Red carrots. Black carrots.

Cultivated in deep rich soils; biennial; June and July. Roots of both these cultivated varieties saccharine, nutritive, to man and beast; but when horses are kept upon them for some time they induce hæmaturia; in poultices they abate the pain and fœtor of foul and cancerous ulcers.

2. Daucus? maritimus.

Sea-carrot.

Stem woolly, scored; leaflets dilated, fleshy, rounded, hirsute; umbell when in fruit convex.

Daucus maritimus, Withering Bot. Arr. 290; not of Lamarck. Daucus Carota  $\gamma$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 300.

Rocks on the sea-coasts; annual; July and August.

Stem 2 feet high; leaves woolly, leaflets cloven, broad, round at the end, curled; involucrum pinnatifid; involucella cut or not cut; akenium with 4 large deeply toothed ridges, and 3 small intervening ones; teeth flat.

#### II. 267. SANICULA. Brunsfel.

Sanicle,

Involucrum pinnatifid; involucella many-leaved; flowers glomerate; calyx 5-toothed; petals equal, reverse heart-shape; lacinule lanceolate, channelled, toothed at the tip; fruit round, crowned with the calyx and long reflexed style; akenium ovate, covered with hooked spines; spermapodium 0; vittæ many, epicarpic.

Sanicula Europea. European sanicle. Stem leafless; leaves 5-lobed; lobes 3-cut, toothed; flowers all nearly sessile.

Sanicula sive Diapensia, Raii Syn. 221, 1; Ger. em. 948, 1.

Sanicula vulgaris sive Diapensia, Park. 532. Sanicula europæa, Lin. S. P. 339.

Astrantia Diapensia, Scop. Carn. 2, 304.

Caucalis Sanicula, Crantz 228.

Woods and copses; perennial; May.

Root fleshy; stem 18 in. high; leaves petioled, bald; umbell-rays unequal, often branched; flowers whitish, uniform, hermaphrodite and female fertile, male barren; female flowers often apetalous.

#### III. 268. TORILIS. Adanson.

Hedge-parsley.

Involucrum 1 to 5-leaved; involucella 5 to 8-leaved; leaves adpressed; calyx 5-toothed, persisting, equal; petals reverse-heartshape, 2-lobed, strigose; lacinule short, channelled, lanceolate; fruit ovate; akenium ovate, slender above; latuscule 3-ribbed; vallecules 4, 4-vittated; ribs and vallecules covered with bristles and prickles; prickles rough, distinct; spermapodium threadshape, bristlelike, slightly 2-cut; spermapodophore fringed, hairs adpressed.

# a. Umbells terminal; akenium equally muriated.

#### 1. Torilis rubella.

Red hedge-parsley.

Involucrum and involucella 5-leaved; prickles of the akenium incurved, rough, apiculated.

Caucalis minor flore rubente, Park 921.

Caucaulis minor flore rubente, Park. 921. Tordylium Anthriscus, Lin. S. P. 346.

Caucalis Anthriscus, Hudson Fl. Angl. 114.

Torilis Anthriscus, Sprengler Umbel. 24. Torilis rubella, Mænch Meth. 143.

Hedges; annual; July.

Stem upright, 2 feet high, hairy, hairs deflexed; leaves bipinnatifid; umbells terminal, many-cut, crowded; fruit violet at the tip.

2. Torilis infesta. Troublesome hedge-parsley. Involucrum 1-leaved, or 0; prickles of the fruit turned to the base, rough, glochidated; terminal leaflet largest.

Caucalis segetum minor, anthrisco hispido similis, Raii Syn. 220, 5.

Scandix infesto, Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 732. Caucalis arvensis, Hudson Fl. Angl. 113. Caucalis infesta, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Caucaulis Helvetica, Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3, 16.

Spreading corn-parley. Corn hensfoot.

Fields and waysides; annual; July.

Stem 18 inches high, knotty, much branched; branches divaricating; umbells terminal; rays many, crowded.

b. Umbells lateral, opposite to the leaves; seeds unequally muricated.

3. Torilis nodosa. Knotted hedge-parsley. Stem prostrate; umbells and fruit nearly sessile, lateral; prickles of the outside fruits hooked, glochidated; of the central fruits warty, scaly.

Caucalis nodosa echinato semine, Raii Syn. 220, 6; Ger. em. 1022, 6;

Park. 921.

Tordylium nodosum, Lin. S. P. 346. Caucalis nodosa, Huds. Fl. Angl. 114. Torilis nodosa, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 1, 82. Caucalis nodiflora, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3512. Knotted parsley.

Edges of fields on chalk or sand; annual; May and June. Stem branched, rough; leaves glaucous, bipinnate; leaf-lets cut.

IV. 269. CAUCALIS. Hippocrates. Hens-

Involucrum 1-leaved; involucella 3 to 3-leaved; leaves lanceolate, spread; calyx 5-toothed; 2 larger, lanceolate, exserted; petals 2-lobed; lacinule short, heartshape, lanceolate; fruit oval; akenium oblong, ovate; latuscule three-ribbed; vallecules 4-vittated, jugate, prickly; prickles in 2 rows, jugate or connate; spermapodium bristly, compressed, cut at the tip; spermapodophore scrobiculate.

Caucalis daucoides. Carrot hens-foot. Involucrum 3 to 5-leaved; akenium-prickles ovate, hooked, bald.

Caucalis tenuifolia, flosculis subrubentibus, Raii Syn. 219, 1.

Caucalis albis floribus, Ger. em. 1021, 1.

Caucalis ténuifolia purpurea, Park. 920. Conium Royeni, Lin. S. P. 350.

Caucalis leptophylla, Hudson Fl. Angl. 199; not of Linnaus.

Caucalis daucoides, Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 201.

Fine-leaved bur-parsley.

Chalky fields; annual; June.

Stem much branched; branches flexuous, divaricated; leaves triplicato-pinnate; ribs prickly beneath; umbells opposite to the leaves, 3-rayed, naked; umbellules manyflowered, only 3 or 4-fruited; calyx-teeth lanceolate, pointed, bald; bristles on the ribs of the akenium simple.

# V. 270. TURGENIA. G. F. Hoffman. Bur-parsley.

Involucrum and involucella 3 to 5-leaved; leaves ovate, equal, not cut; calyx 5-toothed, teeth short, fringed; petals obliquely bent, radiating, 2-lobed; lacinule lanceolate, keeled; fruit oblong, gibbous; akenium oblong, gibbous, 7-jugate; jugæ prickly; prickles alternately 1 and 2-rowed; commissure contracted, furrowed in the middle, toothed on the edge near the bottom, crowned; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.—Flowers of the centre male, barren, of the rays hermaphrodite, fertile.

Turgenia latifolia.

Broad-leaved bur-parsley.

Leaves pinnate, serrated.

Caucalis arvensis echinata latifolia, Raii Syn. 219, 2, Caucalis apii foliis flore rubro, Ger. em. 1021, 2. Echinophora arvensis latifolia purpurea, Park. 920. Caucalis Anglica flore rubente, Park. 920. Caucalis major sature rubente flore, Park. 919. Tordylium latifolium, Lin. S. P. 345. Caucalis latifolium, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 12, 205. Turgenia latifolia, Hoffmann Umbell, 59.

Chalky corn-fields; annual; July.

Stem 3 feet high, rough; leaves lanceolate, decurrent, rough; umbells opposite to the leaves or terminal, 3 or 4-rayed; umbellules many-flowered; flowers reddish; fruits 4 or 5, bristled, bristles purplish.

# VI. 271. CEREFOLIUM. Tabernæmontanus. Chervil.

Involucrum 0; involucella 3 to 5-leaved; calyx 0; petals flat, reverse ovate, reverse heartshape; lacinule inflected, very short, pointed; fruit ovate, oblong; akenium oblong, awlshape, half round, bald, ribless, without vittæ, beaked; beak short, 5-ribbed, terminated by the styles and stylopodium; spermapodium bristlelike, split at top; spermapodophore naked.

1. Cerefolium sylvestre. Wild chervil. Stem furrowed, joints turned; leaves smooth; ribs of the beak blunt.

#### 502 271. Cerefol. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Cicutaria vulgaris, Raii Syn. 207, 1.
Cicutaria alba, Historiæ Lugd. Ger. em. 1038, 6.
Myrrhis sylvestris, Park. 935.
Cerefolium sylvestre, Dillen Cat. Giess. 51.
Chærophyllum sylvestre, Lin. S. P. 369.
Anthriscus sylvestre, Hoffm. Umbell. 40.
Wild cicely. Cow-weed.

Fields and hedges; perennial; April and May.

Root lactescent; stem 3 feet high, much branched; leaves tripinnate; leaflets acutely cut; involucella fringed.—Roots poisonous; herb occasionally used as a potherb, is much liked by cows, dyes a beautiful green; umbells dye yellow; plant indicates a fruitful soil.

2. Cerefolium sativum. Cultivated chervil. Stem smooth, bald; akenium bald, shining; ribs of the beak acute.

Cerefolium vulgare sativum, Ger. em. 1038, 1. Scandix Cerefolium, Lin. S. P. 368. Chærophyllum sativum, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 1, 23. Chærophyllum Cerefolium, Crantz. Austr. 191. Cerefolium sativum, Besser Fl. Gall. 1, 218. Fields, also cultivated; annual; July.

Herb shining, pale; stem 2 feet high, branchy; leaves bipinnate, cut; umbells terminal and lateral, nearly sessile, 4 or 5-rayed.—Herb slightly aromatic, used in salads.

VII. 272. ANTHRISCUS. Pliny. Rough-chervil.

Involucrum 0; involucella 3 to 5-leaved; calyx 0; petals flat, reverse ovate, reverse heartshape; lacinule inflected or very short, pointed; fruit ovate, oblong; akenium oblong, awlshape, half-round, ribless, muricated; vittæ 0; beak short, 5-ribbed, terminated by the stylopodium and style; spermapodium awlshape, tip 2-cut; spermapodophore fringed.

Anthriscus vulgaris. Common rough-chervil. Stem equal; teaves prickly; prickles hooked, bald.

Caucalis q. Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus asperis C. Bauhini,  $Raii\ Syn.\ 220,7.$ 

10,7. Cerefolium sive Myrrhis æquicolorum nova, Ger. em. 1038, 5. Myrrhis sylvestris Neapolitana, atque etiam Anglicana, Park. 935. Seandix Anthriscus, Lin. S. P. 368. Caucalis Scandix, Scop. Carn. 2, 312. Chærophyllum Anthriscus, Villars Delph. 643. Caucalis scandicina, Roth Germ. 2, 312. Anthriscus vulgaris, Persoon Syn. 1, 320. Anthriscus Caucalis, Marsch. Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1, 280. Small hemlock chervil.

Hedges and ruins; annual; May.

Stem 3 feet high, shining; leaves light green, hirsute, tripinnate; leaflets lobed; umbells lateral and terminal, 4 or 5-rayed.—Herb a warm salad.

VIII. 273. SCANDIX. Theophrastus. Shepherds-needle.

Involucrum 0; involucella jagged; petals nearly equal, reverse ovate; lacinule inflected, pointed; fruit oblong, ribbed, compressed, beaked; beak very long; valves opening contrary to the parting of the fruit; spermapodium bristlelike; spermapodophore supported by 2 appendages.

Scandix vulgaris. Common shepherds-needle. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets pinnatifid; lobes linear, lanceolate, mucronulate; involucella cut.

Scandix semine rostrato vulgaris, Raii Syn. 207, 1. Pecten Veneris, sive Scandix, Ger. em. 1040, 1. Scandix vulgaris, seu Pecten Veneris, Park. 916. Scandix Pecten Veneris, Lin. S. P. 368. Scandix Pecten, Persoon Syn. 319.

Venus' comb. Our lady's comb. Needle chervil.

Corn-fields; annual; June and July. Stem spreading; leaves smooth; umbells terminal, 2 or 3-rayed.

#### 274. MYRRHIS. Dioscorides.

Cicely.

Involucrum 0; involucella many-leaved; petals unequal, reverse ovate, 2-lobed; lacinule short, subulate; fruit oblong, beaked; beak 1-4th its length; akenium 5-jugated, ending in an awlshape stylopodium; spermapodium compressed, bristlelike, 2-cut.

Myrrhis odorata.

Sweet cicely.

Cerefolium magnum, sive Myrrhis, Ger. em. 1039, 3. Myrrhis major vulgaris, sive Cerefolium majus, Park. 935. Scandix odorata, Lin. S. P. 368. Odorata, Rivinus Pent. 56. Chærophyllum odoratum, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 1, 683. Myrrhis odorata, Allioni Pedem. 2, 28. Great chervil. Myrrhe. Sweet chervil.

Mountainous fields; perennial; May.

Root aromatic; stem 18 in. high, streaked; leaves tripinnate, pale green; umbells terminal, many-rayed; akenium very large, shining, brown, aromatic.—Akenia used in the North to polish and scent floors and furniture.

#### 504 275. Chærophyl. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

X. 275. CHÆROPHYLLUM. Dioscor. Cow-parsley.

Involucrum 0; involucella many-leaved; calyx 0; petals nearly equal, reverse heartshape, 2-lobed; lacinule short, inflected, oblique, channelled, pointed; fruit oblong, ending in a conical stylopodium and style; akenium linear, awlshape, 5-ribbed; vallecules 4-vittated; spermapodium bristlelike, compressed, cut at the tip.

1. Chærophyllum aureum. Golden cow-parsley. Stem tumid, angular, pilose; leaves pinnatifid, pointed, cut; akenia coloured; style longer than the stylopodium.

Chærophyllum aureum, Lin. S. P. 370.

Edges of fields; perennial; June.

Stem 3 feet high, solid, deflexed, hairy; umbell flat; akenium tawny, yellowish, smooth.

2. Chærophyllum temulentum. Intoxicating cow-parsley. Stem spotted, below hispid; joints tumid; leaflets ovate, lobed, blunt.

Cerefolium sylvestre, Raii Syn. 207, 1; Ger. em. 1038, 2; Park. 915.
Myrrhis, Rivinus Pent. 49.
Chærophyllum tenulentum, Lin. S. P. 370.
Myrrhis temula, Gærtn. Fr. et Sem. 1, 22.
Chærophyllum temulum, Willd. S. P. 1454.
Scandix temula, Roth Germ. 2, 317.
Scandix nutans, Mænch Meth. 101.
Wild chervil.

Hedges; biennial; June and July.

Stem 3 feet high, obscurely striated; leaves bipinnate, hirsute; umbells drooping until they flower.

# XI. 276. DREPANOPHYLLUM. Mænch.

Involucrum and involucella many-leaved, mostly cut; flowers barren and fertile; calyx 5-toothed, unequal; petals obovate, nicked, lobes equal; lacinule channelled, tip blunt; stigma capitate; fruit ovate, crowned with the calyx, scaly stylopodium and reflected style; akenium half-ovate, linear, oblong, 5-ribbed; ribs blunt; vallecules 4, slender, 1-vittated; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

Drepanophyllum palustre. Marsh drepanophyllum-Root-leaves nearly bipinnate; stem-leaves pinnate; leaflets oblong, lanceolate, serrated, teeth acute, equal.

2

Sium latifolium foliis variis, Rati Syn. 211, 3. Sium majus latifolium, Ger. em. 256. Sium latifolium, Bauh. Pin. 15; Lin. S. P. 361. Coriandrium latifolium, Drantz Austr. 212. Drepanophyllum palustre, Hoffmann Umb. 110. Great water parsnep. Broad-leaved water-parsnep.

Bogs and rivulets; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; stem angular; leaves bald; leaflets mostly 7, lowermost sometimes cut; umbells terminal and lateral, flattish.—Plant acrid; roots supposed to be poisonous.

#### XII. 277. SIUM. Dioscorides.

Water-parsnep.

Involucrum 0, or many-leaved, deciduous; involucella many-leaved, ovate; calyx slightly 5-toothed; petals equal, reverse heartshape, nicked; lacinule channelled, tip 2-cut, inflected; fruit ovate; akenium semi-ovate, 5-ribbed; ribs blunt; spermopodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

1. Sium erectum.

Upright water-parsnep.

Stem upright; leaves pinnate; leaflets unequally lobed and serrated; umbells peduncled, opposite to the leaves.

Sium sive Apium palustre foliis oblongis, Raii Syn. 211, 4.

Sium majus angustifolium, Ger. em. 256, 2. Sium minus alternum, Park, 1241. Sium angustifolium, Lin. S. P. 1672. Sium erectum, Hudson Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 103. Sium nodiflorum, Flor. Danica, 247.

Narrow-leaved water-parsnep.

Ditches and rivulets; perennial; July and August. Stem streaked; leaves quite bald; umbells hemispherical.

2. Sium nodiflorum. Joint-flowering water-parsnep. Stem procumbent; leaves pinnate; leaflets equal, ovate, unequally serrated; umbells sessile, opposite to the leaves.

Sium umbellatum repens, Raii Syn. 211, 5; Ger. em. 256, 3. Sium nodiflorum, Lin. S. P. 361.

Creeping water-parsnep.

Watery places; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; stem prostrate or swimming; leaflets 5 or 9, sessile; umbells nearly sessile, 5 or 7-cut; involucrum deciduous.—Juice in doses of 2 to 4 oz. either alone, or with milk, every morning, an excellent alterative in obstinate cutaneous diseases.

3. Sium repens. Creeping water-parsnep. Stem prostrate, creeping; leaves pinnate; leaflets roundish, toothed, incised; terminal leaflet largest, 3-lobed; umbells peduncled, opposite to the leaves.

Sium repens, Lin. Suppl. Pl. 181.

Marshes and inundated bogs; perennial; June to Aug. Leaflets roundish or wedgeshape, veiny; umbells 4 or 5-cut.

4. Sium verticillatum. Whirled water-parsnep. Stem upright; leaves pinnate; leaflets digitate, manycut: lobes hairlike, divaricated, spread.

Sison verticillatum, Lin. S. P. 363. Sium verticillatum, Smith Fl. Brit. 314.

Salt marshes; perennial; July and August.

Root tuberculate; tubercles many, turnipshape; stem slightly branched; leaves mostly radical; umbells terminal, many-cut; involucrum 5-leaved, deflexed; involucella manyleaved.

5. Sium aromaticum. Spicy water-parsnep. Stem upright; leaves pinnate, leaflets ovate, toothed: umbells upright.

Sium aromaticum Sison officinarum, Raii Syn. 211, 1. Petroselinum Macedonicum Fuchsii, Ger. em. 1016, 1. Sison vulgare, vel Amomum Germanicum, Park. 914. Sison Amomum, Lin. S. P. 362. Sium Amomum, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3456. Bastard stone-parsley. Hedge honewort.

Damp chalk or clay soils; annual; August.

Stem 2 feet high, much branched; uppermost leaflets slenderest, sometimes pinnatifid; umbells terminal, 4-cut, upright while flowering.

Harvest water-parsnep. 6. Sium segetum... Stem upright; leaves pinnatifid; leaflets many, roundish, toothed; umbellules drooping.

Sium arvense sive segetum, Raii Syn. 211, 2. Selinum sii foliis, Ger. em. 1018. Selinum segetale, Park. 932. Sison segetum, Lin. S. P. 362. Sium segetum, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 355.

Honewort. Corn-parsley.

Damp chalky corn-fields; annual; August.

Stem branched; leaflets ovate; terminal 3-cut; umbells terminal, 2 or 3-cut; umbellules 4 or 5-flowered.

Inundation water-parsnep. 7. Sium inundatum. Stem creeping; lower leaves submersed, many-parted, hairlike, upper leaves pinnatifid, cut; umbells 2 or 3-rayed. Sium pusillum foliis variis, Raii Syn. 212, 6. Sison inundatum, Lin. S. P. 363. Hydrocotyle inundatum, Smith Fl. Brit. 290. Least water-parsnep. Floating white-root.

Standing water and inundations; annual; May.

Stem floating; leaves decompound; upper leaflets oblong, 3-cut or pinnate; umbells 2-cut, peduncled, opposite to the leaves; umbellules 5-flowered.

### XIII. 278. HYDROCOTYLE. Tournef. Marsh-pennywort.

Umbells simple, pedicelled; involucrum 2 or 4-leaved; calyx 0; petals 5, lanceolate, equal; lacinule inflexed, acute; fruit orbicular, compressed sideways, gibbous; akenium circular, lenticular; edge thin; ribs 3, blunt; vallecules very broad.

Hydrocotyle vulgare. Common marsh-pennywort. Leaves peltate, orbicular, crenate; umbells 5 or 8-flowered.

Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Raii Syn. 222, 1; Lin. S. P. 338.

Cotyledon palustris, Ger. em. 529, 5.

Water pennywort. Sheepkilling pennygrasse. Pennyrot. White rot.

Flowkwort.

Bogs and watery places; perennial; May and June.

Stem creeping; leaves opposite, petioled, limb horizontal, pale green, shining; peduncles axillary, solitary, or in pairs; bracteæ 2, ovate, scariose; umbells often proliferous.

—Supposed to render sheep dropsical, or rot them.

### XIV. 279. CICUTA. Pliny.

Cow-bane.

Involucrum 0, or few-leaved; involucella many-leaved; calyx 5-toothed; petals reverse ovate, heartshape; lacinule lanceolate, pointed; fruit roundish, crowned; akenium ovate, semiglobose, beaked; ribs 5, torulose; dorsal vallecules convex, 1-vittated; commissural 2-vittated, in a membrane; spermapodium 2-parted; spermapodophore very short, within the base of the akenia.

Cicuta virosa.

Poisonous cowbane.

Leaves pinnate; leaflets bald, lanceolate, serrate; umbells opposite to the leaves; fruit 2-globular.

Sium alterum olusatri facie, Raii Syn. 212, 1; Ger. em. 256, 4. Sium majus alterum angustifolium, Park. 1241.

Cicutaria, Rivinus Pent. reg. Cicuta virosa, Lin. S. P. 366.

Cicuta aquatica, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 3438.

Coriandrum Cicuta, Roth Germ. 130.

Long-leaved watercresses. Long-leaved water-hemlock. Water cowbane.

Ditches and river-sides; perennial; August.

Root tuberous; juice yellowish; stem 3 feet high, light green; leaves 2 or 3-pinnate; uppermost pinnate; umbells many rayed, convex.—Poisonous to mankind and kine, but not to horses, sheep, or goats; the smell being weak in the spring, cows are apt to be killed by it, but afterwards the odour enables them to avoid it.

#### XV. 280. PHELLANDRIUM. Pliny. Water-hemlock.

Involucrum 0; involucella many-leaved; flowers peduncled; rays fertile; calyx 5-toothed, 2 larger; petals nearly equal, reverse heartshape; lacinule short, awlshape; fruit ovate, oblong, crowned; akenium ovate, oblong; ribs 5, marginal rib much the thickest; dorsal vallecules 4, 1-vittated; commissural 2, bowed; spermapodium divided.

Phellandrium divaricatum. Spreading water-hemlock. Leaves tripinnate, cut; leaflets and lobes divaricating. Phellandrium sive Cicutaria quorundam, Raii Syn. 215, 1.

Cicutaria palu-tris, Ger. em. 1063, 2. Cicutaria palüstris tenuifolia, Park. 933. Phellandrium aquaticum, Lin. S. P. 366. Ligusticum Phellandrium, Crantz Austr. 200. Œnanthe Phellandrium, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 432. Horsebane.

Ditches and rivers; biennial; June and July.

Root fusiform; fibres verticillate; stem flexuous; leuves spreading; umbells opposite to the leaves, many-rayed.—Renders horses paralytic, the disease being brought by an insect, the curculio paraplecticus, which inhabits the stems, and is cured by pigs' dung; leaves discutient in poultices; seeds used in doses of 1 to 3 drms. daily, in agues.

β. fluitans. Leaves floating, very long, transparent.

Phellandrium q. Millefolium aquaticum Matthioli, Raii Syn. 216, 1.\*

Millefolium aquaticum, Ger. em. 827, 2.

Millefolium aquaticum vulgatius, Park. 1256.

Water-yarrov. Water-fennel.

XVI. 281. ŒNANTHE. Theophrastus. Water-dropwort. Involucrum 0, 1 or many-leaved; involucella many-leaved; flowers pedancled, of the centre sessile, fertile; of the rays barren; calyx 5-toothed, teeth connate, 3 larger; petals difform, radiating, 2-lobed; lacinule long, awlshape; fruit ovate, crowned; akenium ovate, semicylindrical; ribs 5, torulose, barked; marginal thickest; dorsal vallecules 4-vittated; commissural 2-vittated, vittæ parallel; spermapodium divided.

1. Enanthe crocata. Yellow water-dropwort. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets all wedgeshape, many-cut, nearly equal; involucrum many-leaved.

Œnanthe cicutæ facie Lobelii, Raii Syn. 210, 3; Park. 894.

Filipendula cicutæ facie, Ger. em. 1059, 4.

Enanthe crocata, Lin. S. P. 365. Hemlock dropwort. Dead tongue. Water lovage.

Water-sides; perennial; July.

Root tuberous; tubers blunt, sessile, crowded; stem upright, 4 feet high; leaves dark green, bald; umbells terminal, many-rayed, hemispherical.—Juice of the root, or an infusion of the leaves in small doses, very efficacious in obstinate cutaneous diseases; in large doses produces a fatal tetanus; herb applied as a poultice to ulcers that form in the cleft of the hoof in kine.

2. Enanthe pimpinelloides. Pimpernell water-dropwort. Root-leaves 2-pinnate; leaflets wedgeshape, cut; stemleaves pinnate; leaflets linear, not cut, long; involucrum many-leaved, linear.

Œnanthe staphylini folio aliquatenus accedens, Raii Syn. 210, 4. Enanthe pimpinelloides, Lin. S. P. 366.

Parsley water-dropwort.

Salt marshes; perennial; June.

Root tuberous; tubers slender, fusiform, peduncled; stem slightly branched; umbells terminal, many-rayed, flattish; involucrum rarely 1-leaved.

3. Enanthe peucedanifolia. Hogs-fennel water-dropwort. Root-leaves 2-pinnate; stem-leaves pinnate; leaflets all linear, pointed; involucrum 0; fruit rather cylindrical; tubers elliptical, sessile.

Filipendula angustifolia, Ger. em. 1059, 3. Enanthe peucedanifolia, Pollich Pal. 6, 289. - Narrow dropwort.

Ditches and marshes; perennial; June.

Root tuberous; tubers crowded; stem slightly branched, stronger than the former; umbells many-rayed; umbellules flat; centre reddish; rays white.

4. Enanthe fistulosa. Pipey water-dropwort. Root-leaves 2-pinnate; leaflets wedgeshape, flat; stemleaves pinnate; leaflets and petioles cylindrical, pipey; involucrum scarcely any.

#### 510 281. Œnanthe. 45. UMEBLLIFERÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Enanthe aquatica, Raii Syn. 210, 1. Filipendula aquatica, Ger. em. 1060, 5. Enanthe aquatica major, Park. 1233. Enanthe fistulosa, Lin. S. P. 365. Common water-dropwort.

Bogs and standing waters; perennial; July and August. Root stoloniferous; stem 2 feet high, fistulous, bald; root-leaves sunk; umbells alternate with the leaves, 3 to 7-rayed; involucrum 1, 3, or 5-leaved; petals flesh-colour.

# XVII. 282. ECHINOPHORA. Columna. Sea-parsnep.

Involucrum 3 to 5-leaved, pinnate, spinous; involucella 1-leaved, topshape, unequally 6-cut; umbells radiated; flowers of the centre sessile, female; petals nicked: of the rays pedicelled, male; calyx 5-toothed; petals unequal, spreading; lacinule long, lanceolate, many-cut; fruit crowned with the hardened involucrum and shining persistent pedicells of the male flowers; akenia 2, 1 mostly barren.

Echinophora spinosa. Spinous sea parsnep. Leaves pinnate; leaflets awlshape, spinous, 3-cut or not cut at all.

Echinophora maritima spinosa, Raii Syn. 220, 1.

Crithmum spinosum, Ger. em. 533.

Crithmum maritimum spinosum, seu Pastinaca marina, Park. 1286.

Echinophora spinosa, Lin. S. P. 344. Prickly samphire.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; July.

Root fusiform, fleshy; stem much branched; leaves opposite; umbells terminal, large.

#### XVIII. 283. CRITHMUM.

Samphire.

Involucrum and involucella many-leaved; calyx 5-toothed; teeth unequal, large; petals reverse ovate, keeled, nearly equal; lacinule long, lanceolate, blunt; fruit ovate, oblong, crowned; akenium semi-ovate, 5-ribbed, barked, spongy.

Crithmum maritimum. Sea-samphire. Leaves triternate; leaflets lanceolate, acute, fleshy.

Crithmum marinum, Raii Syn. 217, 1; Ger. em. 533, 1.

Crithmum marinum vulgare, Park. 1286, Crithmum maritimum, Lin. S. P. 354.

Herbe de Sainte Pierre. Rock samphire.

Rocks on the sea-side; perennial; August.

Root torulose; stem 12 inches high, rather branched; leaves glaucous, bald; umbells terminal, hemispherical; umbellules crowded.—Herb in fruit pickled, used as sauce.

XIX. 284. PIMPINELLA. Myrepsus. Burnet-saxifrage.

Involucrum and involucella 0; calyx 0; petals nearly equal, bald, ovate, nicked; lacinule contracted, inflexed, channelled, crenulated; stigma globular; fruit ovate, roundish; akenium ovate, 5-ribbed; vallecules rather convex, many vittated; commissures banded, band white, longitudinal, in the middle; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.—Umbells before flowering drooping.

Small burnet-saxifrage. 1. Pimpinella minor. Stem striated, bald; leaves pinnate, bald; leaflets of the root-leaves roundish, acutely toothed; of the stem-leaves bipinnate, linear.

Pimpinella saxifraga minor foliis sanguisorbæ, Raii Syn. 213, 2.

Bipinella, sive Saxifraga minor, Ger. em. 1044, 2. Pimpinella saxifraga major nostras, Park. 946.

Pimpinella saxifraga, Lin. S. P. 378.

Pimpinella rotundifolia, Scopoli Carn. 344.

Tragoselinum Saxifraga, Mænch Meth. 99.

Dry pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root aromatic; stem upright, rather rough; flower-leaves strapshape or ternate.

2. Pimpinella nigra. Black burnet-saxifrage. Stem streaked, pubescent; Leaves pinnate, pubescent; leaflets of the root-leaves nearly heartshape, cut, bluntly toothed; of the stem-leaves bipinnate, linear.

Pimpinella nigra, Willd. S. P. 1471. Pimpinella Saxifraga s, Retz. Obs. 3, 45.

Dry pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root aromatic; juice bluish; stem and leaves white, tomentose.-Root yields a blue essential oil, and communicates a blue colour to water or spirit when they are distilled from it.

3. Pimpinella major. Great burnet-saxifrage. Stem streaked, bald; leaves all pinnate, bald; leaflets ovate; lobes serrated; terminal leaflets 3-lobed.

Pimpinella Saxifraga, Raii Syn. 213, 1; Ger. em. 1044, 1. Pimpinella Saxifraga hircina major, Park. 947. Pimpinella Saxifraga, Hudson Fl. Angl. 127. Pimpinella magna, Lin. Mant. 2, 219.

# 512 284. Pimpinel. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Woods and chalky fields; perennial; July and August. Stem 2 feet high; umbells large, white.—Root acrid, tasting like pepper, sialogogue, used as a masticatory in tooth-ach, also externally to take away freckles, and in gargles to dissolve viscid mucus.

β. rubra. Corolla reddish purple. Pimpinella flore rubro, Rivinus Pont. 81:

y. laciniata. Leaves much cut.

Pimpinella Saxifraga major, degener, seu foliis dissectis, Rail Syn. 213, 1.\*

4. Pimpinella media. Middlesize burnet-saxifrage. Stem streaked, bald; leaves pinnate; leaflets of the root-leaves nearly heartshape, 3-lobed, serrated; of the stem-leaves angularly cut.

Pimpinella orientalis, Jacq. Austr. 397. Pimpinella media, Hoffmann Fl. Germ. 1, 146. Pimpinella Saxifraga, 6, Withering Bot. Arr. 393.

Dry gravelly places; perennial; August and September.

5. Pimpinella dissecta. Cut burnet-saxifrage. Leaves all pinnate; leaflets many-parted; lobes falcate and acute.

Pimpinella saxifraga minor, Raii Syn. 213, 3. Pimpinella saxifraga hircina minor, Park. 947.

Pimpinella dissecta, Retz. Obs. 3, 30.

Dry, sandy, and chalk fields; perennial; July and Aug.

#### XX. 285. TRINIA. Hoffmann. Rock-parsley.

Dioicous—Involucrum and involucella few-leaved or deciduous; petals 5, equal, ovate, lanceolate; lacinule lanceolate, inflexed.— Male. Calyx 5-toothed; stamens 5.— Herm. Calyx 0; stamens 5, imperfect; fruit ovate, crowned; akenium ovate, roundish, 5-jugate; jugæ sunk in, ribbed; vallecules 4, 1-vittated; raphe margined; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut, dilated in the middle.

Trinia gluberrima. Very-bald rock-parsley. Dioicous; leaves bipinnate; leaflets ternate; lobes equal, linear; umbells panicled.

Peucedanum minus, Raii Syn. 217, 1; Park. 880. Peucedanum pumelum, Ger. em. 10. Seseli pumilum, Lin. S. P. 373. Pimpinella pumila, Jacquin Austr. 28. Pimpinella dioica, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 13, 241. Trinia glaberrina, Hoffm. Umbelli, 93. Limestone rocks; perennial; May and June.

Root fleshy; stem 9 inches high, branchy, purplish; leaves glaucous, smooth; umbells many, panicled, upright.

#### XXI. 286. ÆTHUSA. Linnæus.

Fools-parsley.

Involucrum 0; involucella halved, 3-leaved, pendulous; petals unequal, nicked, 2-lobed, with a hollow on each side; lacinule short, linear, blunt; fruit rather globular, crowned; akenium ovate, barked, 5-jugated; marginal jugæ acute, membranaceous; vallecules 4, acute, 1-vittated; commissure quite flat, 2-vittated; spermopodium hairlike, 2-cut.

Æthusa tenuifolia.

Fine-leaved fools-parsley.

Leaves bipinnate; leaflets pinnatifid; involucella linear, lanceolate, longer than the umbellules; commissural vittæ distant at the base.

Cicuta quæ Cicutaria tenuifolia, Raii Syn. 215, 2.

Cicutaria tenuifolia, Ger. em. 1063, 1.

Cicuta minor, sive fatua, Park. 933.

Cynapium, Rivinus Pentap. 75.

Æthusa Cynapium, Lin. S. P. 367.

Coriandrum cynapium, Crantz Austr. 111. Lesser hemlock. Dog's parsley.

Gardens and fields; annual; July and August.

Root fusiform; stem slightly branched; leaves dark green, bald; umbells terminal or opposite to the leaves; peduncles long.—When eaten in mistake for parsley it occasions vomiting, which may be stopped by a very large dose of brandy: deleterious to geese.

#### XXII. 287. CONIUM. Theophrastus.

Hemlock.

Involucrum 2 to 5-leaved; involucella 3-leaved, 1-rowed, connate; petals nearly equal, reverse heartshape, nicked; lacinule short, blunt; fruit ovate, globose, crowned; akenium ovate, 5-ribbed; ribs waved, crenulate; vallecules and commissures many-streaked; vittæ 0; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

Conium maculatum.

Spotted hemlock.

Root fusiform; stem spotted, smooth; upper leaves decompound; leaflets pinnatifid; lacinule linear, lanceolate, mucronate.

Cicuta, Raii Syn. 215, 1; Ger. em. 1061, 1.

Cicuta vulgaris major, Park. 933. Conium maculatum, Lin. S. P. 349.

Cicuta maculata, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 104.

Cicuta major, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3494. Hemlock. Homlock. Kex. Herb bennet.

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Walls and shady places; biennial; June and July.

Root white; stem 4 feet high, shining, much branched at top; leaves shining, bald, of a strong odour; umbells and umbellules many-rayed.—Root supposed poisonous, but Petiver, after seeing Mr. Henley eat between three and four ounces, eat himself half an ounce without any ill effect, it tasted like celeri; leaves in powder narcotic, alterant, used in cancer, chronic rheumatism, and obstinate ulcers; inspissated juice used for the same purposes, and in gonorrhæa, but is less efficacious than the powdered leaves. Chærophyllum temulentum, 275, 2, having a spotted stalk is sometimes used for it; and the extract is also sold for that of conium maculatum.

# XXIII. 288. BUNIUM. Dioscorides. Earth-nut.

Involucrum 1, 3, or many-leaved; involucella many-leaved; calyx 0; petals nearly equal, broad, heartshape, nicked, edge inflected; lacinule short, blunt, inflected; fruit oblong, ellipsoid, crowned; akenium linear, elliptical, straight but rather bent at top, 5-ribbed; ribs streaked or folded, with a narrow edge on each side; vallecules wrinkled, convex, 1-vittated; vittæ rather broad, short, kneed, wrinkled; spermapodium 2-cut.

1. Bunium majus. Great earth-nut. Stem straight at bottom, leafy; leaves uniform, tripinnate, bald; petioles nearly equal; involucrum many-leaved; fruit nearly cylindrical, thick at top; style reflex, falling off.

Bulbocastanon majus, Ger. em. 1064, 2.

Nucula terrestris major, Park. 893.

Bunium Bulbocastanum, Lin. S. P. 349.

Bunium minus, Gouan Illustr. 10.

Pimpinella Bulbocastanum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 147.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May.

Tubers roundish; stem branched, bald; leaves triternate; lobes linear, cuts 3 or 0; umbells terminal, many-rayed; involucrum shorter than the rays.

2. Bunium minus.

Stem flexuous, small and leafless at bottom; leaves tripinnate, nearly sessile, slender, linear; involucrum 0, 2, or 3-leaved; fruit ovate; style spreading, persistent.

#### 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. 288. Bunium. Pl. ex. cal.

Bulbostanum, Raii Syn. 209, 1.

Bulbocastanon minus, Ger. em. 1064, 1.

Nucula terrestris minor, Park. 892. Bunium Bulbocastanum, Huds. Fl. Angl. 122. Bunium flexuosum, With. Bot. Arr. 291.

Bunium majus, Gouan Illustr. 10.

Pimpinella slexuosa, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 145.

Kipper nut. Pig nut. Hawk nut. Jur nut. Earth chestnut.

Sandy fields and pastures; perennial; May and June. Stem rather branched; lubes of the leaves slender, pointed; umbells 8 or 10-cut.

#### XXIV. 289. ÆGOPODIUM. Linnæus. Gout-wort.

Involucrum and involucella 0; calyx 0; petals equal, reverse ovate, cut; lobes parallel; lacinule short, inflexed, channelled, pointed; fruit elliptical, ovate, crowned; akenium oblong, 5-ribbed; ribs threadshape; vallecules rather convex; vittæ 3; spermapodium bristlelike, forked at the tip.

#### Ægopodium angelicæfolium. Angelica-leaved gout-wort.

Angelica sylvestris minor, seu erratica, Raii Syn. 208, 3.

Herba Gerardi, Ger. em. 1001, 2.

Podagraria vulgaris, Park. 943.

Ægopodium Podagraria, Lin. S. P. 379. Seseli Ægopodium, Scop. Carn. ed. 2, 359.

Pimpinella angelicæfolia, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 1, 451.

Sison Podagraria, Sprengel Umbell. 35.

. Ligusticum Podagraria, Roth Germ. 124.

Apium biternatum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 150. Herb Gerard. Ash weed, Gout weed.

Gardens and fields; perennial; May.

Root creeping.—Leaves smell like those of angelica, and may be eaten in early spring salads.

#### XXV. 290. CARUM. Dioscorides.

Involucrum 0; involucella often 0; calyx scarcely toothed; petals nearly equal, reverse heartshape, nicked, keeled, concave; lacinule short, pointed, inflexed; fruit ovate, elliptical, crowned; akenium linear, oblong, gibbous; ribs 5; vallecules 3-streaked, middle streak vittated, exserted, kneed; spermapodium bristlelike, slightly 2-cut.

Carum officinale. Shop carui. Leaves pinnate; lobes sessile, segments linear, lanceolate.

Carum seu Careum, Raii Syn. 213, 1; Ger. em. 1034. Carum vulgare, Park. 910.
Carum Carui, Lin. S. P. 378.
Seseli Carum, Scopoli Carn. 361.
Apium Carui, Crantz Austr. 218.
Ligusticum Carui, Roth Germ. 324.
Seseli Carui, De Candolle Fl. Fr. 4, 285.
Bunium Carui, Marsch Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1, 211.
Carraway.

Fields and pastures, also cultivated; peren.; June, July. Root fusiform; stem 2 feet high, bald; leaves bipinnate; leaflets crossed; umbells terminal, white.—Roots superior to parsneps for kitchen use; young leaves used as a potherb; seeds used to flavour cakes, to form sugar-plums, and, as they yield much essential oil on distillation, also to flavour ardent spirits and form a carminative distilled water.

#### XXVI. 291. MEUM. Dioscorides.

Spignel.

Involucrum 0 or few-leaved, leaves cut; involucella many-leaved, halved, cut or whole; calyx scaly, toothed; petals nearly equal, ovate, keeled; lacinule very short, inflexed, pointed; fruit elliptical, oblong, crowned; akenium 5-ribbed; ribs sharp, nearly winged; vallecules flattish, finely streaked; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

Meum Athamanticum.

Leaves 2 or tripinnate; leaflets bristlelike, many-cut; lobes very slender, bald.

Meum, Raii Syn. 207, 1; Ger. em. 1052, 1. Meum vulgatius, Park. 888. Athamanta Meum, Lin. S. P. 353. Æthusa Meum, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 13, 237. Ligusticum Meum, Crantz Austr. 308. Carum Meum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 138.

Mew. Bear wort. Spieknell. Bald money. Bawd money.

Mountainous pastures; perennial; May.

Root thick, woody, aromatic, fibrous at the tip; stem scarcely branched, rather naked; stipules dilated; umbells many-rayed.

#### XXVII. 292. LIGUSTICUM. Dioscorides. Lovage.

Involucrum 4 or 5-leaved, unequal; involucella many-leaved; calyx 5-toothed; petals nearly equal; ovate, involute; fruit oblong, crowned; akenium 5-ribbed; ribs membranaceous.

# Pl. ex. cal. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. 292. Ligustic. 517

Ligusticum Scoticum. Scotch lovage.

Leaves biternate; leaflets nearly rhomboid, deeply serrated.

Ligusticum Scoticum apii folio, Raii Syn. 214, 1. Ligusticum Scoticum, Lin. S. P. 359. Angelica Scotica, Lamarck Encycl Meth. 1, 173. Ligusticum biternatum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 1194. Scotch parsley.

Sea-shore; perennial; July.

Stem slightly branched at top, bald; upper leaves often ternate; lobes rather fleshy, bald; stipules membranaceous; umbells many-rayed, terminal.—Root carminative; leaves used as a salad or potherb, and an infusion of the leaves as a purgative for calves.

#### XXVIII. 293. PSEUDOSPERMUM. Sprengel.

Cornwall-saxifrage.

Involucrum 4 or 8-leaved, unequal, 2 outer longest; involucella 3 to 5-leaved; calyx 5-toothed, teeth deltoid; petals nearly equal, oblong, keeled, naked; lacinule long, dilated, blunt; fruit ovate, oblong, crowned; akenium ovate, 5-ribbed; ribs blunt; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.—Umbells many-rayed.

Pseudosperm. commutatum. Changed Cornwall-saxifrage. Leaves ternate; root-leaflets 3-parted; stem-leaflets lanceolate, not cut.

Smyrnium tenuifolium, nostras, Raii Syn. 209, 1. Ligusticum alterum Belgarum, Park. 906. Ligusticum Cornubiense, Lin. S. P. 359. Danaa aquilegifolia, Allioni Pedem. 1392. Ligusticum aquilegifolium, Willd. S. P. 1425. Sison sylvaticum, Brotero Phyt. Lusit. 17. Smyrnium nudicaule, Marsch Fl. Taur. Cauc. 1, 238.

Hedges and woods; shrubby; July.

Root fusiform; stem 3 feet high; root-leaves few, petioled, lobes wedgeshape, narrow; stem-leaves 0, or only 1 or 2; umbells many-rayed; involucella lanceolate, persisting; flowers white.

XXIX. 294. LIBANOTIS. Theophrastus. Stone-parsley.

Involucrum and involucella many-leaved, deflexed; calyx 5-toothed; petals nearly equal, reverse ovate, heartshape; lacinule inflected, rather long, lanceolate, pointed; fruit oblong, crowned; akenium oblong, nearly cylindrical, hirsute, tomentose, 5-ribbed; spermapodium bristlelike.

#### 518 294. Libanotis. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Libanotis montana. Mountain stone-parsley. Leaves bipinnate, bald; leaflets pinnatifid, flat; lobes ovate, pointed.

Apium petræum seu montanum album, Raii Syn. 218, I. Athamanta Libanotis, Lin. S. P. 351.

Athamanta Oreoselinum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 115.
Libanotis Cretensis, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 1, 84.

High chalky pastures; perennial; August.

Root fusiform, woody, acrid, bitterish; stem 2 feet high, very deeply furrowed, rather branchy, bald; leaves paler underneath; umbells hemispherical; teeth of the calyx very long, lanceolate, serrate on the edge.

XXX. 295. THYSSELINUM. Pliny. Milky-parsley.

Involucrum and involucella many-leaved, reflected; flowers all equal; calyx 5-toothed; petals nearly equal, reverse heartshape, patulous; lacinule linear, channelled, blunt, nicked; fruit ovate, roundish, rather compressed, crowned; akenium ovate, compressed, margined, 5-ribbed; endocarp membranaceous, 6-vittated; commissural vittæ distant from the margin; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

Thysselinum palustre. Marsh milky-parsley. Stem streaked; leaves bipinnate or tripinnate, bald; leaflets opposite, pinnatifid; lobes linear, lanceolate; rays of the umbells downy; styles divaricating; fruit ovate.

Selinum palustre, Lin. S. P. 350. Selinum sylvestre, Jacquin Austr. Selinum Tysselinum, Crantz Austr. 170. Peucedanum palustre, Mænch Meth. 82.

Bogs; perennial; July.

Root nearly simple; stem single, 4 feet high, branchy at top; umbells flat; fruit ovate, rather roundish, reddish brown; herb lactescent; juice white, clammy, bitter, fœtid.

#### XXXI. 296. IMPERATORIA. Matthiolus. Masterwort.

Involucrum 0; involucella few-leaved, bristlelike; calyx 0; petals elliptical, nicked, equal; lacinule long, acute, inflected; fruit elliptical, compressed, crowned; akenium elliptical, compressed, margined; margin winged, 2-cut at the top and bottom, 3-ribbed; ribs sharp, not winged; commissural vitta single, bowed, acute. — Umbells compressed, flat.

Imperatoria major.

Great masterwort.

Leaves ternate; leaflets 3-lobed.

Imperatoria, Ger. em. 1001, 1; Park. 942. Imperatoria Ostruthium, Lin. S. P. 371.

Imperatoria major, Garid. Prov. 55.

Selinum Imperatoria, Stokes Bot, Mat. Med. 2, 72.

Bastard pellitory of Spain.

Root tuberous; stem erect, nearly simple; umbells terminal, many-rayed, smooth, flat.—Root acrid, acrimonious, used as a sialogogue in rheumatic tooth-ache; recommended internally in dropsy and dyspepsia; an infusion in wine used successfully in quartan agues when bark has failed.

297. ANGELICA. Brunsfel. XXXII. Water-angelica.

Involucrum 0, or few-leaved; involucella many-leaved; flowers uniform; calyx 0; petals equal, reverse ovate, pointed, inflected, contracted; fruit reverse ovate, 4-angular, winged, ending with the reflected styles; akenium reverse ovate, 3-ribbed; ribs approximating, 4-vittated, edge winged; vittæ growing to the inner membrane; commissure flat, keeled, 2-vittated; keel elevated, dilated in the middle, covered with nearly marginal vittæ; spermapodium bristlelike, capillary, 2-parted.

Angelica sylvestris.

Wild water-angelica.

Leaves bipinnate; leaflets ovate, equal, cut, acutely serrated.

Angelica sylvestris, Raii Syn. 208, 2; Ger. em. 991, 2; Park. 940; Lin. S. P. 361.

Selinum Angelica, Roth Fl. Germ. 2, 358.

Selinum pubescens, Mænch Meth. 80. Imperatoria sylvestris, Besser Fl. Gall. 1, 213.

Wild angelica.

Watery places; perennial; July.

Stem 4 feet high, upright; leaves rather glaucous; umbells hemispherical.

XXXIII. 298. ARCHANGELICA. Tabernæmontanus.

Involucrum scarcely any; involucella halved, many-leaved; flowers difform; calyx small, 5-toothed; petals equal, ovate; lacinule inflected, acute; fruit ovate, turgid; akenium 5-ribbed; ribs solid, stuffed, margined with a stiff wing; commissure flat, keeled; keel many-vittated; vittæ lateral, parallel, in the membranous endocarp.

# 520 298. Archangel. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Archangelica officinalis. Shop angelica. Leaves ternate, pinnate; odd-leaflet 3-parted; akenium oval, margined; margin rather waved.

Angelica sativa, Raii Syn. 208, 1; Ger. em. 991, 1; Park. 940. Angelica Archangelica, Lin. S. P. 360. Angelica officinalis, Manch Meth. 81. Ligusticum Angelica, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 2, 96. Archangelica officinalis, Hoffmann Umbell. 168. Garden angelica. The holy ghost.

Watery places, naturalized, also cultivated; bien.; Sept. Root fleshy; stem 5 feet high, branched; leaflets ovate, lanceolate, cut, acutely serrated, bald; petals much dilated at bottom, membranaceous; umbells globose, many-rayed.—Root aromatic, rather bitter, used mostly candied as an agreeable stimulant, and antipestilential.

# XXXIV. 299. SPHONDYLIUM. Diosc. Cow-parsnep.

Involucrum caducous; involucella many-leaved; flowers difform; petals radiating, unequally 2-cut; lacinule short, hooked; fruit compressed, oval, reverse-ovate; akenium ovate, margined, hirsute or rough, crowned; latuscule 3-streaked, 4-vittated; vittæ mostly as broad as the vallecules, thick, rather clubbed; commissural vittæ 2, joined at an acute angle; spermapodium threadshape, 2-parted.

Sphondylium vulgare. Common cow-parsnep. Leaves pinnate; leaflets pinnatifid, cut, serrated.

Sphondylium, Raii Syn. 205, 1; Ger. em. 1009, 1. Sphondylium vulgare, Park. 953.
Heracleum Sphondylium, Lin. S. P. 358.
Sphondylium Panaces, Gartn. 1, 86.
Sphondylium Branca, Scopoli Carn. 335.
Sphondylium Branca ursina, Hoffm. Umbell. 132.
Mad nep. Hogweed. Meadow parsnep. Bears-breech.

Meadows and pastures; biennial; July.

Root fusiform; stem 4 feet high, branchy; leaves ternate or pinnate, cut, pinnatifid; petioles dilated at bottom; umbells flat.—Leaves and seeds brewed, form a kind of ale drank in Poland and Lithuania; stems peeled, to get rid of the acrid skin, are eaten in Russia; when dried a saccharine substance exudes from them, and attempts have been made to extract sugar from this plant, but 40lb. of the dried stalks only yielded a qr. of a lb. of powdery sugar; young shoots a very good asparagus.

# Pl. ex. cal. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. 299. Sphondyl. 521

B. laciniatum. Leaflets long, slender, lanceolate.

Sphondylium majus aliud lacintatis foliis, Raii Syn. 205, 1.

Heracleum longifolium, Jacq. Austr. 174.

Heracleum angustifolium β, Persoon Syn. 314.

Jagged cow-parsnep.

#### XXXV. 300. TORDYLIUM. Dioscorides. Hartwort.

Involucrum and involucella many-leaved, leaves of the latter longest; calyx 5-toothed, persisting, unequal; petals radiating, 2-cut, stiff; lacinule reverse ovate, lanceolate; fruit roundish, compressed, strigose, crowned; akenium flat, margined, thickened, tuberculated, inflated, denticulated; latuscule 3-streaked, 4-vittated; spermapodium thread-like, bristlelike, 2-parted; spermapodophore blunt, thickened.

1. Tordylium maximum.

Great hartwort.

Stem rough, bristled; bristles deflexed; leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, cut, serrated, terminal leaflet double-sized.

Tordylium maximum, Raii Syn. 206, 1; Lin. S. P. 245.

Seseli Creticum majus, Ger. em. 1050, 2.

Tordylium sive Seseli Criticum majus, Park. 906.

Heracleum Tordylium, Sprengel Umbell. 12.

Ruins and fields, naturalized; annual; June and July.

Stem upright, 4 feet high, branchy; leaves rough, central; umbellules nearly sessile; fruit muricated, margin reddish.

2. Tordylium officinale.

Shop hartwort.

Stem pubescent, hairs deflected, soft; leaves pinnate, leaflets ovate, cut, crenate; terminal leaflet largest; involucella as long as the flowers.

Tordylium Narbonense minus, Raii Syn. 206, 2.

Seseli Creticum minus, Ger. em. 1050, 1.

Tordylium, sive Seseli Creticum minus, Park. 906.

Tordylium officinale, Lin. S. P. 345.

Black hartwort.

Fields; annual; June and July.

Stem branchy, hairs soft; leaves pinnate, hairy, rough; root-leaves petioled, leaflets ovate, rather lobed; stem-leaves sessile, leaflets oblong, acute, serrate, cut; umbells terminal.

# XXXVI. 301. CORIANDRUM. Theophrast. Coriander.

Involucrum 0; involucella usually 3-leaved, halved; calyx 5-toothed, unequal, persisting; petals radiating, 3-lobed; lacinule short, obtuse; stylopodium short, conical; fruit

spherical, crowned; akenium hemispherical; latuscule 4-ribbed, 5-valleculated, not vittated; commissure hollowed; vittæ 2, semi-lunate, in the membranous endocarp; spermapodium bristlelike, compressed, smaller at each end adnate, half 2-cut; spermapodophore adnate to the fruit.

Coriandrum sativum.

Cultivated coriander.

Coriandrum, Raii Syn. 221, 1; Ger. em. 1012. Coriandrum vulgare, Park. 918. Coriandrum sativum, Lin. S. P. 367.

Gardens and cultivated; annual; June.

Stem upright, branchy; leaves compound; lower leaves pinnate, leaflets wedgeshape, roundish, cut; upper leaves triternate; lobes linear; umbells many-rayed. — Leaves strong-scented; seeds slightly aromatic, used to cover the taste of senna, and in spices, as currie powder, and seasoning for black puddings; also covered with sugar as a sweetmeat; formerly steeped in wine or vinegar, and then dried to render them milder.

### XXXVII. 302. PEUCEDANUM. Dioscor. Hogs-fennel.

Involucrum few-leaved, bristlelike; involucella manyleaved, bristlelike; flowers of the centre abortive; calyx 5-toothed, inflected; petals equal, oblong; lacinule acute, inflected; fruit ovate, elliptical, lenticularly compressed; akenium elliptic, compressed, 5-ribbed; marginal rib slightly winged; commissural vittæ 2, curved; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

Peucedanum officinale. Shop hogs-fennel. Leaves 3 or 4-ternate; leaflets threadshape, linear, undivided.

Peucedanum, Raii Syn. 206, 1; Ger. em. 1054, 1.

Peucedanum vulgare, Park. 880. Peucedanum officinale, Lin. S. P. 353.

Sulphur wort. Horestrong., Harestrange. Brimstone wort.

Marshes by the sea; perennial; June and July.

Root fusiform; stem branchy; leaves stiff, bald; umbells large, many-rayed.-Root feetid, acrid, bitterish, yielding by incision a yellow juice drying into a gum-rosin.

#### XXXVIII. 303. PASTINACA. Brunsfel.

Involucrum and involucella 0; flowers hermaphrodite, fertile; calyx 0; petals equal, obtuse, tip involute; stylopodium conical, undulated at the edge; fruit nearly orbiculate, compressed, flat; akenium reverse ovate, striated, marginal streak slightly winged; dorsal vittæ 4, nearly equal; commissural vittæ 2, curved, short, obtuse, distant; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

Pastinaca sativa. Cultivated parsnep. Leaves pinnate, pubescent underneath; leaflets cut, serrate; terminal leaflets 3-lobed.

Pastinaca sylvestris latifolia, Raii Syn. 206, 1; Ger. em. 1025, 2; Park 944.

Pastinaca sativa, Lin. S. P. 376.

Pastinaca sylvestris, Hudson Fl. Angl. 125. Selinum Pastinaca, Crantz Austr. 161. Anethum Pastinaca, Wibel Fl. Wenth. 146. Wild parsnep.

Edges of fields, on chalk; biennial; July.

Root fusiform; stem 3 feet high, branchy; umbells short, many-rayed.—Seeds produce sweeter and larger parsneps than the seeds of the garden variety.

B. edulis. Leaves broad.

Pastinaca latifolia sativa, Raii Syn. 206, 2; Ger. em. 1025, 1; Park. 944.

Leaves pinnate; leaflets eared, either hairy or smooth.—Roots nutritive, sweeter than carrots, but strong-scented; are brewed into an agreeable wine, or with hops, beer; seeds febrifuge, contain an essential oil.

XXXIX. 304. SILAUS. Pliny. Sulphur-wort.

Involucrum 1 or 2-leaved; involucella many-leaved; callyx 0; petals equal, oblong, inflected at the tip; fruit ovate, gibbous, crowned; akenium oblong, reverse ovate, gibbous, 5-ribbed; ribs blunt, vallecules convex, 2 or 3-streaked; spermapodium undivided, bristlelike.

Silaus pratensis. Meadow sulphur-wort. Leaves tripinnate; leaflets lanceolate, linear.

Seseli pratense nostras, Raii Syn. 216, 1; Park. 905. Saxifraga Anglicana facie seseli pratensis, Ger. em. 1047, 1. Peucedanum Silaus, Lin. S. P. 354. Ligusticum Silaus, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 2, 90. English saxifrage. Meadow saxifrage.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; August.

Root fusiform; stem 2 feet high, branched, streaked; leaves bald, decompound; leaflets opposite, not cut or pinnatifid; lobes decurrent, edge microscopically aculeated.

# XL. 305. PETROSELINUM. Dioscorides. Parsley.

Involucrum 0; involucella 0; calyx 0; petals equal, roundish; lacinule short, blunt, inflected; stomens short; stylopodium depressed; style reflected; fruit roundish, twin; akenium half round, gibbous, 5-ribbed; ribs acute; vallecules convex, 2 or 3-striated, many vittated, naked; spermapodium undivided.—Umbells sessile.

Petroselinum vulgare. Common parsley. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets deltoid; stem-leaves linear.

Apium hortense, Ger. em. 1013, 1. Petroselinum vulgare, Park. 923, Apium Petroselinum, Lin. S. P. 379.

Cultivated; annual; July.

Leaves used in sauces and seasonings.

B. crispum. Leaflets curled.

Curled parsley.

Preferred by some, as not being liable to have lesser hemlock mistaken for it.

γ. latifolium. Leaflets very broad.

#### XLI. 306. APIUM. Pliny.

Smallage.

Involucrum 0; involucella 0; calyx 0; petals equal, roundish; lacinule short, blunt, inflected; stamens short; stylopodium depressed, style reflected; fruit roundish, twin; akenium half-round, gibbous, 5-ribbed; ribs acute; vallecules convex, 2 or 3-streaked, many-vittated, naked; spermapodium undivided.—Umbells sessile.

Apium graveolens. Strong-scented smallage. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets rhombic, wedgeshape.

Apium palustre et officinarum, Raii Syn. 214, 1. Eleoselinum seu Paludapium, Ger. em. 1014, 1.

Apium vulgare sive palustre, Park. 926. Apium graveolens, Lin. S. P. 379. Seseli graveolens, Scopoli Carn. 360.

Wild celeri. Marsh parsley. Water parsley.

Rivulets near the sea; biennial; August.

Stem bald; branches spreading; leaves yellowish green, shining.—Root and stem fætid, acrid, poisonous.

β. dulce. Leaves dark green.

Apium dulce, Miller's Gard. Dict.

Apium Celeri, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 1, 22.

Celeri. Sellery.

Cultivated in dry ground; biennial; August.

Root, stem, and petioles, blanched by being kept covered from the sun, sweet, esculent in cold salads or as a potherb, wholesome.

XLII. 307. FŒNICULUM. Pliny. Fennel.

Involucrum 0; involucella 0; calyx 0; petals nearly equal, involute, keeled; lacinule blunt, nicked, long; stigmata sessile; fruit oblong, gibbous; akenium ovate, oblong, 5-jugated, jugæ blunt, ribbed; vallecules 4, veiled, convex, 1-vittated; latuscule contracted; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-parted.

Fæniculum vulgaris. Common fennel.

Leaves decompound; lobes hairlike; stem-leaves deflected.

Fœniculum vulgare, Raii Syn. 217, 1; Ger. em. 1032, 1; Park. 884; Gærtn. Fr. et Sem. 1, 105.

Anethum Fæniculum, Lin. S. P. 377.

Ligusticum Fæniculum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 2, 100.

Fenckell.

Chalk-cliffs; biennial; July and August.

Stem upright, much branched; leaves tripinnate, leaflets bristlelike, dark green, hanging down; umbells flat, manyrayed.—Herb used as sauce, carminative.

# XLIII. 308. SMYRNIUM. Dioscorides. Alexanders.

Involucrum 0; involucella 0; calyx slightly toothed; petals equal, lanceolate, apex pointed, inflected; stylopodium depressed; fruit ovate, roundish, gibbous; akenium roundish, semilunate, 5-ribbed; ribs acute, very slightly winged; vallecules wrinkled; commissures very slender; spermapodium bristlelike; perisperm involute.

Smyrnium vulgare. Common alexanders.

Lower leaves triternate; upper leaves ternate, petioled; leaflets deeply serrated.

Smyrnium, Raii Syn. 208, 1. Hipposelinum, Ger. em. 1019.

Hipposelinum sive Smyrnium vulgare, Park. 930.

Smyrnium Olusatrum, Lin. S. P. 379.

Old walls and rocks; biennial; May.

Root fleshy; stem branchy; leaves shining, pale green, bald; petioles dilated, bellied; umbells globular, manyrayed; fruit large, black.—Root and herb carminative, stomachic.

# 526 309. Bupleurum. 45. UMBELLIFERÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

XLIV. 309. BUPLEURUM. Hippocrates. Thorow-wax.

Involucrum 0; involucella 5-leaved, leaves ovate, acute, nearly joined together, unequal, spreading, persisting; callyx 0; petals equal, involute, entire; fruit ovate, ending in a patelliform stylopodium; akenium ovate, oblong, 5-ribbed; ribs acute; vallecules 2-keeled, not vittated; spermapodium hairlike, 2-parted.

Bupleurum rotundifolium. Round-leaved thorow-wax.

Bupleurum perfoliatum rotundifolium aunuum, Raii Syn. 221, 1. Perfoliata vulgaris, Ger. em. 536, 1; Park. 580. Bupleurum rotundifolium, Lin. S. P. 340. Bupleurum perfoliatum, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 405.

Thorow-leaf.

Chalky corn-fields; annual; July.

Stem branched alternately; leaves ovate, pointed, all perfoliated, glaucous, bald; umbells axillary and terminal, peduncled, 6 or 7-rayed.

β. petiolatum. Leaves oblong and oval; 2 lowermost petioled, the third lanceolate, oblong, barely perfoliated.

XLV. 310. AGOSTANA. Lord Bute. Hares-ear.

Involucrum and involucella 3 to 5-leaved; leaves equal, lanceolate, ribbed, veined; calyx denticulated; petals equal, ovate, bent in, nicked; fruit ovate, rather compressed, crowned; akenium ovate, oblong, 5-angled or ribbed, not vittated; angles or ribs and vallecules covered with warts; commissures unequal, warty, furrowed in the middle; spermapodium bristlelike, 2-cut.

1. Agostana tenuissima. Very-slender hares-ear. Stem branchy; leaves linear, acute; umbells simple, alternate, nearly sessile, 3 or 5-flowered; involucrum and involucella 5-leaved, awlshape.

Bupleurum minimum, Raii Syn. 221, 1; Park. 587. Bupleurum tenuissimum, Lin. S. P. 343. Agostana tenuissima, Lord Bute 8, 299. Odontites tenuissima, Hoffmann Umbell.

Muddy sea-shores; annual; August and September.

Stem branchy at bottom; branches upright, spreading, simple; leaves narrow at bottom; umbells solitary; involucella longer than the flowers.

2. Agostana divaricata. Spreading hares-ear. Stem branchy; branches divaricating; umbells peduncled, lateral, opposite to the leaves; involucrum 3-leaved; invo-

lucella 5-leaved, ovate, acute, 3-ribbed, coloured.

Perfoliața minor angustifolia, bupleuri folio, Bauh. Pin. 277. Bupleurum Odontites, Lin. S. P. 342.

Rocks by the sea; annual; July.

Plant stiff; leaves lanceolate; involucrum 5-ribbed; lateral ribs close together.

XLVI. 311. ERYNGIUM. Dioscorides. Eringo.

Flowers sessile, capitate, intermixed with chaffs; calyx 5-parted, persisting; petals oblong; lacinule bent in, fastened at the base; fruit reverse ovate, slightly compressed, truncated, crowned; akenium ovate, slightly angular, covered with membranaceous chaffy scales.

# a. Involucrum and chaffs lanceolate.

1. Eryngium campestre. Field eringo.

Stem much branched; root-leaves bipinnate, leaflets decurrent, ovate, variously bent; stem-leaves embracing the stalk, pinnately lobed.

Eryngium vulgare, Raii Syn. 222, 1. Eryngium Mediterraneum, Ger. em. 1162, 2. Eryngium Mediterraneum seu campestre, Park. 986. Eryngium campestre, Lin. S. P. 337.

Levant sea-holly.

Pastures by the sea-side; perennial; July and August. Leaves pinnatifid, spinous, decurrent; lobes divided, and often pinnatifid.—Root candied, slightly aromatic, eaten as a stimulant and antipestilential.

# b. Involucrum like the leaves; chaffs tricuspidate.

2. Eryngium maritimum.

Root-leaves roundish, plaited, spinous; heads peduncled.

Eryngium maritimum, Raii Syn. 222, 2; Ger. em. 1162, 1; Park. 986.

Eryngium maritimum, Lin. S. P. 337.

Sea holly. Sea holme. Sea hulver.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; stem branchy; leaves lobed, ribbed, glaucous, bald; root-leaves petioled; heads conical; corolla blue.

Leaves bitter, astringent.

Fam. XI. 46. SAXIFRAGEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx adherent, or rarely free, limb 5-lobed; petals 4 or 5, on the rim of the calyx, alternating with the lobes, rarely 0; stamens inserted with the petals, as many or double the number, opposite and interposed; styles 2, persisting; ovary 1, girt with a gland; capsule 2-beaked, 2-valve, 1 or 2-celled, opening by a terminal pore; valves in the 2-celled capsules bent inwards; seeds on the partitions or base of the capsule; perisperm fleshy; corculum axile, straight; radicle below.—Stem herbaceous; leaves alternate, rarely opposite; inflorescence various.

#### A. Petals 5, regular, clawed.

Ovary free; filaments roundish, spindle-shape ...... Robertsonia. 312.

Ovary free; filaments dilated at bottom, connate; calyx bent back; petals naked.. Hydatica. 313.

Ovary free; filaments dilated at bottom,

connate; calyx upright ......... Miscopetalum. 314. Ovary free; filaments dilated at bottom,

connate; petals 2-horned at the base .. Kingstonia. 315.

B. Petals 5, regular, not clawed.

Ovary adherent ...... SAXIFRAGA. 316.

#### C. Petals none.

Capsule 2-valved; placentarium basillary.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM. 317.

# I. 312. ROBERTSONIA. Haworth. None-so-pretty.

Calyx free, 5-parted, lobes membranaceous, becoming reflected; corolla 5-petaled, regular; petals clawed; filaments round, slender at bottom, thickened at top, as long as the petals; ovary free; capsule 1-celled, many-seeded, beaked; beaks recurved.—Root perennial; leaves roundish, wedgeshape or oblong; edge cartilaginous, toothed or crenulate; scape solid, leafless, effused, panicled; flowers small, white, sprinkled with red or yellow spots.

1. Robertsonia serrata. Sawleafed none-so-pretty. Leaves reverse ovate, wedgeshape, stiff, acutely serrate, bald, naked.

Robertsonia serrata, Haworth App. Succ. 322.

Ireland; perennial; May.

Leaves narrower, deeper, and more acutely serrated than R. punctata.

Polished none-so-pretty. 2. Robertsonia polita. Leaves kidneyshape, rounded, finely toothed, naked, polished.

Robertsonia polita, Haworth App. Succ. 322.

Mountains; perennial; May.

3. Robertsonia hirsuta. Rough none-so-pretty. Leaves heartshape, oval, retuse, crenated; edge cartilaginous.

Saxifraga hirsuta, Lin. S. P.

Robertsonia hirsuta, Haworth App. Succ.

Mountains of Ireland; perennial; June.

Herb large; leaves dilated.

4. Robertsonia reniformis. Kidneyleaved none-so-pretty. Leaves kidneyshape, toothed, hairy.

Saxifraga Geum, Lin. S. P. 576.

Robertsonia reniformis, Haworth App. Succ. 322.

Mountains of Ireland; perennial; June.

Herb small; flowers milkwhite, nearly naked at the base with a purple line and yellow stain.

5. Robertsonia dentata. Toothed none-so-pretty. Leaves kidneyshape, rounded, crenately toothed.

Robertsonia dentata, Haworth App. Succ. 323.

Mountains in Scotland; perennial; May.

Herb less hairy than the preceding; leaves less finely toothed, small, numerous; flowers white spotted with red and yellow.

6. Robertsonia umbrosa. Shady none-so-pretty. Leaves very bald, reverse ovate, rather retuse, crenate, edge cartilaginous; petioles the length of the leaf, fringed with reddish hairs.

Geum folio subrotundo majori, pistillo floris rubro, Dillen in Raii Syn.

Sedum montanum serratum guttato flore, Park. 738.

Cotyledon, sive Sedum montanum latifolium serratum guttato flore, Park. 741.

Saxifraga umbrosa, Lin. S. P. 574.

London pride. None-so-pretty.

VOL. II. 2 M Mountains; perennial; June.

Leaves aggregated, spread, smooth; scape red, hairy, panicled; petals white, spotted with blood-colour and yellow.

### II. 313. HYDATICA. Necker.

Kidney-wort.

Calyx 5-parted; lobes become bent back; petals 5, clawed; filaments threadshape, alternate, enlarged at bottom, connate, shorter than the petals; ovary free; capsule membranaceous, beaked, beaks short, bent back; seeds many, rough with elevated tubercular lines placed lengthways.—Herb perennial; stem branched; leaves crowded, radical, wedgeshape, serrated or not cut; scape panicled; petals white, spotted with yellow.

Hydatica stellaris. Starlike kidney-wort. Leaves oblong, wedgeshape, rather fleshy, toothed or not cut; petals equal, oblong, pointed.

Geum palustre minus, foliis oblongis crenatis, Raii Syn. 354, 1.

Saxifraga stellaris, Lin. S. P. 572.

Hairy kidneywort.

Sides of shady alpine rivulets; perennial; June and July. Root tufted; stem rooting, 8 inches high; leaves most hairy on the edge; panicle few-flowered; bracteæ lanceolate, or 3-cut; petals with two yellow dots on each end.

β. minor. Stem 1 inch high; scape 1-flowered; flowers large.

# III. 314. MISCOPETALUM. Haw. Bulbous-saxifrage.

Calyx 5-parted, lobes upright; petals 5, equal, crowned; filaments filiform, slender above, dilated at bottom, connate; ovary free; capsule ovate, 1-celled, many-seeded.—Stem leafy; leaves petioled, roundish, kidneyshape, fleshy, serrated or lobed; flowers white, solitary, or panicled.

Miscopetalum? cernuum. Drooping bulbous-saxifrage. Leaves palmately lobed, rather bald; upper leaves uncut; axillæ gemmiparous; flowers solitary; petals retuse, very slightly nicked.

Saxifraga cernua, Lin. S. P. 577.

Moist alpine rocks; perennial; July.

Root scaly; stem upright, seldom branched, 1-flowered; upper leaves sessile; flower white, terminal, drooping.

#### IV. 315. KINGSTONIA.

Marsh-saxifrage.

Calyx 5-parted, lobes grow reflected; petals 5, equal, reverse ovate, clawed, with 2 hornlike appendages above the base situated on the 2 outer veins; filaments threadshape, slender above, dilated at bottom, connate; ovary free; capsule ovate, 1-celled, many-seeded.—Stem leafy; leaves alternate, lanceolate, bald; edge undivided, often fringed; flowers panicled, terminal, yellow.

Dr. Kingstone first found this plant on Knotsford-moor,

Cheshire, Dillen in Raii Syn. 355.

Kingstonia guttata. Spotted marsh-saxifrage. Stem upright; leaves lanceolate, blunt, bald.

Geum angustifolium auctumnale, flore luteo guttato, Dillen in Raii Syn. 355, 2.

Chamæcistus Frisicus, Ger. em. 1284, 8. Saxifraga Hirculus, Lin. S. P. 576.

Turf bogs; perennial; August.

Root fibrous; stem round, hairy, branched at bottom, twigs lying down; panicles 3 or 4-flowered; petals spotted as far as the middle with yellow.

### V. 316. SAXIFRAGA. Pliny.

Saxifrage.

Calyx adherent, 5-cut, lobes upright; petals 5, slender at bottom; filaments slender at top, dilated at bottom, connate; ovary adherent or semi-adherent; capsule 1-celled, many-seeded.—Habit various, probably containing many natural genera.

a. Stem naked; leaves radical, fleshy, broad, not cut; flowers panicled.

1. Saxifraga nivalis.

Snow saxifrage.

Leaves reverse ovate, crenate, nearly sessile; flowers crowded.

Saxifraga foliis oblongo-rotundatis dentatis, floribus compactis, Raii Syn. 354, 5.

Saxifraga nivalis, Lin. S. P. 573.

Alps; perennial; July.

Roots tufted; leaves broad; scape viscid and hairy above; bracteæ lanceolate; petals spotted with green; ovary adherent.

b. Stem leafy; leaves opposite, not cut, leathery, fringed; flowers 1 or 2, terminal, bluish.

2. Saxifraga cærulea.

Reaves crowded, ovate, fringed; flower solitary, nearly sessile; petals ovate, twice as long as the stamens or styles.

Saxifraga alpina ericoides, flore cæruleo, Raii Syn. 353, 1.

Saxifraga oppositifolia, Lin. S. P. 575. Saxifraga cærulea, Lapeyr. Saxifr. 36, 16.

Purple saxifrage.

Rocks and alpine places; perennial; April.

Stem prostrate, very long, tufted or pendulous; flower-bearing shoots upright; leaves sometimes slightly alternate, uppermost leaves remote; ovary half-adherent.

c. Stem leafy; leaves not cut, alternate, leathery, fringed; flowers panicled, yellow dotted with red.

3. Saxifraga autumnalis. Autumn saxifrage.

Stem prostrate at bottom; root-leaves aggregate; stem-leaves alternate, linear, lanceolate, fringed; calyx 5-cut.

Saxifraga alpina angusto folio, flore luteo guttato, Raii Syn. 353, 2.

Sedum Alpinum primum Clusii, Ger. em. 516, 2. Saxifraga aizoides, Lin. S. P. 576.

Saxifraga autumnalis, Hudson Fl. Angl. 180.

Alpine rivulets; perennial; July and August.

Stems aggregated, branched at bottom; leaves sessile, blunt; panicle simple, few-flowered or branched, many-flowered, leafy; petals ligulate; ovary depressed; capsule half-adherent.

4. Saxifraga aizoides. Sengreen saxifrage. Stem-leaves scattered, linear, awlshape, fringed; ciliæ teethlike; terminal calyx 4-cut.

Saxifraga aizoides, Lin. S. P. 576.

Alpine places; perennial; August.

Herb smaller, slenderer, and more decumbent than S. autumnalis; leaves rather upright; flowers nearly paniculate; terminal flower 4-petaled; anthers 7.

d. Stem leafy; root-leaves petioled, lobed, herbaceous; flowers panicled, white; ovary half-adherent.

5. Saxifraga granulata. Granulated saxifrage. Root granulated; stem nearly racemose; leaves round, kidneyshape, slightly lobed.

Saxifraga rotundifolia alba, Raii Syn. 354, 6. Saxifraga alba, Ger. em. 841, 1. Saxifraga alba vulgaris, Park. 424. Saxifraga granulata, Lin. S. P. 576. White saxifrage. White stone-break.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May.

Stem upright, rather viscid; leaves fleshy; stem-leaves sessile; petals reverse ovate, white, not spotted.

β. duplicata. Flowers double.

6. Saxifraga rivularis. Rivulet saxifrage. Root fibrous; stem usually 2-flowered; leaves petioled, palmate, 3 to 5-lobed, bald; uppermost spathulate, undivided.

Saxifraga rivularis, Lin. S. P. 577.

Rivulets in fissures of rocks; perennial; June and July. Stem single, 2 inches high; flowers upright, white; petals pointed, small.

- e. Stem upright, leafy; leaves palmate, slender at bottom, herbaceous; flowers panicled, white; ovary adherent, urnshaped; root annual.
- 7. Saxifraga tridactylites. Three-fingered saxifrage. Stem upright, branched; leaves alternate, wedgeshape, 3 or 5-cut.

Saxifraga verna annua humilior, Raii Syn. 354, 4. Paronychia rutaceo folio, Ger. em. 624, 2. Paronychia foliis incisis, Park. 556. Saxifraga tridactylites, Lin. S. P. 576, Saxifraga annua, Lapeyr. Sax. 39. Rue-leaved whitlow-grass.

Dry walls and waste places; annual; May.

Root fibrous; leaves downy; paniele leafy; petals ovate, small.

- 8. lanceolata. Stem branched; upper stem-leaves opposite, spearshape.
  - y. simplex. Stem simple; leaves undivided.
- f. Saxifragæ veræ. Stem leafy, perennial; leaves aggregated at the base in roses, many cut; petals sessile.
- Spear-leaved saxifrage. 8. Saxifraga lanceolata. Leaves bald, fringed; rose-leaves 7-cut, palmate; budleaves very short, upright, 3 or 5-cut; stem-leaves spearshape; petals rounded, reverse ovate.

Saxifraga lanceolata, Haworth Suppl. Succ. 324.

Scotch mountains; perennial; May. Petals large, much rounded?

9. Saxifraga pedatifida. Foot-cut saxifrage. Root-leaves kidneyshape, pedatifid, 7-lobed; flowers nearly corymbous; petals linear, reverse ovate; ovary adherent.

Saxifraga pedatifida, Engl. Botany, 32, 2278.

Scotch alps; perennial; May and June.

Plant large, in tufts; flowers small, numerous, milk-white.

10. Saxifraga quinquefida. Five-cut saxifrage. Bud-leaves 5-cut, lobes lanceolate, marked with a longitudinal line.

Saxifraga quinquefida, Haworth Miscell. Nat. 163.

Scotch alps; perennial; May.

Buds nearly upright, covered with white hairs; rose-leaves aggregated, 5 to 11-cut; bud-leaves scattered, 5-cut, sometimes 3-cut, fleshy, with long petioles, bald, fringed; stem flexuose, usually 5-flowered; bracteæ elliptic, lanceolate, 3-ribbed, bent back; lowermost 3-cut; flowers large.

11. Saxifraga hirta. Rough saxifrage, Bud-leaves and lower stem-leaves 3-cut, fringed; underneath bald.

Saxifraga hirta, Haworth Misc. Nat. 164, not of English Botany.

Scotch alps; perennial; May.

Buds straight, villous; rose-leaves 5-cut; bud-leaves 3-cut.

12. Saxifraga laxa, Weak saxifrage, Leaves hairy, 3 to 5-parted; lobes elliptical, pointed; buds ascending; petals reverse ovate, triple-ribbed.

Saxifraga hirta, Engl. Bot. 2291.

Scotch alps; perennial; May and June.

Herb weak, viscous, few-flowered; petioles broad, long.

13. Saxifraga palmata. Palmated saxifrage, Rose-leaves 5 or 7-cut, very hairy; petals nearly round. Saxifraga palmata, Engl. Botany, 455.

Saxifraga petræa, With. Bot. Arr. 890.

Welsh mountains; perennial; May and June.

Stem upright, panicled; flowers 5 or 7; petals yellowish white, pointed; ribbed; ovary half adherent.

β. hybrida. Stem bent, woolly, hairs often recurved; buds recumbent; leaves narrow.

Saxifraga hybrida, Haworth Misc. Nat. 164.

14. Saxifraga trifida. Three-cut saxifrage. Buds upright; rose-leaves and bud-leaves 3-cut, fringed; petioles fringed.

Saxifraga trifida, Haworth Misc. Nat. 165,

Mountains; perennial; July. Rose-leaves very rarely 5-cut.

15. Saxifraga lævis. Smooth saxifrage. Buds prostrate; rose-leaves 5-cut; bud-leaves 3 to 5-cut, not fringed; petioles fringed.

Saxifraga lævis, Haworth Misc. Nat. 165.

Mountains; perennial; June. Leaves pale, slightly shining.

16. Saxifraga platypetala. Broad-bloomed saxifrage. Buds procumbent; leaves hairy, 3 or 5-cut, awned; stem leafy; petals reverse ovate, orbicular.

Saxifraga platypetala, Engl. Bot. 2276. Alpine rocks; perennial; June.

Leaves slender; petals large, ribbed; ribs branched.

17. Saxifraga latifida. Broad-cut saxifrage. Leaves awned, 3 or 5-cut, base long; upper leaves linear, undivided; peduncles very long, naked.

Saxifraga latifida, Haworth.

Saxifraga elongella, Smith Trans. Lin. Soc. 10. not of Don.

Alpine rocks; perennial; May and June.

Stem upright; branches very leafy; peduncles flowered; petals reverse ovate, ribbed; ribs branched; ovary adherent.

18. Saxifraga spatulata. Spatula saxifrage. Upper bud-leaves spatular, linear, pointed; lower 2 or 3-pointed; rose-leaves 5-cut.

Saxifraga spatulata, Haworth Misc. Nat. 165.

Scotch alps; perennial; May.

Stem bent, scarcely panicled, downy above; petals broad, reverse ovate, blunt, white, with a triple greenish line.

19. Saxifraga hypnoides. Hypnum saxifrage. Bud-leaves linear, lanceolate; lowest 3-cut; radical-leaves 5-cut.

Saxifragra hypnoides, Flora Danica, 348. Saxifraga hypnoides  $\beta$ , Willd. S. P. 2, 659.

Westmoreland mountains; perennial; May.

Stem panicled, bent, leafy, round, downy; petals ovate oblong, white, tipped on the outside with rose-colour.

20. Saxifraga angustifolia. Narrow-leaved saxifrage. Bud-leaves linear, lanceolate, the lowermost very rarely 3-cut; rose-leaves often 3-cut.

Saxifraga angustifolia, Haworth Misc. Nat. 166.

Mountains; perennial; May.

Stem leafy, hardly panicled; petals white, reverse ovate, rather imbricated at bottom.

21. Saxifraga densa. Close saxifrage Bud-leaves awlshape, half-cylindrical; rose-leaves 3-cut. Saxifraga densa, Haworth Misc. Nat. 166.

Mountains; perennial; May.

Buds very closely tufted, red, bald; stem headed; petals orbicular, ovate, imbricated at bottom, white, reddish on the outside of the tip.

22. Saxifraga cespitosa. Tufted saxifrage. Rose-leaves aggregated, fleshy, 3 or 5-cut, ribbed underneath; stem rather naked, usually 2-flowered.

Saxifraga Grænlandica, Lin. S. P.? Saxifraga cespitosa, Smith Fl. Brit. 2, 455.

Mountains; perennial; June.

23. Saxifraga muscoides. Moss-like saxifrage. Rose-leaves aggregated, 3-cut; scape slender, nearly upright, few-flowered; flowers citron-yellow, nearly sessile.

Saxifraga cespitosa, Scopoli Carn. 494. Saxifraga muscoides, Jacq. Misc. 2, 125.

Mountains; perennial; May.

Flowers racemous; petals lanceolate, oblong, blunt, nearly yellow.

24. Saxifraga elongella. Long saxifrage. Bud-leaves linear, not divided, fringed, fringe distant; rose-leaves often 3-cut; stem downy, rather naked; usually 2-flowered.

Saxifraga cæspitosa, Hudson Fl. Angl. 181. Saxifraga moschata, Smith Fl. Brit. 2, 455. Saxifraga elongella, Haworth Misc. Nat. 167. Mountains; perennial; May.

Stem threadshape, cylindrical, rather stiff, scarcely leafed, usually 2-flowered, downy; flowers yellowish.

25. Saxifraga pygmæa. Pigmy saxifrage. Bud-leaves linear, lanceolate, blunt, rather fringed; rose-leaves 3-cut; raceme very leafy, 2 to 6-flowered, downy.

Saxifraga moschata, Engl. Bot. 2214. Saxifraga pygmæa, Haworth Misc. Nat. 168.

Mountains; perennial; May.

Stem 1 inch high; stem-leaves frequently doubled at the base of the peduncles; bracteæ small, threadshape, about the middle of the peduncle.

# VI. 317. CHRYSOSPLENIUM. Tabernæmontanus. Golden-saxifrage.

Calyx adherent, 4 or 5-cut; inside coloured; petals 0; stamens 8 to 10; capsule 1-celled, 2-valved; placentarium basillary.

1. Chrysosplenium alternifolium. Alternate-leaved goldensaxifrage.

#### Leaves alternate.

Saxifraga aurea foliis pediculis oblongis insidentibus, Raii Syn. 158, 2. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Lin. S. P. 566.

Shaded springs in bogs; perennial; May.

Herb succulent, brittle; stem leafy at bottom; corymbus terminal, 2-forked, leafy; flowers gold-yellow, mostly 4-cut; central flower 5-cut, decandrous.

2. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. Opposite-leaved goldensaxifrage.

Leaves opposite.

Saxifraga aurea, Raii Syn. 158, 1; Ger. em. 841; Park. 429. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Lin. S. P. 560. Golden saxifrage. Golden stonebreake.

Shaded springs in bogs; perennial; May.

Stem frequently branched; flowers almost always 4-cut, octandrous.

#### Fam. XII. 47. CRASSULACEÆ.

Calyx free, parted; corolla on the base of the calyx; petals as many as the lobes of the calyx, sometimes soldered; stamens as many as the petals, interposed; or twice as many, interposed and opposite; ovaries distinct, as many as the petals, with a nectariferous scale at the base of each; camares as many as the ovaries, 1-celled, many-seeded; placentarium marginal; perisperm thin, fleshy; corculum straight, axile; radicle below.—Plant herbaceous; leaves opposite or alternate, fleshy or succulent; flowers alternate, spiked, corymbose or cymose.

Petals soldered, tubular at bottom ... Umbilicus. 318. Petals free, very small; stamens 3 or 4 .. Tillæa. 319. Petals free; stam. 5 or 7; scales undivided. Sedum. 320. Petals free; stam. 12; scales nicked. Sempervivum. 321.

#### I. 318. UMBILICUS.

Navel-wort.

Calyx 5-cut; corolla tubular; petals 5, soldered at bottom, limb straight, pointed; stamens 10; ovaries 5, small, ovate.—Root tuberous; leaves peltate, crenate; scape mostly simple; flowers spiked.

1. Umbilicus pendulinus. Hanging navel-wort.

Flowers hanging down; bracteæ not cut.

Cotyledon vera radice tuberosa, Raii Syn. 271, 1.

Umbilicus Veneris, Ger. em. 528.

Umbilicus Veneris vulgaris, Park. 740.

Cotyledon Umbilicus Veneris B, Lin. S. P. 618.

Cotyledon Umbilicus Veneris, Hudson Fl. Angl. 194. Cotyledon Umbilicus, Engl. Bot. 325.

Cotyledon Umonicus, Engl. Bot. 325. Cotyledon rupestris, Salisb. Prod. 307.

Cotyledon umbilicifolia, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 545.

Umbilicus pendulinus, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3600. Wall pennywort. Pennywort. Venus navelwort. Our Lady's navel.

Hipwort. Kidneywort.

Damp rocks and old walls; perennial; June and July.

Root tuberous; stem leafy at bottom; flowers yellowish,
green at the mouth; stamens very short.

β. punctatum. Stem spotted; corolla cylindrical, dotted.

2. Umbilicus erectus. Upright-flowered navel-wort. Flowers upright; bracteæ toothed.

Cotyledon radice tuberosa longe repens, Raii Hist. 1878.

Cotyledon Umbilicus Veneris, Lin. S. P. 615.

Cotyledon lutea, Hudson Fl. Angl. 194.

Cotyledon Lusitanica, Lamarck Encyc. Meth. 2, 14.

Umbilicus erectus, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3601.

Pl. ex. cal. 47. CRASSULACEÆ. 318. Umbilicus. 539

Damp rocks and walls; perennial; June.

Root creeping; stem 18 inches high; flowers yellow; stamens exserted.

#### II. 319. TILLÆA. Micheli.

Red-shanks.

Calyx 3-parted; petals 3 to 5, awlshape, very small; stamens 3 to 5; ovaries 3; camares 2-seeded, contracted in the middle.—Root fibrous; leaves perfoliate; flowers solitary.

Tillæa muscosa.

Mossy red-shanks.

Stem procumbent; flowers sessile.

Tillæa muscosa annua perfoliata, flore albo, Micheli Gen. 22. Tillæa muscosa, Lin. S. P. 186.

Barren sandy heaths; annual; May and June.

Stem generally red; leaves blunt, gibbous, bald, reddish; flowers 3, 4, or rarely 5-cut.

# III. 320. SEDUM. Pliny.

Stone-crop.

Calyx 5, rarely 4, 6, or 7-cut; petals 4 to 7; stamens 8 to 14; ovaries 4 to 7; scales ovate, blunt, not cut; camares 4 to 7, many-seeded.

- a. Rhodiola. Root tuberous; leaves flat; flowers yellow, unisexual.
- 1. Sedum dioicum. Dioicous stone-crop. Leaves wedgeshape, oblong, pointed, serrated towards the end; flowers corymbose, capitate.

Anacampseros radice rosam spirante major, Raii Syn. 269, 2.

Rhodia radix, Ger. em. 532; Park. 727.

Rhodiola rosea, Lin. S. P. 1465.

Sedum roseum, Scopoli Carn. 560.

Sedum dioicum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 548.

Rose root. Rose wort.

Fissure of alpine rocks; perennial; May and June.

Root smells like rose-water; stem simple; leaves sessile; cyme sessile, many-flowered.

- b. Telephium. Root tuberous; leaves flat; flowers white, or purple.
- 2. Sedum vulgare. Common stone-crop. Stem upright; leaves alternate, lanceolate, oblong, serrated; corymbus leafy.

# 540 320. Sedum. 47. CRASSULACEÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Anacampseros vulgo Faba inversa, Ger. em. 518, 2. Telephium seu Crassula major vulgaris, Park. 726. Sedum Telephium γ, Lin. S. P. 616. Sedum Telephium α, Aiton H. Kew. ed. 2, 3, 111. Anacampseros vulgaris, Haworth Succ. 112. Common orpine. Live long. Lib long.

Fields and hedges on chalky soils; perennial; August. Root white; stem 2 feet high, simple; leaves ovate, glaucous, smooth; flowers whitish.—Leaves boiled in milk diuretic.

3. Sedum triphyllum. Three-leaved stone-crop. Stem upright; leaves in three, whirled, oblong, serrate; corymbus terminal.

Sedum Telephium  $\beta$ , Lin. S. P. 616. Sedum verticillatum, Don Cat. Cant. 6, 125. Anacampseros triphylla, Haworth Succ. 112.

c. Sedum. Leaves round, blunt, loose at bottom; flowers white or bluish.

4. Sedum villosum. Villous stone-crop. Stem upright; leaves alternate, oblong, flattish above, downy; peduncle 1-flowered, axillary, downy; petals ovate, bluntish.

Sedum purpureum pratense, Raii Syn. 270, 4.
Sedum minus palustre, Ger. em. 516, 1.
Sedum villosum, Lin. S. P. 620.
Small water sengreen.

Moist meadows and pastures; perennial; June and July. Root fibrous; stem branched at bottom; upper leaves mostly pubescent; panicle viscid; petals white, with a purple rib; camares rough.

5. Sedum Anglicum. English stone-crop. Stem weak, slender; leaves mostly alternate, ovate, gibbous, fat; pedicells bald; cyme 2-cut, smooth.

Sedum minimum non acre flore albo, Raii Syn. 270, 6. Sedum annuum, Hudson Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 172. Sedum Anglicum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 196. Sedum rubens, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 235.

Mountains and sandy sea-shores; annual.

Stem ascending; leaves rather glaucous; cymes terminal, nearly leafless; calyx blunt, smooth; petals acute; camares smooth.

6. Sedum dasyphyllum. Thick-leaved stone-crop. Stem weak, downy at top; leaves opposite, ovate, blunt, fat; flowers loosely racemous, glutinous, often 6-petaled.

Sedum minus circinato folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 271, 8.

Sedum dasyphyllum, Lin. S. P. 618.

Walls and rocks; perennial; June.

Stem decumbent, creeping; flowering branches upright; leaves imbricate, glaucous, reddish; panicle few-flowered; calyx pubescent, viscid.

7. Sedum album. White stone-crop. Leaves scattered, oblong, roundish, blunt, spreading; cymes much branched, bald.

Sedum minus teretifolium album, Dillen in Raii Syn. 271, 7.

Sedum minus officinarum, Ger. em. 512, 2.

Vermicularis flore albo, Park. 733.

Sedum album, Lin. S. P. 619.

White-flowered prickmadam. Wild prickmadam. Great stone-crop. Wormgrass.

Stem branched, ascending; leaves horizontally spread, rather glaucous; calyx blunt, smooth.

d. Leaves round, blunt, loose at bottom; flowers yellow.

8. Sedum acre.

Biting stone-crop.

Leaves alternate, rather oyate, sessile and nearly adnate, fleshy, gibbous, rather upright; cyme 3-cut, leafy.

Sedum parvum acre flore luteo, Raii Syn. 270, 5.

Vermicularis, sive Illecebra minor acris, Ger. em. 517.

Illecebra minor seu Sedum tertium Dioscoridis, Park. 735.

Sedum acre, Lin. S. P. 619.

Wall pepper. Stone hot. Pricket. Mouse tail. Country pepper. Jack of the buttery.

Rocks and dry sandy places; perennial; June.

Stem tufted, ascending; leaves wedgeshape, bunched out at bottom, free; cyme solitary, few-flowered; calyx blunt, smooth, petals acute; capsule smooth.—Juice very acrid, applied externally it blisters, and is emetic when drank: used as an alterative in scurvy and intermittent fevers.

9. Sedum sexangulare. Six-angled stone-crop. Leaves roundish, spreading, whirled in threes, in the shoots scaly in six rows; cyme 3-cut, leafy.

Sedum acre β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 196. Sedum sexangulare, Lin. S. P. 620.

Dry sandy places and wall; perennial; June, July. Juice insipid.

e. Aizoon. Leaves awlshape, acute, loose at bottom; flowers yellow, cymose.

10. Sedum reflexum. Reflected stone-crop.

Leaves awlshape, spread, glaucous, crowded; lower reflected; flowers rather cymose.

Sedum minus luteum ramulis reflexis, Raii Syn.

Aizoon scorpioides, Ger. em. 513, 6. Vermicularis scorpioides, Park. 733. Sedum reflexum, Lin. S. P. 618. Scorpion sengreen.

Walls and rocks; perennial; July.

Stem branched at bottom, ascending, 1 foot high; leaves lengthened out at bottom; lower leaves deciduous; calyx bald, deeply divided.—Biting, used in sallads along with lettuces.

11. Sedum glaucum. Sea-green stone-crop. Stem much branched; leaves awlshape, spread, very glaucous, lengthened at bottom, twigs threadshape; flowers cymose; calyx-lobes lanceolate.

Sedum minus hematoides, Raii Syn. 669, 1; Ger. em. 512, 1.

Vermicularis et Crassula minor vulgaris, seu Illecebra major, Park. 733. Sedum reflexum  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit.

Sedum glaucum, Haworth Succ. 116.

Prickmadam. Dwarf houseleek. Small sengreen.

Sandy places; perennial; July and August.

Branches and twigs long, creeping, 4 inches high.

β. minus. Branches and twigs compact, erect, 2 inches high.

12. Sedum rupestre.

Rock stone-crop.

Leaves awlshape, upright, spread, crowded, glaucous;

flowers nearly cymose; petals twice as long as the calyx.

Sedum minus a rupe S. Vincentii, Raii Syn. 270, 3.

Sedum rupestre, Lin, S. P. 618.

Bristol sengreen.

Rocks; perennial; July.

Stem 9 inches high; leaves 5-rowed; calyx-lobes rather blunt, glaucous.—Acrid, cultivated on the continent for sallad, being eaten with lettuce.

13. Sedum Forsterianum. Forster's stone-crop. Leaves awlshape, spreading, many-rowed, crowded, green; flowers cymose; calyx-loles short, blunt; petals elliptical.

Sedum Forsterianum, Engl. Bot. 1802. Rocks; perennial; July. Leaves not glaucous.

### IV. 321. SEMPERVIVUM. Pliny.

Houseleek.

Calyx 6 to 12-cut; petals 6 to 12; stamens 12 to 24; ovaries 9 to 12, scales ovate, broad, nicked or torn; camares many-seeded.—Herb perennial, stemless; scape corymbose; radical leaves many-rowed, expanded, imbricate, usually fringed.

Sempervivum tectorum.

Roof houseleek.

Leaves fringed; buds spread open; flowers 6-cut; scales wedgeshape, carunculated.

Sempervivum majus, Raii Syn. 269, 1; Ger. em. 51.

Sedum majus vulgare, Park. 733. Sedum tectorum, Lin. S. P. 664.

Common houseleek. Great houseleek. Aygreen. Jupiter's eye. Bullock's eye. Jupiter's beard. Great sengreen.

Roofs and walls; perennial;

Stem 1 foot high, downy, corymbose; petals lanceolate, connate at bottom, longer than the stamens.—Leaves bruised, either by themselves or with cream, much used as a cooling application to burns; juice mixed with honey used externally against aphthæ.

# Fam. XIII. 48. PORTULACEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx cut, persistent; corolla 5-petaled; petals soldered or free, inserted on the calyx; stamens 3 to 5, inserted on the corolla; ovary free or adherent, 1-celled; styles 1 to 3; capsule 1-celled, 2 or 3-valved; seed upright; perisperm farinaceous, central; corculum incurved or annular, peripherical.—Herb fleshy; leaves opposite or alternate; flowers axillary and terminal.

# 322. MONTIA. Micheli.

Blinks.

Calyx 2 or 3-valved; petals 5, soldered, 2 alternate smaller; stamens 3 to 5; styles 3; capsule 3-valved, 3-seeded.—Leaves opposite; flowers solitary, axillary, and terminal.

Montia fontana. Spring blinks, Leaves opposite, not divided; flowers on peduncles.

Alsine parva palustris tricoccos portulacæ aquaticæ similis, Raii Syn.

Cameraria arvensis et minor, Dillen Cat. Gies. 46.

Montia aquatica minor, Micheli Gen. Pl. 18.

Montia fontana, Lin. S. P. 129.

Small water chickweed. Water purslane.

Watery lanes and damp fields; annual; April and May. Stem much branched, rooting; leaves spatulate; flowers white, very small; fruit upright.

8. major. Stem 4 inches high, upright. Montia aquatica major, Micheli Gen. Pl. 18.

#### Fam. XIV. 49. PARONYCHIDEÆ. Paronychie a.St. Hilaire and Jussieu.

Calyx 1-leaf, 5-cut or parted; petals inserted on the calyx, alternating with the lobes, often like scales or barren filaments, sometimes 0; stamens definite, 5, rarely more, or fewer inserted with the corolla; filaments distinct; anthers roundish; ovary free; style 1 and stigma simple, or many, with as many stigmata; fruit capsular, 1-seeded, valveless, opening at the top; or 1-celled, many-seeded, many-valved at the tip; seeds in the 1-seeded fruit often inserted on the side towards the top by an umbilical cord from the bottom of the capsule, in the many-seeded attached to a slightly elevated central receptacle; embryo peripherical, mostly incurved; perisperm farinaceous, central; radicle ascending.

Calyx tubular, neck contracted; stam. 8, 10; petals 0; utricles 1-seeded ...... Scleranthus. 323. Cal. 5-parted, lobes appendiculate; stam. 2.;

petals 5, filiform; utricle 1-seeded .... ILLECEBRUM. Cal. 5-parted; stam. 5;

pet. 5; equal to the calyx; utricle 1-seeded Corrigiola. 326.

Cal. 5-parted, inside coloured; stam. 5;

pet. 5, threadshape; utricle 1-seeded ... Herniaria. 327. Cal. pitchershape at bottom; stam. 3;

pet. 5, scalelike, nicked; caps. 3-valved,

many-seeded ...... Polycarpon. 328. Cal. pitchershape at bottom; stam. 5;

pet. 5, equal to the calyx; cap. 6-valved .. LARBREA. 329.

Cal. pitchershape at bottom; stam. 10;

pet. 5, equal to the calyx; cap. 3-valved Adenarium. 324.

A. Scleranthider. Flowers naked; calyx-lobes simple; leaves sessile, linear, connate at the bottom; stipules 0.

# I. 323. SCLERANTHUS. Linnæus. Knawel.

Calyx tubular, constricted in the neck, limb 5-cut; petals 0; stamens 10, very small; anthers roundish; styles and stigmata 2; capsule very thin, 1-seeded, valveless, sunk in the contracted calyx.—Stem herbaceous, small; flowers axillary and rather corymbose, terminal.

1. Scleranthus perennis. Perennial knawel. Stem procumbent; calyx-teeth when in fruit incurved, blunt.

Knawel incanum, flore majore perenne, Raii Syn. 160, 2. Saxifraga Anglicana alsinefolia, Ger. em. 567, 5.

Chalky fields; perennial; October and November.

Herb glaucous, rather shining, afterwards reddish; leaves often downy.—The Polish cochineal insect is found in summer on its roots.

2. Scleranthus annuis.

Annual knawel.

Stem spreading: calum-teeth when in fruit spreading.

Stem spreading; calyx-teeth when in fruit spreading, pointed.

Knawel, Raii Syn. 159, 1.
Polygonum selinoides sive Knawel, Ger. em. 566, 4.
Polygonum Germanicum vel Knawel Germanorum, Park. 747.
Scleranthus annuus, Lin. S. P. 580.
Parsley piert. German Knotgrass.

Sandy corn-fields; annual; July.

Root fibrous; stems branchy above; calyx 10-ribbed; lobes acute, very spreading.—Steam of the decoction used to cure the toothach.

# II. 324. ADENARIUM. Rafinesque. Sandwort.

Calyx 5-cut, pitchershape at bottom; petals 5, reverse ovate, not divided; stamens 10; filaments with an ovate gland on each side at the base; ovary 1-celled; ovules many; placentarium central, threadlike; stigmata 3; capsule three-valved, many-seeded.—Herb fleshy, bald; leaves opposite, sessile; flowers from the forks of the stem, sessile, solitary.

Adenaria marina. Sea sandwort.

Leaves ovate, pointed, fleshy, 4-rowed; calyx-lobes blunt, ribless.

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# 546 234. Adenar. 49. PARONYCHIDEÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

Alsine marina foliis portulaceæ, Raii Syn. 351, 12. Anthyllis lentifolia, sive Alsine cruciata marina, Ger. em. 622, 1. Anthyllis maritima lentifolia, Park. 262. Arenaria peploides, Lin. S. P. 605.

Sea pimpernel.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping, very long; stem prostrate; leaves recurved, keeled, ribless; flowers small.

B. Paronychideæ veræ. Bracteæ scarious; calyx-lobes with a membranous edge, often hooded at the tip; leaves stipuled.

III. 325. ILLECEBRUM. Dioscor. Creeping-milkwort.

Calyx 5-parted; lobes thickened at the tip; petals 5, threadshape, (barren stamens?) inserted on the bottom of the calyx, alternate with the lobes; stamens 2, fertile, perigynous, opposite to the lobes of the calyx; style very short; stigmata beaded; capsule enclosed in the connivent calyx, first streaked, then opening at the streaks, 1-seeded; seed inserted on the side; corculum scarcely bent, peripherical.—Stem herbaceous, small, prostrate; stipulæ scarious; leaves opposite; flowers glomerate, axillary, whitish.

Illecebrum verticillatum. Whirled creeping-milkwort. Stem prostrate, threadshape, bald; leaves roundish; flowers whirled, 5-sided, awned.

Corrigiola, Raii Syn. 160, 1. Polygala repens, Ger. em. 563, 1. Illecebrum verticillatum, Lin. S. P. 298.

Paronychia verticillata, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 2286.

Damp bogs and pastures; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; leaves not divided, bald, fleshy; stipules torn.

IV. 326. CORRIGIOLA. Erick Cordus. Strapwort.

Calyx 5-parted, persisting; petals 5, as long as the calyx; stamens 5; style short; stigmata 3; capsule 1-seeded, not opening, 3-sided, covered with the calyx; seed inserted at the side; corculum peripherical.—Herb small; leaves alternate, stipuled; flowers coloured, small.

Corrigiola littoralis. Flowers peduncled.

Shore strapwort.

Corrigiola littoralis, Lin. S. P. 380.

Sea-shore; annual; July, August.

# Pl. ex. cal. 49. PARONYCHIDEÆ. 326. Corrig. 547

Root slender; stems many, mostly simple; leaves linear, lanceolate, fleshy, glaucous; thyrse lateral and terminal, bracteated; flowers white.

#### 327. HERNIARIA. Gesner.

Rupturewort.

Calyx 5-parted, coloured on the inside; petals 5, threadshape; stamens 5, alternating; styles and stigmata 2; capsule 1-seeded, not opening, closed in the calyx.—Herb small, prostrate; stem branchy; flowers glomerate, axillary.

1. Herniaria glabra.  $Bald\ rupturewort.$ Stem much branched, prostrate, creeping, bald; glome-

rules many-flowered, axillary, bald.

Herniaria, Raii Syn. 160, 1; Ger. em. 569, 1. Millegrana major seu Herniaria major, Park. 446. Herniaria glabra, Lin. S. P. 317.

Sandy heaths; perennial; July and August.

Root fusiform; branches alternate; leaves ovate; lower leaves opposite; upper alternate; flowers sessile, yellowish green.—Herb diuretic, astringent, tastes rather saltish; juice removes specks on the eyes.

#### 2. Herniaria hirsuta.

Hairy strapwort.

Stem rather hard, very much branched, prostrate, creeping, hirsute; glomerules few-flowered, axillary, hirsute.

Herniaria hirsuta, Dillen in Raii Syn. 161, 2; Lin. S. P. 317.

Sandy fields; perennial; July and August.

Stem and lower surface of the leaves hirsute; hairs spreading; calyx densely bristled.

#### VI. 328. POLYCARPON. Dalechamp. All-seed.

Calyx pitchershape at the bottom, 5-cut; petals 5, very short, scalelike, nicked, persisting; stamens 3; ovary substipitate; styles and stigmata 3; capsule 1-celled, 3-valved, many-seeded.—Stem herbaceous; leaves opposite or whirled; flowers forked, corymbose, terminal.

Polycarpon tetraphyllon. Four-leaved all-seed.

Stem much branched, prostrate; leaves 4 in a whirl.

Anthyllis marina incana alsinefolia, Ger. em. 622, 2. Polycarpon tetraphyllum, Lin. S. P. 131.

Sands and old walls near the sea; annual; July, August. Stem very much branched, diffuse; leaves rather fleshy, upper leaves opposite; flowers numerous.

C. Bracteæ scarious; calyx-lobes with a membranaceous edge; leaves not stipuled.

#### VII. 329. LARBREA. St. Hilaire.

Larbrea.

Calyx 5-cut, pitchershape at bottom; petals 5, perigynous, 2-cut; stamens 10, perigynous; ovary 1-celled; ovules many; placentarium central, threadshape; stigmata 3, 4, or 5; capsule 6-valved at the tip.—Plant herbaceous, decumbent; stem 4-angular; leaves opposite; peduncles axillary and terminal, 2 or 3-flowered; bracteæ 2 to each flower.

Larbrea aquatica.

Water larbrea.

Stem decumbent; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, callous at the tip; peduncles mostly in pairs, I or many-flowered; petals shorter than the calyx.

Alsine longifolia uliginosis proveniens locis, Raii Syn. 347, 7.

Alsine fontana, Ger. em. 613, 8.
Stellaria aquatica, Pollich 1, 429.
Stellaria Alsine, Hoffm. Fl. Germ.
Stellaria uliginosa, Villars Delph.
Stellaria graminea \( \text{\beta}, \text{ Hodson Fl. Angl. 190.} \)
Stellaria pyerciifolia, Vigers Holsat. 34.
Stellaria Dilleniania, Leers, 107.
Stellaria fontana, Jacquin Coll. 6, 327.
Larbrea aquatica, St. Hilaire, Mem. Mus. 3.
Fountain Chickweed. Bog stitchwort.

Rivulets and inundations; annual; June. Stem weak; leaves many-veined, glaucous.

# Fam. XV. 50. GROSSULARIÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx adherent, 5-cut; petals 5; stamens 5, inserted on the calyx; style 2-cut; stigmata 2; berry globose, 1-celled; placentaria 2, parietal, opposite; seeds many; corculum straight, very small, at the base of the fleshy perisperm.—Plant shrubby; leaves alternate, palmately ribbed, 5-lobed.

### 330. RIBES. Fuchs.

Currant.

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5; stamens 5; berry globular, one-celled.

a. Ribes. Stem not armed; flowers racemose; fruit small.

1. Ribes rubrum. Red currant. Stem upright, unarmed; leaves bluntly 5-lobed; racemes

pendulous, bald; flowers flat; petals reverse-heartshape.

Ribes vulgaris fructu rubro, Raii Syn. 456, 1; Ger. em. 1593, 1. Ribes fructu rubro, Park. 1561. Ribes rubrum, Lin. S. P. 290.

Common currant. Garnet berries.

Woods and sides of rivers, also cultivated; shrubby; Mav.

Branches bald; leaves slightly downy; racemes simple; bracteæ ovate, very short; berry red, when cultivated sometimes white, acid.—Berries an agreeable desert; juice of the berries a pleasant acid, with sugar make a fine wine.

β. dulce. Fruit sweet.

Ribes vulgaris fructu dulci, Rati Syn. 456, 1\*. Sweet currants.

y. parvum. Fruit small.

Ribes fructu parvo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 456, 3.

2. Ribes alpinum. Alpine currant. Stem upright, unarmed; leaves shining beneath; racemes upright; bracteæ longer than the flowers.

Ribes alpinus dulcis, Raii Syn. 456, 2. Ribes alpinum, Lin. S. P. 291.

Sweet mountain currants.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; April and May.

Leaves 3-lobed; racemes upright; flowers yellowish green; bracteæ lanceolate; berry elliptical, mucilaginous.

β. dioicum. Plants dioicous.

3. Ribes petræum.

Rock currant.

Stem upright, unarmed; leaves acutely lobed, cut, toothed; racemes rather hairy, upright; flowers flattish; petals blunt; bracteæ shorter than the flowers.

Ribes petræum, Wolff. in Jac. Misc. 2, 36.

Mountains; shrubby; May.

Leaves 5-lobed, nappy beneath; bracteæ ovate; pedicells short; racemes when in fruit pendulous; berry globular.

β. spicatum. Flowers rather spiked; spike when in fruit upright.

Ribes spicatum, Robson Lin. Trans. 3, 240.

4. Ribes nigrum.

Stem upright, unarmed; leaves with glandular dots beneath; racemes weak, hairy, hanging down, simple at bottom; flowers bellshape; bracteæ shorter than the pedicell.

Ribes nigrum vulgo dictum, folio olente, Raii Syn. 456, 4. Ribes fructu nigro, Ger. em. 1593, 3; Park. 1562. Quinsey berries.

Woods and dunghills; shrubby; May.

Berry black; leaves odorous, unpleasant.—Roots in infusion useful in eruptive fevers, and the dysentery of cattle; leaves when young tinge malt spirits to resemble brandy; berries have to most a disagreeable flavour, the juice of them made by boiling with a little sugar into a rob, or soft extract, much used in inflammatory sore throat, or the quinsey.

β. polyandrum. Stamens more than 5, some or all of the petals being changed into stamens.

b. Grossulariæ. Stem prickly; peduncles few-flowered.

5. Ribes spinosum. Thorny currant. Branches prickly; leaves roundly lobed; petioles hairy; peduncles 1 or 2-flowered.

Uva crispa, Ger, em. 1324, 1.

Uva crispa, sive Grossularia sylvestris, Park. 1560.

Ribes Grossularia, Lin. S. P. 291.

Gooseberry. Fea berry, Cheshire. Berries, Scotland.

Woods and hedges, also cultivated; shrubby; April.

Stem branchy; spines 1 to 3 together, under the petioles; leaves downy; bracteæ 2 or 3 on each peduncle, fringed; berry hanging, varying in colour, hairy; hairs capitated.— Berry a wholesome fruit, either raw, or dressed; seeds have been used for coffee; juice of the fruit with sugar make a sparkling wine like champagne, or a good vinegar.

Berry bald; bracteæ connate, tubular. β. glabrum. Ribes uva crispa, Lin. S. P. 292. Smooth gooseberries.

# Fam. XVI. 51. CUCURBITACEÆ,

Flowers mostly unisexual; calyx adherent to the ovary, contracted above, dilated into a 5-cut limb; corolla bellshape, on the top of the ovary, 5-lobed, withering, per-MALE. Stamens 3 to 5, on the contraction of the calyx; filaments often jointed; anthers 1-celled, on the tip of the filament, flexuous, often in 2 pairs and the 5th solitary; ovary abortive. FEM. Stamens abortive; ovary adherent; styles and stigmata many; berry or pepo 1 or manycelled, many-seeded, bark woody; seeds horizontal, on the inner angles of the dissepiments; perisperm 0; corculum straight; cotyledons large, flat.—Herb twining, mostly rough; leaves petioled, alternate, nearly orbicular; tendrills axillary; peduncles axillary, jointed in the middle.

Fruit a pepo; seeds sharp-edged ..... Cucumis. 331. Fruit a pepo; seeds swelling at the edge. Cucurbita. 333.

#### I. 331. BRYONIA. Dioscorides.

Wild-vine.

Plant monoicous or dioicous; corolla obtusely 5-cut.— MALE. Stamens 3, 2 of which are joined at the base.—Fem. Styles 3-cut; berry globose.

Bryonia ruderalis.

Ruin wild-vine.

Leaves heartshape, palmate, 5-lobed, callous, rough; flowers racemose, dioicous, fruit red.

Bryonia alba, Raii Syn. 261, 1; Ger. em. 869; Lin. S. P. 1438. Bryonia alba vulgaris, Park. 178.

Bryonia dioica, Jacquin Austr. 199. Bryonia ruderalis, Salisb. Prod. 158. White bryony. Bryony. Tetter berry.

Woods and hedges; perennial; May to September.

Root extremely large; stem slender, climbing; tendrils very long; leaves angular; peduncles axillary, few-flowered; corolla whitish.—Root acrid, purgative, in doses of one dram, or an infusion of half an ounce.

# II. 332. CUCUMIS. Pliny.

Cucumber.

Plant monoicous; calyx lobes awlshape; corolla bellshape.
—Male. Filaments 3, 2 joined at the base; anthers soldered.
—Fem. Filaments 3, without anthers; style 1; stigmata 3, 2-parted; pepo large, 3-locular, cells parted; seeds ovate, compressed; edge acute.

1. Cucumis sativus.

Cultivated oucumber.

Leaves angular, angles acute, straight; fruit oblong, rough.

Cucumis vulgaris, Ger. em. 910, 1.

Cucumis sativus, Park. 772; Lin. S. P. 1437.

Cultivated; annual; February to July.

Fruit has many varieties in the gardens, cooling, but very slightly nutritive, the small sort used as a pickle; juice of the fruit with salt and Cayenne pepper used as a sauce.

### 552 332. Cucumis. 51. CUCURBITACEÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

2. Cucumis moschatus.

Musky cucumber.

Leaves with rounded angles; fruit rather warty; skin reticulated.

Melo, Ger. em. 917, 1 to 3; Park. Par. 527. Cucumis Melo, Lin. S. P. 1436.

Cultivated; annual; April to July.

Fruit has many varieties in the gardens; it has a peculiar smell and flavour liked by some and as strongly disliked by others; eaten with wine and sugar, or with salt and pepper, as one of the highest luxuries, especially when fresh gathered, by those who relish it.

III. 333. CUCURBITA. Pliny.

Plant monoicous; calyx-lobes awlshape; corolla bell-shape.—Male. Filaments 3, 2 soldered together at bottom; anthers soldered.—Fem. Filaments 3, without anthers, soldered beneath into a rather thick ring; style short; stigmata 3, thickened; pepo large, 3-locular, cells parted; seeds ovate, compressed; edge swelled; tip sometimes nicked.

Gourd.

Cucurbita esculenta. Eatable gourd. Flowers bellshape, narrow at bottom; limb upright.

Pepo maximus rotundus, Ger. em. 919, 2.

Pepo, Park. Par. 527.

Cucurbita Pepo, Lin. S. P. 1435.

Pompions. Pumpkins.

Cultivated; annual; August.

Fruit very large, weighing sometimes 20lb.; flesh of the fruit boiled in milk, or baked in a pie, used as food.

# Fam. XVII. 52. SALICARIÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx free, tubular, persisting; petals 4 to 6, on the top of the calyx, rarely 0; stamens as many, or twice as many as the lobes; ovary simple; style 1; capsule enclosed in the calyx, 2-celled; placentarium columnar, central; seeds many, smooth; perisperm very thin; corculum straight, central; radicle below.—Plant herbaceous; leaves often opposite.

# I. 334. LYTHRUM. Dioscorides. Willow-herb.

Calyx cylindrical, striated, 6 or 12-toothed; petals 6, rarely 4 or 5; stamens 6 or 12; capsule oblong, 2-celled, 2-valved; valves sometimes 2-cut at the tip.

a. Salicariæ. Leaves opposite; stamens 12, alternately smaller.

1. Lythrum spicatum. Spiked willow-herb. Leaves opposite, heartshape, lanceolate, downy beneath; flowers spiked.

Salicaria vulgaris purpurea foliis oblongis, Raii Syn. 367, 1. Lysimachia purpurea spicata, Ger. cm. 476, 5; Park 546.

Lythrum Salicaria, Lin. S. P. 640. Loosestrife. Purple loosestrife.

Bogs and river-sides; perennial; July and August.

Stem 2 feet high, stiff, angular; leaves opposite, or in whirls of 3 or 4, bald above; flowers spiked in whirls; corolla purple.—Used in dysentery, and in obstinate diarrheas.

# b. Leaves alternate; stamens 6.

2. Lythrum hyssopifolium. Hyssop willow-herb. Leaves alternate, linear; flowers axillary, solitary, 6-petaled.

Salicaria hyssopi folio latiore et angustiore, Raii Syn. 367, 2. Gratiola angustifolia, Ger. em. 581. Gratiola angustifolia seu minor, Park. 220. Lythrum Hyssopifolia, Lin. S. P. 642. Lythrum hyssopifolium, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 149. Grass poly. Small hedge hyssop.

Watery places; annual; August.

Root simple; stem branchy at bottom; leaves bald; lower leaves sometimes opposite; flowers rarely 5-cut, pentandrous.

# II. 335. PORTULA. Dillenius. Water-purslane.

Calyx bellshape, 12-toothed, teeth alternately shorter; petals 6, sometimes 0; stamens 6; capsule globular, 2-celled, not opening, many-seeded.

Portula palustris.

Leaves opposite, petioled, roundish, ovate; flowers axillary, solitary, mostly without petals.

Portula, Raii Syn. 368, 1.

Alsine rotundifolia seu Portulaca aquatica, Ger. em. 614, 11.

Alsine aquatica minor folio oblongo, seu Portulaca aquatica, Park. 1260. Peplis Portula, Lin. S. P. 474.

Bogs and damp heaths; annual; July and August.

Stem prostrate, simple; leaves opposite, blunt, bald; flowers sessile.

#### Fam. XVIII. 53. TAMARICINÆ.

Tamariscineæ,
Desvaux.

Calyx free, divided at the tip, persistent; petals 5, on the calyx, alternating with the calyx-lobes; stamens 5 to 10, free or monadelphious; ovary free, 1-celled, 3-valved; placentarium parietal; ovules many, erect or ascending; seeds many, comose; perisperm 0; corculum straight, upright; radicle below.

#### 336. TAMARIX. Pliny.

Tamarisk.

Calyx 5-parted; petals 5; stamens 5; filaments threadshape, distinct; style short, 3-lobed; stigmata 3, oblique, 2-furrowed; ovules upright.—Leaves imbricate, rather fleshy; flowers spiked, lateral, bracteated; bracteæ lanceolate.

Tamarix Gallica.

French tamarisk.

Leaves lanceolate, embracing the stem, imbricate.

Tamariscus Narbonensis, Ger. em. 1378, 1.

Tamariscus folio tenuiore, Park. 1479; description.

Myrica seu Tamariscus, Park. 1472, 1; figure.

Rocks and pastures near the sea; shrubby; July.

Twigs drooping, red, shining; leaves smooth; flowers flesh-coloured.

# Fam. XIX. 54. CERATOPHYLLÆ.

Flowers unisexual; calyx many-parted, free; corolla 0.—Male. Stamens 14 to 20; anthers 3-cuspidate.—Fem. Ovary free, compressed, 1-celled; stigma sessile, oblique; nut 1-celled, 1-seeded, leatherlike; seed pendulous; perisperm 0; corculum straight; cotyledons 4, 2 larger, opposite; radicle above; plumula conspicuous, very compound.—Plant herbaceous, aquatic; leaves in whirls, lobed; flowers axillary, solitary.

# 337. CERATOPHYLLUM. Linnæus.

Hornwort.

No other genus in this family.

1. Ceratophyllum cornutum. Horned hornwort. Leaves two-forked, two-paired; fruits 3-spined.

# Pl. ex. cal. 54. CERATOPHYLLÆ. 337. Ceratop. 555

Hydroceratophyllon folio aspero, quatuor cornibus armato, Raii Syn. 135, 1.

Ceratophyllum demersum, Lin. S. P. 1409. Ceratophyllum cornutum, Richard Mem. Mus.

Ditches and ponds; perennial; August and September. Herb floating under the surface; stem branchy; leaves in whirls of 8, back-toothed, spinulose.

2. Ceratophyllum verrucosum. Warty hornwort. Leaves forked; three-paired; fruit unarmed, warty.

Hydroceratophyllon folio lævi, octo cornibus armato, Dillen in Raii Syn. 135, 2.

Ceratophyllum submersum, Lin. S. P. 1409. Ceratophyllum demersum  $\beta$ , Hudson Fl. Angl. 419. Ceratophyllum verrucosum, Richard Mem. Mus.

Ditches; perennial; September.

Leaves more numerous than in C. cornutum; calyx-lobes toothed at the tip.

#### Fam. XX. 55. HALORAGEÆ. R. Brown.

Flowers hermaphrodite, or unisexual; calyx adherent, leaved, or very small; corolla 2 or 4-petaled, or 0.—Male. Stamens 1 or 8.—Fem. Styles 1 or 2; ovary adherent, 1 or 4-celled; ovule 1 in each cell, pendulous from the top of the cell; perisperm 0, or very thin, fleshy; corculum straight; radicle above, longer than the cotyledons.—Plant herbaceous, aquatic; leaves opposite, or whirled; flowers axillary, solitary.

Stamen 1; ovary 4-celled ...... Callitriche. 338. Stamen 1; ovary 1-celled ...... Hippuris. 339. Stamens 8; ovary 4-celled ..... Myriophyllum. 340.

# I. 338. CALLITRICHE. Pliny. Water-starwort.

Monoicous or hermaphrodite; calyx 0; petals 0.—Male. Stamen 1, exserted.—Fem. Styles 2; ovary 4-celled; cells 1-seeded, compressed, orbicular, margined; perisperm fleshy, thin.—Leaves opposite, upper leaves generally crowded; bractea 2 to each flower, coloured.

1. Callitriche pallens. Pale water-starwort. Upper leaves aggregate; fruit scarcely margined.

Stellaria, Raii Syn. 289, 1. Callitriche verna, Lin. S. P. 6.

Callitriche aquatica, Hudson Fl. Angl. 439.

Ditches and ponds; annual; April to October.

Leaves all reverse ovate.

B. intermedia. Lower stem-leaves and branch-leaves linear, 2-nicked at the tip.

Callitriche verna \( \beta, Lin. Fl. Suec. 3. \)

Callitriche intermedia, Hoffm. Germ. 1791, 2.

Callitriche dubia, Roth Fl. Germ. 1, 389.

Callitriche aquatica &, Willdenow Hort. Berl. 1, 8. Callitriche autumnalis, Schkuhr Bot. Handb. 1, 8.

Leaves linear, rather obtuse; stem lying γ. cæspitosa. on the ground.

Stellaria minor et repens, Raii Syn. 289, 1?

Lenticula aquatica bifolia Neapolitana, Park. 1263?

Alsine palustris serpyllifolia, Ger. em. 614, 12.

Callitriche aquatica \( \beta \), Smith Fl. Brit. 9.

Callitriche minima, Hoppe Bot. Tasch. 1792, 155.

Callitriche cæspitosa, Schmid Fl. Stutgard, 25.

Callitriche aquatica 8, Willd. Hort. Ber. 1, 8.

Sandy places, dried up ponds.

2. Callitriche virens.

Green water-starwort.

Leaves uniform, equidistant; fruit membranaceously winged.

Stellaria aquatica foliis longis, tenuissimis, Raii Syn. 290, 3.

Callitriche autumnalis, Lin. S. P. 6.

Callitriche angustifolia, Hoppe Bot. Tasch. 1792, 155.

Callitriche aquatica, Willd. Hort. Berl. 1, 8.

Callitriche aquatica y, Smith Fl. Brit. 9.

Ponds and ditches; annual; April to October.

Plant sunk; leaves linear, nicked; flowers all hermaphrodite.

# II. 339. HIPPURIS. Dioscorides.

Mares-tail.

Flowers hermaphrodite; calyx not divided, very small; corolla 0; stamen 1; style in the furrow of the anther; ovary 1-celled, crowned with the calyx and style; perisperm fleshy, thin.—Stem simple; leaves in whirls, linear; flowers axillary, solitary, whirled.

Hippuris vulgaris. Common mares-tail.

Leaves in whirls of 10 or 12, linear, pointed.

Limnopeuce, Raii Syn. 136, 1.

Canda equina fœmina, Ger. em. 1114, 6.

Hippuris vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 6.

Female horse-tail.

Rills and stagnant waters; perennial; May.

Root fibrous; stem erect, jointed, leafy above; leaves spreading, not in the least cut; flowers sessile.

β. demersa. Leaves very long, pellucid, pale, slender.

Limnopeuce q. Equisetum palustre linariæ scopariæ folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 136, 1 \*.

III. 340. MYRIOPHYLLUM. Dioscor. Water-milfoil.

Plant monoicous; calyx 4-parted.—MALE. Stamens 8.— FEM. Ovary 4-celled; stigmata sessile, four-toothed. — Leaves whirled, many-parted, lobes linear; flowers axillary, spiked; upper flowers male; lower female.

1. Myriophyllum spicatum. Spiked water-milfoil. Leaves 4 in a whirl; male flowers interruptedly spiked, leafless; female flowers axillary; stigmata villous.

Potamogiton foliis pennatis, Raii Syn. 150, 17.

Millefolium aquaticum pennatum spicatum, Park. 1257.

Myriophyllum spicatum, Lin. S. P. 1409.

Feathered pond-weed.

Ditches and ponds; perennial; July and August.

Herb floating; stem branched, comb-like; spike single; bracteæ ovate, not cut, 4 to each whirl; male flower reddish.

B. minus. Plant small.

Potamogiton q. Millefolium aquaticum pennatum minus, foliolis singularibus latiusculis flosculis subjectis donatum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 151, 18.

2. Myriophyllum verticillatum. Whirled water-milfoil. Leaves 5 in a whirl; flowers all axillary, whirled; stigmata thick, feathered at the tip.

Pentapterophyllon aquaticum flosculis ad foliorum nodos, Raii Syn. 316, 1.

Millefolium aquaticum minus, Ger. em. 827, 6; Park. 1257. Myriophyllum verticillatum, Lin. S. P. 1410.

Ditches and ponds; perennial; July.

Herb floating; twigs upright, leafed to the top; upper leaves smallest; flowers rarely hermaphrodite.

### Fam. XXI. 56. ONAGRARIÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx adherent, 2 or 4-parted; petals 2 or 4, on the top of the calyx; stamens 2, 4, or 8, alternating with the petals; style 1; stigmata 2 or 4; ovary 2 or 4-celled; ovules many, on a central placentarium, or 1 at the bottom of each cell; perisperm 0, or very thin; corculum straight, central; radicle below.—Plant herbaceous; leaves alternate or opposite; flowers racemose or axillary.

Stamens 2; petals 2; carcerule 2 seeded CIRCEA. 341. Stam. 8; petals 4, upright, regular;

capsule 4-celled; seeds naked ..... ENOTHERA. 342.

Stam. 8, declining; pet. 4, irregular; capsule 4-celled; seeds comose ..... CHAMÆNERIOM. 343.

Stam. 8, upright; pet. 4, regular;

capsule 4-celled; seeds comose ..... EPILOBIUM. 344.

becoming deflected.

A. Corolla 2-petaled; stamens 2, interposed; carcerule 2-celled, 2-seeded; seeds upright.

I. 341. CIRCÆA. Dioscorides. Enchanters-nightshade. Calyx short, discoid, 2-parted; petals 2, 2-cut; stamens 2; filaments clubshape; style clubshape, 2-glandular at the bottom; carcerule pearshaped, 2-celled, 2-seeded, hairy; hairs scaly.—Leaves opposite, petioled; flowers racemous,

1. Circæa ovalifolia. Oval-leaved enchanters-nightshade. Stem upright, hirsute; racemes many; leaves ovate, toothed, downy.

Circæa Lutetiana, Raii Syn. 289, 1; Ger. em. 351; Lin. S. P. 12. Circæa Lutetiana major, Park. 351. Circæa ovalifolia, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 26. Bindweed nightshade.

Shady places, dunghills; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem slightly branched; leaves dark green; calyx leathery.

2. Circæa intermedia. Intermediate enchanters-nightshade. Stem upright, simple, bald; racemes solitary; leaves heartshape, toothed, pointed, bald; capsule ovate, globose.

Circæa alpina, Flora Danica, 256. Circæa intermedia, Erhart Herb. 101. Circæa alpina  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 14.

Shady places, damp woods; perennial; July and August. Stem like that of C. ovalifolia; leaves pale, serrated or toothed; petiole membranaceous, angled.

3. Circæa alpina. Alpine enchanters-nightshade. Stem very branchy, ascending; leaves heartshape, serrate, pale, shining, bald; calyx membranaceous.

Circæa alpina, Lin. S. P. 12. Circæa cordifolia, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 26.

Shady mountainous situations; perennial; July?

Stem diffused at bottom; joints red; leaves pale green; petiole membranaceous, angled; racemes many, terminal and axillary.

B. Corolla 4-petaled; stamens 8, opposite and interposed: capsule 4-celled, 4-valved; placentarium central; seeds many.

II. 342. ŒNOTHERA. Theophrast. Evening-primrose.

Calyx long; limb 4-parted, deciduous; petals 4; stamens 8; pollen viscous; style 1; stigmata 4; capsule long, bluntly 4-sided, 4-celled, 4-valved, many-seeded; placentarium 4-sided; seeds naked.

Enothera biennis. Biennial evening-primrose. Stem muricatedly villous; leaves ovate, lanceolate, flat; stamens shorter than the corolla; capsule conical, rather swelled below.

Lysimachia lutea Virginiana, Gcr. em. 475, 4. Enothera biennis, Lin. S. P. 492.

Tree primrose.

Sandy places, naturalized; biennial; July to November. Stem 3 feet high; flowers yellow, very large, open in the evening.

III. 343. CHAMÆNERION. Gesner. Persian-willow.

Calyx long, bent upwards, deciduous; petals 4, unequal; stamens 8, declining; pollen not viscous; stigmata 4, revolute; capsule long, bluntly 4-sided, 4-celled, 4-valved; placentarium 4-sided; seeds many, comose.—Leaves lanceolate, sessile; flowers spiked, large, reddish.

Chamænerion spicatum. Spiked Persian-willow. Leaves scattered, linear, lanceolate, not cut, veined, bald; peduncles in the axillæ of the bracteæ; spike pyramidical.

Lysimachia speciosa, quibusdam Onagra dicta, siliquosa, Raii Syn.

Chamænerion, Ger. em. 477, 7. Chamænerion flore Delphinii, Park. Par. 270. Epilobium angustifolium, Lin. S. P. 492. Epilobium spicatum, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 2, 373. Rosebay willow-herb. French willow.

Fields and hedges; perennial; July.

Root erect; stem 3 feet high, upright, branched above; spike leafless; flowers alternate, purple or white; ovary woolly; stamens and pistils move regularly during impregnation; pollen blue.—Suckers of the root eatable; herb in infusion fermentible and intoxicating; down of the seed mixed with cotton may be manufactured.

#### IV. 344. EPILOBIUM. Gesner.

Willow-herb.

Calyx long, limb 4-parted, deciduous; petals 4, equal; stamens 8, upright; pollen not viscous; capsule long, bluntly 4-sided, 4-celled, 4-valved; placentarium 4-sided; seeds many, comose.—Leaves lanceolate, mostly sessile; lower opposite; upper mostly alternate; flowers reddish; racemes mostly leafy.

# a. Style clubshape; stigmata 4, revolute.

1. Epilobium hirsutum. Hairy willow-herb. Root creeping; stem much branched, hirsute; leaves halfembracing the stem, lanceolate, serrate, rather bald; veins hairy.

Lysimachia siliquosa hirsuta magno flore, Raii Syn. 311, 2.

Lysimachia siliquosa, Ger. em. 476, 6.

Epilobium hirsutum, Lin. S. P. 494. Epilobium ramosum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 162. Codded willow-herb. Codlings and Cream.

Watery places and holts; perennial; July.

Roots stoloniferous; stem upright, hairy, hairs pinnate; petals larger than the calyx, rose-colour.—Shoots when quite fresh gathered have a transitory fragrance resembling scalded codlings, which vanishes in a few minutes.

2. Epilobium parviflorum. Smallflowered willow-herb. Root fibrous; stem nearly simple, villous; leaves sessile, alternate, lanceolate, toothed, downy on both sides; down

Lysimachia siliquosa hirsuta parvo flore, Raii Syn. 311, 3.

Lysimachia sylvatica, Ger. em. 479, 8.

Lysimachia siliquosa sylvestris hirsuta, Park. 549.

Epilobium hirsutum β, Lin. S. P. 494.

Epilobium villosum, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Epilobium parviflorum, With. Bot. Arr. 367.

Epilobium molle, Lamarck Encycl. Meth. 2.

Epilobium pubescens, Roth Germ. 2, 435.

Watery places; perennial; July. Stem densely woolly, slightly branched above; leaves toothed; flowers small.

Mountain willow-herb. 3. Epilobium montanum. Stem round; leaves ovate, lanceolate, toothed, bald, veins woolly; petioles short.

Lysimachia campestris, Raii Syn. 311, 4; Ger. em. 478, 11.

Lysimachia siliquosa major, Park. 548. Bpilobium montanum, Lin. S. P. 494.

# Pl. ex. cal. 56. ONAGRARIÆ. 344. Epilobium. 561

Woods, rocks, and walls; perennial; July.

Stem upright, mostly simple; lower leaves opposite; upper leaves alternate, slender; flowers purple, small.

# b. Style undivided; stigma 1.

4. Epilobium tetragonum. Squarestalk willow-herb. Stem 4-sided, rather bald; leaves lanceolate, bald, toothed; lowermost leaves opposite; style clubshape, undivided.

Lysimachia siliquosa glabra media sive minor, Raii Syn. 311, 5.

Epilobium tetragonum, Lin. S. P. 494.

Bogs and ditches; perennial; July.

Stem upright, branchy, rather bald; leaves nearly lanceolate.

β. roseum. Stem rather woolly; leaves ovate, lanceolate. Epilobium roseum, Symons Syn. 198.

5. Epilobium palustre.

Marsh willow-herb.

Stem round, upright, rather hirsute; leaves lanceolate, not cut, bald; style linear, undivided; ovary pubescent.

Lysimachia siliquosa glabra minor angustifolia, Raii Syn. 311, 6; Ger. em. 479.

Epilobium palustre, Lin. S. P. 496.

Bogs and ditches; perennial; July.

Stem branched; leaves sessile, half stem-clasping, rarely toothed.

6. Epilobium alsinefolium. Chickweed willow-herb. Root creeping; stem decumbent, 4-sided; leaves petioled, ovate, acute, toothed; style clubshape, undivided.

Lysimachia siliquosa glabra minor latifolia, Raii Syn. 311,7.

Epilobium montanum δ, Willd. S. P. 2, 316. Epilobium alsinefolium, Villars Delph. 3, 511.

Mountainous places; perennial; July.

Roots tufted; flowers rose-colour.

7. Epilobium alpinum. Alpine willow-herb.

Root creeping; stem decumbent at bottom, rather 4-sided; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, blunt, slightly toothed, bald, rather shining; racemes 3 or 4-flowered; style clubshape, undivided.

Epilobium alpinum, Lin. S. P. 495.

Alpine rivulets; perennial; June and July.

Stem 9 inches high, simple; petioles short; flowers small; ovary almost bald.

VOL. II.

Fam. XXII. 57. POMACEÆ. Rosacearum Sectio,

Jussieu.

Calyx adherent, persistent; limb 5-cut; petals 5, on the calyx; stamens indefinite, about 20, on the calyx below the petals; ovary simple, adherent to the ovary; ovules ascending, in the inner angle of the cells; styles many; fruit a pome, umbilicated, crowned, many-celled; perisperm 0, or very thin, fleshy; corculum straight; radicle below.—Stem woody, arborescent; leaves alternate, simple or pinnate; flowers complete, hermaphrodite.

#### I. 345. PYRUS. Pliny.

Pear.

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5-cut; styles 5; pome spherical, 5-celled; cells cartilaginous, 2-seeded; seed ascending.

a. Malus. Leaves ovate, simple; stipules linear; corolla reddish; styles joined at bottom; pome globular, umbilicated at top and bottom.

1. Pyrus sylvestris.

Wild pear.

Leaves ovate, acute, serrated, bald; umbell simple, sessile; corolla-claws shorter than the limb of the calyx.

Malus sylvestris, Raii Syn. 452, 2; Ger. em. 1461, 1; Park. 1502.

Pyrus Malus, Lin. S. P. 686.

Malus communis, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3678.

Crab-tree. Wilding.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; May.

Leaves when young downy beneath; slipules linear; umlells terminal; fruit acid, acerb, the size of a chestnut; styles bald.—Wood hard, takes a good polish; bark dyes yellow, juice of the fruit called verjuice, very acerb, astringent, repellent, and useful in sprains.

β. sativa. Leaves villous underneath; fruit more or less sweet; style villous.

Malus sativa, Raii Syn. 451, 1; Ger. em. 1459.

Pyrus Malas, \$ to \$, Lin. S. P. 686.

Apple-tree.

Cultivated in numerous variations; arborescent; May.

Leaves slightly wrinkled, unequally serrate, mostly reverse ovate, oval.—Fruit excellent, either raw or dressed; juice fermented yields cider, a good cooling drink.

b. Corolla white; styles free at bottom; pome top-shape, umbilicated at the top.

2. Pyrus communis.

Common pear.

Leaves ovate, serrated; peduncles corymbose.

Pyraster seu Pyrus communis, Raii Syn. 452, 1.

Pyrus sylvestris, Ger. em. 1458.

Pyrus communis, Lin. S. P. 686.

Pyrus Achras, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 2, 44. Wild pear-tree. Choke pear. Iron pear.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; April.

Tree upright; branches dependent, spinous; leaves blunt, when young covered with a deciduous down; stipules linear; corymbus villous.—Wood light, smooth, compact, easily cut and turned; fruit austere.

β. inermis. Branches without spines.

Pyrus sativa, Raii Syn. 452, 1; Ger. em. 1455.

Cultivated in numerous varieties.

Fruit sweet, nutritive; juice of the fruit fermented forms perry, which comes nearer the taste of grape wine than cider does, and is mostly used to mix with wines.

# c. Sorbus. Leaves pinnate, styles 3.

3. Pyrus aucuparia. Fowling pear. Leaves pinnate, leaflets oblong, slightly petioled, equally serrated, bald on both sides, when young downy beneath; flowers corymbose; styles mostly 3.

Sorbus sylvestris foliis domesticæ similis, Raii Syn. 452, 2.

Sorbus sylvestris, sive Fraxinus bubula, Ger. em. 1473.

Ornus, sive Fraxinus sylvestris, Park. 1419.

Sorbus aucuparia, Lin. S. P. 683.

Mespilus aucuparia, Scopoli Carn. 598. Pyrus aucuparia, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 2, 45.

Quicken tree. Wild ash. Wild service. Quickbeam tree. Ro m tree.

Mountainous woods, and hedges; arborescent; May. Leaves pinnate with a terminal leaflet, stipuled; corymbus terminal, much branched; pome the size of a pea, scarlet, acid; seeds 2 in each cell.—Wood solid, soft, tough, used to prevent witchcraft and enchantment by a piece being carried about a person, or by small cattle being driven through a hoop made of it; berries dried and powdered

nutritive, and being infused in water yield an acidulous kind of perry; the berries are also used as a bait for redwings and fieldfares.

4. Pyrus domestica.

Pinnatifid pear.

Leaves pinnate; leaflets equal, ovate, oblong, edge contiguous to the main petiole, upper part serrated, villous beneath; flowers panicled.

Sorbus, Raii Syn. 452, 1; Ger. em. 1471, 1.

Sorbus legitima, Park. 1420. Sorbus domestica, Lin. S. P. 684.

Pyrus Sorbus, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 2, 45.

Pyrus domestica, Engl. Bot. 350.

True service tree. Sorb. Sorb apple. Servis.

Mountainous woods; arborescent; May.

Leaves pinnate with a terminal leaflet; hairs deciduous; flowers white; styles 5; pome reverse ovate, reddish. — Fruit when ripe astringent.

5. Pyrus pinnatifida. Leaves pinnatifid, inclining to pinnate, downy beneath; flowers corymbose.

Sorbus hybrida, Lin. S. P. 684. Sorbus pinnatifida, Ehrath Herb.

Mountains, and cultivated; arborescent; May.

Leaves lobed above, pinnate at bottom; bald above, white beneath; corymbus many-flowered; pome scarlet.

346. CRATÆGUS. Theophrastus.

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5; styles 2 to 5; pome spherical, 5-celled; cells cartilaginous, 2-seeded; seeds peritropal.— Leaves angular; fruit hard.

1. Cratægus alpina. Alpine hawthorn. Leaves simple, ovate, cut, serrate, tomentose beneath; flowers corymbose.

Mespilus alni folio, subtus incano, Aria Theophrasti dicta, Raii Syn.

Aria Theophrasti, Ger. em. 1327, 2.

Sorbus sylvestris Aria Theophrasti dicta, Park. 1421.

Cratægus Aria, Lin. S. P. 681. Sorbus Aria, Willd. S. P. 2, 102. Pyrus Aria, Smith Fl. Brit. 534.

Cumberland Hawthorn. White-beam tree.

Limestone mountains; arborescent; May.

Twigs tomentose; leaves doubly serrated, bald above; veins parallel; corymbus terminal; flowers white; styles 2 or 4; pome red, floury, astringent.—Plants bear lopping, and do not kill grass growing under them; timber tough, smooth, hard; charcoal used for gunpowder; fruit when rotten ripe eatable.

2. Cratægus torminalis. Griping hawthorn. Leaves heartshape, ovate, 7-lobed, deeply serrate; lowest lobes divaricating, bald; flowers corymbose.

Mespilus apii folio, sylvestris, non spinosa, seu Sorbus torminalis, Ruii

Syn. 453, 2.

Sorbus torminalis, Ger. em. 1471, 2; Persoon Syn. 2, 38.

Sorbus torminalis seu vulgaris, Park. 1420. Cratægus torminalis, Lin. S. P. 681. Pyrus torminalis, Smith Fl. Brit. 532. Pirus torminalis, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 121. Wild-service tree. Wild sorb-apple.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; April and May.

Bark smooth; leaves unequally 7-lobed; petioles long; corymbus branched, many-flowered; pome dotted, austere.

# 347. MESPILUS. Theophrastus.

Medlar.

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5; styles 2 to 5; pome spherical, 5-celled; cells 2-seeded, bony; seeds ascending.

# a. Leaves angular; stipules large, leaflike.

1. Mespilus digyna. Two-styled medlar. Stem spinous; leaves bald, 3-cut, blunt, toothed; flowers rather corymbose; peduncles and calyx rather smooth; calyx-segments lanceolate, pointed.

Cratægus Oxyacantha, Willd. S. P. 1005. Mespilus Oxyacantha, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 2, 43. Cratægus Oxyacanthoides, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3687. Mespilus Oxyacantha 3, With. Bot. Arr. 561.

Hedge rows; arborescent; May and June.

Branches bald, thorny; leaves bald; flowers white or rose-coloured; berry red.

Mespilus monogyna. One-style medlar. Stem spinous; leaves bald, 3-cut, lobes pointed, serrate; flowers corymbose; peduncles and calyx downy, calyxsegments lanceolate, pointed, reflected; style 1.

Mespilus apii folio sylvestris spinosa, sive Oxyacantha, Raii Syn. 453, 3. Oxyacanthus, Ger. em. 1327, 1.

Spina appendix vulgaris, Park. 1025. Cratægus monogyna, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 456. Mespilus Oxyacautha, Smith Fl. Brit. 2, 529.

Hawthorn. White thorn. May.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; May.

Branches thorny; leaves bald on both sides; flowers white or rose-colour; berry red or yellow.—Plant excellent for fences; wood hard and tough.

β. Glastonburiensis. Stipules very large, kidneyshape, toothed; flowers large, coming out twice a year.

Cratægus Oxyacantha 4, With. Bot. Arr. 561. Glastonbury thorn.

#### b. Leaves not cut.

3. Mespilus Germanica. German medlar. Leaves lanceolate, tomentose beneath; flowers sessile, solitary, terminal; calyx-lobes long, pointed.

Mespilus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 453, 1\*. Mespilus Germanica, Lin. S. P. 684. Hedges; arborescent; May.

Branches thorny; leaves lanceolate; flowers white, downy, tip fringed; fringes large.—Fruit, when thoroughly ripe, acerb, astringent.

β. sativa. Stem and branches spineless; leaves ovate, lanceolate.

Mespilus sativa, Ger. em. 1453, 1. Mespilus vulgaris, Park. 1422. Cultivated for its fruit.

y. abortiva. Stem spineless; styles and seed 0.

## Fam. XXIII. 58, ROSACEÆ.

Calyx persisting, pitchershape, contracted at the neck, limb divided; lobes sometimes with appendages; petals 5, inserted on the top of the calyx; stamens numerous, indefinite, inserted on the calyx under the petals; ovaries free, many, enclosed in the fleshy, persistent calyx; ovules pendulous; styles many, 1 to each ovary, terminal, with a lateral furrow; stigmata oblique; akenium 1-seeded; perisperm 0; corculum straight; radicle above.—Stem shrubby, woody, when injured a strong shoot overtopping the original stem is thrown up from the root; leaves pinnate; stipules adherent to the petiole, armed with thorns, or bristles; bristles always straight and tipped with a gland; plants polymorphous, species difficultly distinguishable.

348. ROSA. Pliny.

Akenia intermixed with hairs.

Rose.

- a. Rosæ cinnamomeæ. Stem bristled; bristles deciduous; thorns often straight; flowers bracteated.
- 1. Rosa cinnamomea. Cinnamon rose.

Flowers bracteated; germen globular; lobes simple; stem bristled; leaflets lanceolate, oblong, serrate.

Rosa cinnamomea, Lin. S. P. 703. Pastures; shrubby; May.

Stem 5 feet high; bristles deciduous; thorns often straight; leaflets ash-green above, downy; down soft; terminal leaflet much the largest; petioles tomentose; stipules serrated, serratures glandular; peduncles bald; bracteæ very broad, shorter than the peduncles; corolla reddish, cupshape; fruit globose, bald, orange-colour.

- b. Rosæ spinosissimæ. Flowers scarcely bracteated; stem bristly; bristles persistent.
- 2. Rosa rubella. Reddish rose. Flowers not bracteated; stem and branches bristled; ger-

men rather pitchershape; leaflets serrated; thorns very few, very slender, nearly equal.

Rosa rubella, Engl. Bot. 2521.

Sands by the sea; shrubby; July.

Shrub 4 feet high; leaflets elliptical, bald on both sides, paler beneath, two or three upper pairs and the odd one larger than the rest; corolla reddish, sometimes red or variegated.

3. Rosa spinosissima. Very-prickly rose. Flowers not bracteated; stem bristled; germen globular; leaflets serrate; thorns crowded, very unequal in size.

Rosa pumila spinosissima, foliis pimpinellæ glabris, flore albo, Raiz Syn. 455, 5.

Rosa pimpinellæ folia, Ger. em.

Rosa pimpinella, sive pomifera minor, Park, 1018.

Rosa spinosissima, Lin. S. P. 705.

Rosa pimpinellifolia \( \beta \), Lamarck Fl. Fr. 4, 438.

Burnet rose. Pimpernel rose.

Fields, in gravel and sand; shrubby; July.

Shrub 2 feet high, or more in the shade; leaflets dark green, not shining, paler underneath, 2 upper pair and odd leaflet largest; corolla white, yellowish at bottom, rarely

pale red, or with reddish veins, or white with a pink spot; fruit bald, globular or depressed, dark purple, then black, sometimes blood red.—Ripe fruit eaten either raw, or preserved; juice dyes silk and cotton of a peach colour.

4. Rosa involuta.

Involuted rose.

Flowers not bracteated; stem bristly; germen globular; leaflets doubly serrate, bald above; thorns very crowded.

Rosa involuta, Smith Fl. Brit. 1398.

Western coast of Scotland; shrubby; June.

Shrub 3 feet high; bristles persistent; leaflets elliptic, bald above; main rib sometimes hairy, glandular; veins beneath rough; upper pair and odd leaflet largest; corolla cupshape, petals reverse heartshape, reddish, whitish at bottom; fruit bristly.

5. Rosa Doniana.

Don rose.

Flowers not bracteated; stem bristly; calyx-lobes simple; leaflets doubly serrate, hirsute on both sides; thorns straight, unequal, scattered.

Rosa Doniana, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 185.

Mountains; shrubby; June.

Shrub 2 or 5 feet high; bristles persistent; leaflets elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest; corolla expanded; petals white, reverse heartshape; fruit globular, bristly.

6. Rosa gracilis.

Slender rose.

Flowers not bracteated; stem bristly; calyx lobes simple; leaflets doubly serrate, hirsute on both sides; large thorns sicklelike.

Rosa villosa, Engl. Bot. 583.

Hills; shrubby; June.

Shrub 10 feet high; bristles persistent; leaflets elliptic, edge and main rib beneath glandular; upper pair and odd leaflet largest; flower nearly saucershape; petals reverse heartshape, beautifully reddish, white at bottom; fruit globose.

7. Rosa Sabini.

Sabine rose.

Flowers not bracteated; stem bristly; germen globular; calyx-lobes pinnate; leaflets doubly serrate.

Rosa Sabini, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 186.

Mountains; shrubby; June.

Shrub 6 feet high; bristles persistent; leaflets elliptic; upper pair and odd leaflet largest; veins beneath rough; main rib and edge glandular; upper surface hairy, hairs scattered; flowers reddish, open, large; fruit globose.

c. Rosæ villosæ. Stem not bristly; thorns straight, or at least not hooked; stipulæ not changing into bracteæ.

8. Rosa villosa.

Villous rose.

Germen nearly globose; calyx-lobes simple; thorns nearly straight, equal; leaflets rhomboid elliptical; bracteæ elliptic.

Rosa villosa, Lin. S. P. 704. Rosa mollis, Engl. Bot. 2459.

Rosa pomifera, Gmelin Fl. Bad. Als. 2, 410. Rosa glandulosa, Lamarck Fl. Tr. 6, 539.

Rosa Helvetica, Ræmer Arch. 1, 2, 6.

Woods; shrubby; June.

Shrubs 8 feet high; leaflets doubly serrate, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, hirsute on both faces, above very soft, beneath wrinkled, glandular near the edge; flowers concave, deep red, rarely white with blood red spots, or reddish; fruit bristled, red.

9. Rosa scabriuscula.

Roughish rose.

Germen elliptical; calyx-lobes nearly simple; bracteæ elliptical; thorns rather straight, nearly equal; leaflets narrow elliptic, doubly serrate.

Rosa scabriuscula, Engl. Bot. 1896.

Hedges and river banks; shrubby; June.

Shrub 6 feet high; leaflets very soft, edge glandular, especially on the under surface; upper pair and odd leaflet largest; flowers concave; petals white, the blood-red spots of the bud remaining; fruit large, red.

10. Rosa heterophylla. Various-leaved rose. Germen nearly globular; calyx-lobes rather pinnate; thorns rather straight, nearly equal; bracteæ lanceolate.

Rosa heterophylla, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 195.

Mountains; shrubby; June.

Shrub 9 feet high; leaflets elliptical, or ovate, oblong, rounded at bottom, very varying; upper pair and odd leaflet larger, doubly serrated, soft, downy, glandular on both sides; petals white, spotted with blood-red.

11. Rosa pulchella. Pretty rose.

Germen reverse ovate; calyx-lobes pinnnate; thorns rather straight, nearly equal; petals crenate.

Rosa pulchella, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 195.

Limestone banks; shrubby; June.

Shrub 2 feet high; leaflets elliptic, hollow, hairy on both sides, glandular beneath; doubly serrate; upper pair and odd leaflet largest; flowers concave; petals deep reddish; edge crenate, glandular.

12. Rosa tomentosa.

Cloth-leaved rose.

Calyx-lobes pinnate; thorns rather straight, nearly equal; petals not in the least cut; bracteæ elliptic; leaflets doubly serrate.

Rosa sylvestris pomifera major nostras, Raii Syn. 455, 6. Rosa pomifera major, Park. Par. 418. Rosa villosa, Hudson Fl. Angl. 219. Rosa tomentosa, Smith Fl. Brit. 539. Rosa Reynieri, Ræmer Archiv. 1, 2, 7. Great English apple-rose.

Hedges and bushy places; shrubby; June and July.

Shrub 8 feet high; leaflets elliptic, sharply triangular at the tip, nappy on each side, doubly serrate, glandular; upper pair and odd leaflet larger; flowers rather flat, petals white at bottom, sometimes spotted with dark red; fruit elliptical, broad, red; plant varies very much.

13. Rosa muda. Naked rose.

Germen globose; calyx-lobes pinnate; thorns nearly straight; leaflets serrate.

Rosa nuda, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 205.

Mountains; shrubby; June.

Shrub 7 feet high; leaflets elliptical, upper pair and odd leaflet largest; smooth on both sides; serratures unequal but simple; flowers reddish; fruit globose.

d. Eglanteriæ. Stem thorny; thorns hooked; bristles 0; leaflets doubly serrate, whole lower face glandular; glands odoriferous.

14. Rosa rubiginosa. Rusty rose. Germens reverse ovate; thorns unequal, large, hooked; leaflets hirsute, glandular beneath, doubly serrate.

Rosa sylvestris odora, Raii Syn. 454, 3; Ger. em. 1272, 1.
Rosa sylvestris odora, seu Eglanteria flore simplici, Park. Par. 418.
Rosa Eglanteria, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 491.
Rosa rubiginosa, Lin. Mant. 2, 564.
Rosa suavifolia, Fl. Dan. 870.
Eglantinc. Sweetbriar.

Dry soils, especially chalk; shrubby; June and July. Shrub compact, 7 feet high; thorns scattered, those of the root-shoots unequal; leaflets elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, hirsute above, glandular beneath, serratures glandular; glands odoriferous; flowers concave, petals pink; styles distinct; fruit reverse ovate, armed with strong bristles at the base, when ripe blood-red.

15. Rosa micrantha. Small-flowered rose. Fruit swollen elliptic; thorns hooked, nearly equal; leaflets hirsute, glandular beneath, doubly serrate.

Rosa micrantha, Engl. Bot. 2490. Sweetbriar.

Hedges and bushy places; shrubby; June and July.

Shrub 8 feet high, generally loose and straggling; thorns crowded; those of the root-shoots nearly equal; leaflets elliptic; upper pair and odd leaflet largest; flowers saucershape, reddish; style simple; fruit small, scarlet.

e. Rosæ caninæ. Stem thorny; thorns hooked; bristles 0; lower surface of the leaflets not glandular throughout.

16. Rosa Borreri. Borrer rose

Germen elliptic; calycine pinnæ crowded; thorns hooked, nearly equal; leaflets hirsute, not glandular, doubly serrate.

Rosa dumetorum, Engl. Bot. 2579. Rosa Borreri, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 210.

Hedges and thickets; shrubby; July.

Shrub 10 feet high; leaflets deep green, shining, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, odd leaflet broadest; serratures glandular; flowers flesh-colour or reddish; styles simple; fruit elliptic, deep red.

17. Rosa cæsia.

Germen elliptical; calycine pinnæ few; thorns hooked, nearly equal; leaflets hirsute, not glandular, doubly serrate.

Rosa cæsia, Engl. Bot. 2367.

Mountains; shrubby; July.

Shrub close, 5 feet high; leaflets elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, ribs beneath prominent, hirsute; serratures glandular; flowers reddish; calycine pinnæ very narrow; styles simple; fruit elliptic.

18. Rosa sarmentacea. Briar rose. Styles distinct; germen ovate; thorns hooked; leaflets doubly serrate, quite bald.

Rosa canina, Roth Fl. Germ. 1, 218; and 2, 560. Rosa sarmentacea, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 213.

Hedges and bushy places; shrubby; July.

Shrub 10 feet high; leaflets elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, rather pointed, bald, waxlike above; main rib beneath prickly; serratures unequal, divaricated, irregular serrate; flowers reddish, rather flat; fruit elliptic, scarlet, shining.

19. Rosa bractescens. Large-bractea rose. Germen globose; thorns hooked; leaflets serrate, tomentose beneath; bracteæ overtopping the fruit.

Rosa bractescens, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 216.

Hedges; shrubby; June.

Shrub 7 feet high; leaflets elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest; hairy above; beneath main-rib prickly, veins hairy; flowers flesh-colour, rather concave; styles simple; fruit globular.

20. Rosa dumetorum. Bush rose. Styles distinct; germens elliptic, overtopping the bracteæ; thorns hooked; leaflets serrate, hirsute on both sides.

Rosa canina  $\xi$ , Desvaux Journ. de Bot. 2, 115. Rosa dumetorum, Thuilliers Fl. Par. 250.

Hedges; shrubby; July.

Shrub 6 feet high; leaflets rather shining; upper pair and odd leaflet largest, odd leaflet broadest, rather pointed; flowers rather flat, reddish; fruit ovate, very broad or nearly globular, bald, red.

21. Rosa collina. Hill rose. Styles distinct; thorns hooked, nearly equal; leaflets serrate, hirsute beneath.

Rosa collina, Jacq. Fl. Austr. 2, 58. Hedges; shrubby; July.

Shrub 8 feet high; leaflets elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, very deeply serrate, above bald, dull; serratures cartilaginous at the tip; flowers rather flat, pale reddish; fruit elliptic.

22. Rosa Hibernica. Irish rose. Germen globose; thorns hooked, unequal; leaflets serrate.

Rosa Hibernica, Engl. Bot. 2196.

Ireland; shrubby; June to November.

Shrub 3 feet high; leaflets elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, above bald, rather glaucous; beneath hairy, especially the main rib; styles simple; fruit globular, sometimes drawn out at the throat.

23. Rosa canina. Dog rose. Styles distinct; stem-thorns hooked; petiole-thorns sickleshape; leaflets keeled, serrated, bald.

Rosa sylvestris inodora, seu canina, Raii Syn. 454, 1; Park. 1017. Rosa canina inodora, Ger. em. Rosa canina, Lin. S. P. 704.

Wild briar. Dog rose. Hep-tree.

Hedges and bushy places; shrubby; June.

Shrub spreading, 8 feet high; leaflets narrow, elliptic. upper pair and odd leaflet largest, keeled, point turned on one side, quite bald, young leaves shining as if varnished; serratures pointed, unequal; flowers reddish, rarely white; the buds redder than the expanded flower; fruit elliptic, quite bald, shining, scarlet.—Fruit eatable, and made into a conserve; a decoction of the shoots, and especially of the roots, drank as an agreeable and exhilarating tea; dried leaves used as a substitute for China tea; flowers preserved with sugar and honey, and also used to prepare a spirituous liquor.

24. Rosa surculosa. Shooting rose. Styles distinct; thorns hooked; leaflets flat, serrate, bald. Rosa surculosa, Woods in Lin. Tr. 12, 228.

Roadsides and bushy places; shrubby; June.

Shrub 8 feet high; leaflets elliptical, pointed, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, odd leaflet heartshape at the base, above slightly hairy; beneath bald, dark; younger leaves purplish; flowers reddish; styles porrected; fruit elliptic. broad, red.

25. Rosa systyla. Sisterhood rose. Styles united; germen oblong; thorns hooked, nearly equal; root-shoot-thorns crowded; leaflets serrate.

Rosa collina, Engl. Bot. 1895. Rosa leucochroa, Desvaux Journ. Bot. 2, 113. Rosa stylosa, Lamarck Fl. Tr. 6, 536. Rosa brevistyla, Lamarck Fl. Tr. 6, 537. Rosa systyla, Bastard Fl. Anjou.

Bushy places; shrubby; July.

Shrub slender, 12 feet high; root-shoots nearly upright; leaflets lanceolate, elliptic, upper pair and odd leaflet largest, keeled, pointed; bald above, ribs beneath hairy; flowers 1 to 8, saucershape, petals a beautiful pink, inclining to orange at the base, sometimes pale or even white; styles forming a porrected column; fruit elliptic, oblong, bald, scarlet, of a fine flavour.

26. Rosa arvensis. Fallow rose. Styles united; thorns hooked; root-shoot-thorns few; leaflets elliptical, unequally serrate.

Rosa sylvestris altera minor, flore albo nostras, Raii Syn. 455, 4.

Rosa sylvestris, Ræmer Arch. Bot. 1, 2, 33. Rosa repens, Gmelin Fl. Bad. Als. 2, 418. Rosa canina  $\beta$ , Fl. Germ. 1, 218, and 2, 560.

Rosa arvensis, Willd. S. P. 2, 1066.

White dog rose.

Hedges in flat countries; shrubby; June and July.

Shrub 4 feet high; root-shoots long, trailing; leaflets roundish elliptical, lowest pair smallest, flat, inclining to crenate, bald on both sides, main rib sometimes hairy beneath; flowers 1 to 15, white, quite flat; fruit elliptical, often globular when solitary, blood-colour, of a fine flavour.

Fam. XXIV. 59. AGRIMONIACEÆ. Roseacearum pars, De Candolle. Sanguisorbeæ, Richard.

Calyx tubular, persisting; limb 4 or 5-cut, often bracteated in the sinuses; petals 4 or 5 on the top of the calyx, alternate with its lobes; sometimes 0; stamens as many as the calyx-lobes or indefinite, inserted on the calyx under the petals; ovaries 1-ovuled, 1-styled, solitary or definite, enclosed in the persistent pitchershape calyx; akenium inverted; perisperm 0; corculum straight; radicle above.—Stem herbaceous, or rather shrubby; leaves pinnate or digitate; flowers sometimes unisexual.

## Pl. ex. cal. 59. AGRIMONIACEÆ. 349. Poterium. 575

I. 349. POTERIUM. Dioscorides.

Burnet.

Flowers unisexual; calyx 4-lobed, coloured, 3-scaled on the outside; petals 0.—Male. Stamens 30.—Fem. Ovaries 2; styles 1 or 2; stigmata radiated; akenia 2, immerged in the hardened angular tube of the calyx.—Leaves pinnate; flowers capitate.

Poterium minus. Small burnet. Stem angular, spineless; stamens much longer than the calyx.

Sanguisorba minor, Raii Syn. 203, 1.
Pimpinella hortensis, Ger. em. 1045, 1.
Pimpinella vulgaris seu minor, Park. 582.
Poterium Sanguisorba, Lin. S. P. 1411.
Pimpinella Sanguisorba, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 1, 162.
Garden burnet.

Chalky soils; perennial; July.

Root woody; leaflets roundish, serrate, bald; peduncles naked, terminal; flowers in heads; upper flowers female, stigmata exserted; lower flowers male.

II. 350. SANGUISORBA. Fuchs. Great-burnet.

Flowers hermaphrodite; calyx coloured, 4-lobed; scales 2 at the base; petals 0; stamens 4; ovaries 2; stigmata simple; akenia 2, immersed in the persistent tube of the calyx.—Leaves pinnate; flowers in heads, upper flowers expanding first.

Sanguisorba officinalis. Shop great-burnet. Herb bald; spine ovate; stamens as long as the calyx.

Sanguisorba major flore spadiceo, Raii Syn. 203, 2. Pimpinella sylvestris, Ger. em. 1045, 2.

Pimpinella major vulgaris, Park. 582. Sanguisorba officinalis, Lin. S. P. 169.

Wild burnet.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; June and July. Stem 2 feet high, branched, rather naked; leaflets heartshape, crenate.

576 351. Alchemil. 59. AGRIMONIACEÆ. Pl.ex. cal.

III. 351. ALCHEMILLA. Tragus. Ladies-mantle.

Calyx 4-cut, 4-bracteated; corolla 0; stamens 4, very short; ovary 1; akenium enclosed in the persisting calyx.—Leaves palmately lobed, stipuled.

a. Alchemillæ veræ. Root perennial; style 1.

1. Alchemilla vulgaris. Common ladies-mantle. Leaves kidneyshape, 9-lobed, acutely serrated, rather naked; corymbus terminal.

Alchemilla, Raii Syn. 158, 1; Ger. em. 949, 1.

Alchemilla major vulgaris, Park. 538. Alchemilla vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 178.

Lion's foot. Lion's paw. Pied de Lyon. Great sanicle. Bears-foot North.

Fields and hilly pastures; perennial; June and July. Stem panicled; leaves 7 to 9-lobed, lobes blunt; stipules cut.

2. Alchemilla pubescens. Downy ladies-mantle. Leaves lobed, silky, acutely serrated; stem and petioles hairy, hairs close; corymbus terminal.

Alchemilla minor, Hudson Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 59. Alchemilla vulgaris  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 190. Alchemilla pubescens, Lamarck Encycl. Meth. Alchemilla bybrida, Persoon Syn. 1, 149.

Alpine pastures; perennial; July.

3. Alchemilla alpina. Alpine ladies-mantle. Leaves digitate, serrate, silky beneath.

Alchemilla alpina pentaphyllos, Raii Syn. 158, 2. Pentaphyllum petrosum, Heptaphyllum Clusii, Ger. em. 988, 5. Tormentilla argentea, Park. 393. Alchemilla alpina, Lin. S. P. 179. Stone cinquefoil.

Alpine micaceous rocks; perennial; July.

Leaves 5-parted; stem upright; calyx silky on the out-

side.
b. Aphanes. Root annual; styles 2; ovaries 2, one gene-

rally abortive.

4. Alchemilla arvensis. Fallow ladies-mantle.
Leaves 3-cut, downy; lobes 2 or 3-cut; flowers sessile,

axillary.

# Pl. ex. cal. 59. AGRIMONIACEÆ. 351. Alchemil. 577

Percepier Anglorum, Raii Syn. 159, 1; Ger. em. 1594, 1.

Polygonum selinoides, Park. 449. Aphanes arvensis, Lin. S. P. 179.

Alchemilla Aphanes, Leers Fl. Herb. 54.

Parsley breakstone, Herb-shops. Percepier, Bristol.

Barren sandy land; annual; April to November.

Stem much branched; leaves marked with lines; stipules cut; calyx urceolate.

#### IV. 352. AGRIMONIA. Brunsfel.

Agrimony.

Calyx 5-lobed, bristly; bristles hooked; petals 5; stamens 12 to 20; ovaries 2; styles 2, terminal; akenia 2, enclosed in the persisting calyx.—Leaves pinnate, stipuled; flowers spiked, involucellated; involucella 2-lobed.

Agrimonia vulgaris.

Common agrimony.

Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, oblong, deeply serrated; terminal leaflets petioled; spikes peduncled.

Agrimonia, Raii Syn. 202, 1; Ger. em. 712, 1. Agrimonia vulgaris, Park. 594.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, Lin. S. P. 643.

Edges of fields; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem 2 feet high, angular, hairy; leaves alternately pinnate; stipules pinnately cut; spike manyflowered; flowers yellow.

## Fam. XXV. 60. DRYADEÆ. Rosacearum tribus, De Candolle, Jussien. Fragariacearum pars, Nesler.

Calyx 4 or 5-toothed; sinus of the teeth often bracteolated on the outside; petals as many as the calvx-lobes; stamens many, indefinite, or rarely as many as the calyxlobes and opposite to them; ovaries indefinite, rarely 5, free, 1-styled; style from the apex, or inner side, furrowed on the inner side; stigmata oblique, thickened; ovule 1, inverse, rarely ascending; akenia or drupellæ on the persisting calyx; seeds inverse, rarely ascending; perisperm 0; corculum straight. - Stem herbaceous, rarely shrubby.

Calyx naked; stam. many; ovaries capitate;

akenium covered with a fleshy sarcocarp .... Rubus. 358. Cal. bracteated; stam. many;

akenium feathered, tailed ...... DRYAS. 353.

Cal. bracteated; stam. many;

ovaries capitate, ending in a jointed tail .... GEUM. 354. VOL. II.

Cal. bracteated; stam. 5; petals minute;

akenia on a dry receptacle .... ..... Sibbaldia. 355.

Cal. bracteated; stam. many;

akenia many, on a dry receptacle ..... Potentilla. 356.

Cal. bracteated; stam. many;

akenia spread over a fleshy receptacle .. Fragrama. 357.

#### I. 353. DRYAS. Linnæus.

Mountain-avens.

Calyx 8 or 9-parted, naked; tube rather concave; petals 8 or 9; stamens many; ovaries headed; style terminal; akenium tailed, feathered; seed ascending.

Dryas chamædrifolia. Leaves serrated.

Germander mountain-avens.

Caryophyllata alpina chamædryos folio, Raii Syn. 253, 4. Teucrium alpinum cisti flore, Ger. em. 659.

Chamædrys spuria montana cisti flore, Park. 106. Dryas octopetala, Lin. S. P. 717.

Dryas octopetala chamædrifolia, Persoon Syn. 1, 57.

Dryas alpina, Salisb. Prod.

Stony alpine pastures; perennial; July and August.

Stem decumbent, woody; leaves ovate, rather revolute; above bald, shining; beneath white, tomentose; peduncles 1-flowered, solitary, long, upright; flower white, large; calyx hairy.

## II. 354. GEUM. Pliny.

Herb-bennet.

Calyx-tube concave; limb 5-parted, bracteated; petals 5; stamens many; ovaries headed, on a dry, cylindrical receptacle; style terminal, kneed, jointed; upper joint dissimilar; akenium headed, tailed; seed ascending.

1. Geum urbanum. Town herb-bennet.

Root-leaves lyrate, pinnate; stem-leaves ternate; stipules rounded, cut; flowers upright; akenium-awn hooked, naked.

Caryophyllata, Raii Syn. 253, 1; Ger. em. 994, 1.

Caryophyllata vulgaris, Park. 136. Geum urbanum, Lin. S. P. 716.

Geum urbanum caryophyllatum, Persoon Syn. 1, 57.

Geum sordidum, Salish. Prod. Common avens. Herb-bennet.

Woods and hedges; perennial; May to August.

Root woody; stem branched at top; leaflets cut, serrated, hairy; flowers terminal, solitary, vellow; petals shorter than the calyx.—Roots flavour ale, and prevent it from turning sour; are stomachic, and a good substitute for the Peruvian bark, in agues.

β. majus. Petals longer than the calyx. Caryophyllata vulgaris majore flore, Raii Syn. 253, 2. Caryophyllata vulgaris major, Park. 135. Great-flowered avens.

2. Geum intermedium. Intermediate herb-bennet.

Leaves interrupted, pinnate; flowers mostly drooping; calyx spreading; petals longer than the calyx; awn feathered, twisted.

Geum rivale β, Smith Fl. Brit. 555. Geum intermedium, Ehraht Beytr. 6, 143.

Woods and hedges; perennial; September. Flowers large, yellowish.

3. Geum rivale. Bankside herb-bennet. Root-leaves lyrate, interruptedly pinnate; stipules ovate, acute, cut; flowers drooping; petals as long as the calyx; awn feathered, twisted.

Caryophyllata montana purpurea, Raii Syn. 253, 3; Ger. em. 994, 2. Caryophyllata montana, seu palustris purpurea, Park. 136. Geum rivale, Lin. S. P. 717. Water avens.

Fields and damp woods; perennial; June and July.

Root horizontal; stem branched at top, drooping; leaves deeply serrated; stem-leaves simple or ternate; calyx purplish; petals upright, reverse-heartshape, yellowish purple,—Root febrifuge, in common use in agues, instead of the Peruvian bark; also to cure ropy ale.

β. grandiflorum. Flowers double, or proliferous. Childing avens, Petiver Herb. Brit. 40, 4.

## III. 355. SIBBALDIA. Linnæus.

Sibbald.

Calix-tube concave; limb 5-lobed; lobes bracteated; petals 5, very small; stamens 5; ovaries 5, forming a head on a prominent receptacle; style lateral; akenia kidneyshape, hardened; seed inverse.

Sibbaldia procumbens. Procumbent sibbald.

Leaves ternate; leaflets bald above, hairy beneath; flowers corymbose; petals lanceolate, acute, as long as the calyx.

Pentaphylloides pumila foliis ternis ad extremitate trifidis, Raii Syn. 256, 6.

Sibbaldia procumbens, Lin. S. P. 406. Scotch cinquefoil.

Micaceous alpine rocks; perennial; July. Root woody; leaves stipuled.

IV. 356. POTENTILLA. Brunsfel. Cinquefoil.

Calyx-tube concave; limb 5 rarely 4-cut; bracteated; petals 5, rarely 4; stamens many; ovaries indefinite, forming a head, on a prominent receptacle; styles lateral; akenium hardened, kidneyshape; seeds appended.—Stem herbaceous, rarely shrubby.

## a. Leaves pinnate.

1. Potentilla fructicosa. Shrubby cinquefoil. Leaves pinnate, villous; calyx-leaflets linear, oblong, not cut, villous; bracteæ linear, slenderest below; stem shrubby.

Pentaphylloides fruticosa, Raii Syn. 256, 4. Potentilla fruticosa, Lin. S. P. 709.

Mountainous woods; shrubby; June.

Stem 2 feet high, much branched; upper leaves ternate; flower solitary, terminal, golden.

2. Potentilla anserina. Goose cinquefoil.

Leaves interruptedly pinnate, silky; leaflets acutely serrate; stem creeping; peduncles axillary, 1-flowered.

Pentaphylloides Argentina dicta, Raii Syn. 250, 5. Argentina, Ger. em. 993, 1.

Potentilla, Park. 593.

Potentilla anserina, Lin. S. P. 710.

Silver weed. Wild tansey. Moors, Yorkshire. Moors corn, Ireland.

Damp fields and holts; perennial; June and July.

Stem prostrate; leaves nearly lyrate; beneath silvery white; when young both sides silky; calyx silky; petals golden.—Roots eat like parsneps; leaves mildly astringent, used instead of Peruvian bark in agues.

β. nuda. Leaves not silky.

3. Potentilla palustre. Marsh cinquefoil. Leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, serrated above; calyx coloured; petals very small; stem creeping.

Pentaphylloides palustre rubrum, Rait Syn. 256, 2. Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre, Ger. em. 987, 4.

Comarum palustre, Lin. S. P. 718. Potentilla palustre, Scopoli Carn. 617.

Purple marshlocks.

Marshy spongy bogs; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; leaves woolly beneath, sometimes in sevens, or digitate; petioles long; flowers panicled, blackish purple; petals pointed.—Root dyes red.

B. villosa. Leaves woolly on both sides.

Pentaphylloides q. Pentaphyllum palustre rubrum, crassis et villosis foliis Succicum et Hibernicum Plukeneti, Raii Syn. 256, 3.

4. Potentilla rupestris.

Rock cinquefoil.

Root-leaves pinnate; leaflets roundish oval, toothed, hairy; stem-leaves ternate; stem stiff, forked.

-Pentaphylloides erectum, Raii Syn. 255, 1.

Pentaphyllum fragiferum, Ger. em. 991, 13; Park, 397.

Potentilla rupestris, Lin. S. P. 711. Potentilla rubens, Mænch Meth. 660.

Potentilla fragarioides, Pour. Encycl. 5, 586.

Strwberry cinquefoil. Upright bastard cinquefoil.

Alpine rocks; perennial; June and July.

Stem a foot high, branchy, downy; teaves lyrate, pinnate; leaflets veined, hairy; root-stipules linear; stem-stipules rhomboid, roundish; peduncles panicled; petals reverse heartshape, white; akenia smooth.

## b. Leaves digitate; receptacle bald.

5. Potentilla argentea.

Silver cinquefoil.

Leaves in fives; leaflets wedgeshape, cut above, edge turned over; beneath white, tomentose; stem decumbent.

Pentaphyllum erectum, foliis profunde sectis, subtus argenteis, flore luteo, Raii Syn. 255, 2.

Quinquefolium tormentillæ facie, Ger. em. 988, 7.

Pentaphyllum rectum minus, Park. 400. Potentilla argentea, Lin. S. P. 712.

Potentilla argentea, Lin. S. P. 712. Wall cinquefoil. Tormentil cinquefoil.

Pastures; perennial; June.

Stem woolly; leaves above bald and green; flowers small, gold-yellow.

6. Potentilla verna.

Vernal cinquefoil.

Root-leaves in sevens or fives; leaflets reverse oval, green on both sides, hairy beneath; petals reverse ovate, longer than the calyx; stem weak, procumbent.

Pentaphyllum parvum hirsutum, Raii Syn. 255, 3. Pentaphyllum incanum minus repens, Ger. ein. 989, 19. Pentaphyllum minus repens lanuginosum, Park. 399. Potentilla verna, Lin. S. P. 712. Potentilla serotina, Villars Delph. 3, 564.

High barren pastures; perennial; April and May. Stem branched, downy; root-leaves with long petioles; petals golden-yellow.

7. Potentilla opaca. Opake cinquefoil. Root-leaves in sevens or fives; leaflets ovate, wedgeshape, toothed, hairy; petals reverse heartshape, scaly, longer than the calyx; stem threadshape, decumbent.

Potentilla opaca, Lin. S. P. 713. Fragaria rubens, Crantz Fasc. 75.

Mountains; perennial; June.

Stem very slender, tufted; petals golden-yellow, with a brown spot at bottom.

8. Potentilla aurea. Golden cinquefoil. Root-leaves in fives; stem-leaves in threes; leaflets wedge-shape; edges hairy, and toothed at the tip; hairs silky; petals reverse-heartshape, larger than the calyx; stem decumbent.

Quinquefolium minus flore aureo, Ger. em. 990, 11. Potentilla aurea, Lin. S. P. 712.

Alps; perennial; July.

Stem ascending, hairy; leaves thin, membranaceous, shining, paler underneath; root-leaves with long petioles; peduncles very long, 1-flowered; petals deep golden or orange-colour.

# c. Leaves digitate; receptacle very hairy.

9. Potentilla alba. White cinquefoil. Root-leaves in fives; stem-leaves 3-leafletted; leaflets oval, oblong, connivent at top, serrated, bald above, gray and

oblong, connivent at top, serrated, bald above, gray and silky beneath; *stem* threadlike, procumbent, shorter than the leaves.

Quinquefolium sylvaticum majus, flore albo, Ger. em. 989, 10. Potentilla alba, Lin. S. P. 713.

Fragaria alba, Crantz Fasc. 78.

Alpine hills; perennial; July and August.

Stem much branched; petioles of the root leaves very long; petals white.

10. Potentilla reptans. Creeping cinquefoil. Leaves acuminate; leaflets reverse oval, wedgeshape, ser-

rated; stipules not cut; peduncles axillary, 1-flowered, longer than the leaves; stem sarmentose.

Pentaphyllum vulgatissimum, Raii Syn. 255, 1; Park. 398.

Quinquefolium vulgare, Ger. em. 987, 1,

Potentilla reptans, Lin. S. P. 714.

Five-singer grass. Five-leaved grass. Sinkfield.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July and August.

Stem reddish; leaves bald above, beneath hairy on the ribs; stipules lanceolate, sometimes slightly toothed; petals reverse heartshape, as long as the calyx; bracteæ lanceolate, equal to the calvx-lobes.—Root astringent, antiseptic, used as a gargle for loose teeth and spongy gums.

# d. Leaves three-leafletted.

11. Potentilla nemoralis. Grove cinquefoil.

Leaves three-leafletted; stem-leaves petioled; leaflets wedgeshape, reverse oval, deep toothed; peduncles solitary, long; flowers 4-petaled; stem threadlike, procumbent.

Tormentilla reptans, Lin. S. P. 716. Potentilla procumbens, Sibtherp Fl. Ox. 162. Potentilla nemoralis, Niestler Potentilla, 65. Plot's tormentil. Trailing tormentil.

Edges of fields; perennial; June and July.

Stem slender; stipules lanceolate, generally undivided; bracteæ linear, lanceolate; calyx-lobes ovate, equal; petals wedgeshape, reverse heartshape, nearly twice as long as the calyx, sometimes 5.

12. Potentilla officinalis. Shop cinquefoil.

Leaves 3-leafletted; stem-leaves sessile; leaflets rather lanceolate, oval, deeply toothed; peduncles single, from the fork or lateral; flowers 4-petaled; stem mostly upright, forked.

Tormentilla, Raii Syn. 257; Ger. em. 992. Tormentilla vulgaris, Park. 394. Tormentilla erecta, Lin. S. P. 716. Tormentilla officinalis, Curtis Fl. Lond. Potentilla Tormentilla, Sibthorp Fl. Oxon. 162. Common tormentil. Septfoil.

Barren pastures and meadows; perennial; June and July. Root woody; stem upright or procumbent; leaves nearly sessile; petals and calyx-lobes 4, rarely 3, 5, or many.

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13. Potentilla tridentata. Three-toothed cinquefoil. Leaves 3-leafletted; leaflets oblong, wedgeshape, 3-toothed at the tip, bald above; panicle weak; petals oval, larger than the calyx; stem upright.

Potentilla tridentata, Aiton Hort. Kew. 216. Potentilla retusa, Retz Prod. Ft. Scand. 2, 642.

Alpine rocks; perennial; May and June.

Stem 6 in. high, downy; leaflets blunt, 3 or 5-toothed at the tip; uppermost lanceolate, generally not cut; flowers small; calyx-lobes oval, shorter than the petals; receptacle hairy.

14. Potentilla fragarioides. Strawberry cinquefoil. Leaves 3-leafletted; leaflets reverse oval, retuse, deeply serrated, silky; petals reverse heartshape, as long as the calyx; stem threadshape, lying down.

Fragaria sterilis, Raii Syn. 254, 3; Lin. S. P. 709. Fragaria minime vesca seu sterilis, Ger. em. 998. Fragaria minime vesca, Park. 758. Potentilla Fragaria, Poiret Encycl. 5, 599. Potentilla fragarioides, Villars Delph. 3, 561. Potentilla prostrata, Manch Meth. 660. Comarum fragarioides, Roth Germ. 2, 577. Potentilla fragariæfolia, Gmel. Bad. 2, 453. Fragaria præcox, Salisb. Prod. 363. Barren strawberry. Wild strawberry.

Dry barren pastures; perennial; March and April. Root woody; stem diffused; flowers white.

## V. 357. FRAGARIA. Pliny.

Strawberry.

Calyx-tube concave; petals 5; stamens many; ovaries many, indefinite, capitate on a prominent receptacle; styles lateral; akenia rather drupaceous, spread over the outer surface of the deciduous, fleshy receptacle.

1. Fragaria vesca. Eatable strawberry. Calyx in fruit reflected; hairs of the petioles very much turned back, of the peduncles pressed close.

Fragaria, Raii Syn. 254, 1; Ger. em. 997, 1 and 2. Fragaria vulgaris, Park. 758, Fragaria vesca, Lin. S. P. 708.

Woods and hedges, also cultivated; peren.; May, June. Roots fibrous; runners rooting; stem upright; leaves equally serrated; petals shorter than the calyx; flowers rather corymbose; fruit red, drooping.—Bark of the root

astringent; fruit fragrant, juicy, universally esteemed, particularly praised as of use in consumption, gravelly complaints, and incrustations on the teeth.

β. muricata. Flower greenish; receptacle hard; akenia ending in a point.

Fragaria fructu hispido, Raii Syn. 254, 2; Ger. em. 998, 2.

y. alba. Fruit white.

2. Fragaria elation. Tall strawberry. Calyx in fruit reflected; hairs of the peduncle and petioles very spreading.

Fragaria vesca pratensis, Lin. S. P. 708. Fragaria elatior, Willd. S. P. 1091. Fragaria magna, Thuill. Paris. Fragaria moschata, Duchesne Monogr. Fragaria dioica, Ibidem. Hautbois.

Woods, also cultivated; perennial; June to October. Plant often dioicous; fruit large; odour like musk, in high esteem.

## VI. 358. RUBUS. Pliny.

Bramble

Calyx flat at bottom; petals 5; stamens many; ovaries capitate, on a manifestly protuberant receptacle; styles nearly terminal; akenia rough, covered with a fleshy sarcocarp, on a fleshy receptacle.

- a. Chamæmørus. Stem herbaceous, unarmed, mostly simple.
- 1. Rubus nubis. Cloud bramble. Stem unarmed, simple, 1-flowered; leaves simple, lobed; calyx-lobes ovate.

Chammemorus, Raii Syn. 260, 1; Ger. em. 1273, 4; Park. 1014:

Vaccinium nubis, Ger. em. 1420. Rybus Chamæmorus, Lin. S. P. 708. Cloud-berry. Knot-berry. Knought-berry.

Alpine bogs; perennial; June.

Root creeping; leaves heartshape, 5-lobed, bald; flower white; fruit dark-red; akenia many.—Fruit acid, antiscorbutic, eaten raw or in tarts.

2. Rubus arcticus.

Stem unarmed, simple, 1-flowered; leaves ternate, bald.
Rubus arcticus, Lin. S. P. 708.

Alpine rocks; perennial; May and June.

Root creeping; runners 0; stem angulate; leaves unequally serrated; flowers peduncled, dark rose-coloured; fruit purple.—Fruit is made in Sweden into a rich sweetmeat, or fine-flavoured wine.

3. Rubus saxatilis.

Stone bramble.

Stem unarmed, simple; runners creeping; leaves ternate, nearly bald; panicle few-flowered.

Chamæmorus quæ Chamærubus saxatilis, Raii Syn. 261, 2. Rubus saxatilis, Ger. em. 1278, 4; Lin. S. P. 708. Rubus alpinus saxatilis, Park. 1014.

Alpine shady places; perennial; June.

Root fibrous; runners or barren stems hairy; leaves palegreen, thin, doubly serrated; lower leaves sometimes in fives; side leaflets sessile; flowers 3 or 4; petals white, lanceolate; fruit red; akenia 3 or 4, very fleshy.—Fruit rather astringent, yet pleasant.

b. Rubus. Stem shrubby, armed; runners bending down, rooting at the end; leaves digitate.

4. Rubus fruticosus.

Shrubby bramble.

Stem angular, prickly; prickles hooked; leaves generally in fives; leaflets woolly beneath, petioled; calyx-lobes turned back.

Rubus major fructu nigro, Raii Syn. 467, 1. Rubus vulgaris major, Park. 1013. Rubus, Ger. em. 1269, 1. Rubus fruticosus, Lin. S. P. 707. Common bramble. Blackberry.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; July and August,

Stem woody, tough, divaricating; angles prickly; prickles dilated at bottom, compressed, conical; leaves in threes or fives; leaflets blunt with a point, dark green, rough; panicle racemose, many-flowered; petals white.—Fruit rather acid, but eats well with wine.

5. Rubus corylifolius. Hazel-leaved bramble. Stem roundish, diffused, prickly; prickles placed promiscuously, straight; leaves usually in fives; leaflets ovate, rather hairy; side-leaflets sessile.

Rubus corylifolius, Smith Fl. Brit. 542. Rubus fruticosus major, With. Bot. Arr. 469.

Hedges; shrubby; July.

Stem very long, procumbent, brittle; prickles slender, unequal; leaves in threes or fives; leaflets wrinkled, soft beneath; panicle weak; corolla white; fruit blackish violet; acini rounded.

6. Rubus cæsius.

Blue bramble.

Stem roundish, prostrate, glaucous; prickles placed promiscuously; leaves ternate, hairy beneath; lateral leaflets two-lobed.

Rubus minor fructo cæruleo, Raii Syn. 467, 3.
Rubus repens fructo cæsio, Ger. em. 1271, 2.
Rubus minor, Chamærubus sive Humirubus, Park. 1013.
Rubus cæsius, Lin. S. P. 706.
Dewberry.

Woods and edges of fields; shrubby; June and July. Leaves deeply serrated, not woolly beneath; side-leaflets sessile, mostly lobed; panicle few-flowered; calyx spread; petals white; fruit dark glaucous; acini few, large.

c. Idæus. Stem upright, armed, shrubby; leaves pinnate.

7. Rubus suberectus. Upright bramble. Stem upright; prickles scattered, soft, nearly straight; leaves in fives or sevens, pinnate; upper leaves ternate; leaflets ovate, hairy beneath.

Rubus suberectus, Anderson Lin. Trans. 11, 218. Rubus Nessensis, W. Hall, Tr. R. Edinb. Soc. 3, 20.

Woods in the north; shrubby; June.

Stem nearly upright, brittle, much branched, divaricating, prickly; prickles scattered, rarely very few; leaflets pointed at the tip, light green, bald above; panicle long; corolla white, large; fruit reddish black; acini many.— Fruit very agreeable.

8. Rubus Idæus.

Ida bramble.

Stem upright, prickly; leaves in fives, pinnate; upper leaves ternate; leaflets rhomboid-ovate; tomentose beneath; petioles channelled.

Rubus Idæus spinosus fructu rubro, Raii Syn. 467, 4. Rubus Idæus, Ger. em. 1269, 2; Park. 557; Lin. S. P. 706. Rasp-berry. Hind-berry. Framboise.

Moist woods and hedges, also cultivated; shrubby; May and June.

Stem upright, round, aculeately hispid; leaflets pointed, unequally serrated; corolla white, small; fruit odorous, blood-coloured.-Fruit used in deserts, and to flavour tarts, wines, and spirits.

β. albus. Fruit white.

#### Fam. XXVI. 61. ULMARIÆ.

Calyx free, persisting, 5-parted; petals inserted on the calyx, mostly 5; stamens indefinite, inserted under the petals; ovaries free, definite, 1-styled; capsules or camares as many as the ovaries, 1 or many-seeded; perisperm 0; corculum straight; radicle above.—Leaves alternate.

#### 359. SPIRÆA. Theophrastus.

Spiræa.

Calyx spreading, 5-cut; petals 5; ovaries 3 to 12; capsules 1-celled, 2-valved; seeds 1 to 3, on the inner suture of the capsules.

## a. Spiræa. Stem shrubby.

 Spiræa salicifolia. Willow-leaf spiræa. Leaves oblong, serrated, bald; racemes twice-comnounded.

Spiræa Theophrasti, Ger. em. 1601. Spiræa salicifolia, Lin. S. P. 700.

Damp woods and hedges; shrub; July.

Stem 4 feet high; branches stiff, bald; leaves alternate, bald on both sides; racemes solitary, upright; bracteæ linear, solitary; flowers reddish white.

b. Filipendula. Stem herbaceous; camares 12, in a circle.

Common spiræa. Spiræa vulgaris. Leaves interruptedly pinnate; leaflets uniform, ovate, oblong, serrated, bald; flowers panicled, corymbose.

Filipendula, Raii Syn. 259, 1; Ger. em. 1058, 1; Park. 434. Spiræa Filipendula, Lin. S. P. 702. Common dropwort. Filipendula.

Chalky or sandy pastures; perennial; July.

Root woody, tuberculous; tubercles elliptical; stem 12 in. high; flowers many, yellowish or reddish white.—Tubercles nutritive.

β. plena. Flowers double.

c. Ulmaria. Stem herbaceous; camares 6 or 8, twisted.

3. Spiræa odorata. Odorous spiræa. Leaves interruptedly pinnate, tomentose beneath; terminal leaflets 3-lobed; side leaflets undivided; corymbus proliferous.

Ulmaria, Raii Syn. 259, 1. Regina prati, Ger. em. 1043, 1. Ulmaria vulgaris, Park. 592.

Meadow sweet. Mead sweet. Queen of the meadows.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; June and July. Root fibrous; stem 4 feet high; flowers white, small, odoriferous.

Fam. XXVII. 62. DRUPACEÆ. Rosacearum pars, Jussieu.

Calyx free, persisting, 5-cut; petals 5, inserted on the calyx; stamen indefinite, on the calyx under the petals; ovary simple, free, 1-styled; fruit a drupe, nut 1 or 2-seeded; seeds pendulous from the side; perisperm very thin, fleshy; radicle above; corculum straight.—Stem woody; leaves simple, glandular at bottom or on the petiole; flowers compleat, hermaphrodite.

Drupe not glaucous; nut globular ..... CERASUS. 360. Drupe glaucous; nut ovate, pointed .... PRUNUS. 361.

I. 360. CERASUS. Theophrastus. Cherry.

Drupe fleshy, globose, bald, rather furrowed on one side, not covered with a glaucous pollen; nut smooth, globular, with a rather prominent angle on one side.

a. Padus. Leaves deciduous; petiole glandular; flowers racemose.

1. Cerasus racemosa. Racemose cherry.

Leaves ovate, lanceolate, deciduous, bald, doubly serrate; petioles with 2 glands at the base; flowers racemose; racemes pendulous.

Cerasus avium nigra et racemosa, Raii Syn. 463, 1; Ger. em. 1504, 9. Cerasus avium rubra, Ger. em. 1504, 10. Cerasus avium racemosa, Park. 1517. Prunus Padus, Lin. S. P. 677. Cerasus Padus, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3781. Wild cluster cherry. Bird cherry. Hegberry tree. Woods and hedges; tree; May.

Leaves petioled, veiny, odour like rue; racemes single, from the base of the young leaves; flowers white; petals finely serrated; drupe black; (nut with cavities on the outside, Stokes).-Bark in decoction used to cure the venereal disease; fruit nauseous, but gives an agreeable flavour to wine and brandy, a decoction of the fruit used in dysentery.

b. Cerasus. Leaves deciduous; flowers umbelled.

2. Cerasus hortensis. Garden cherry. Umbells few-flowered, peduncled; leaves ovate, lanceolate, bald, doubled together.

Cerasus sylvestris fructu rubro, Raii Syn. 463, 1.

Prunus avium, Lin. S. P. 680. Prunus Cerasus, Withering Bot. Arr. 507.

Wild cherry.

Woods, also cultivated; tree; April to June.

Petioles with 1 or 2 glands near the end, sometimes 0; leaves with the lowermost teeth on one and sometimes both sides glandular; drupe red.—Fruit of the cultivated varieties esculent, but generally difficult of digestion; wood close grained; gum differs in chemical qualities from that called gum Arabic, but is equally nutritive.

β. parva. Drupe heartshape, small, red.

Cerasus sylvestris fructu minimo cordiformi. Raii Syn. 463, 3.

Prunus Cerasus B, Smith Fl. Brit. 527.

y. acidula. Drupe round, red, tart, flesh easily separable from the nut.

Prunus Cerasus aproniana, Lin. S. P. 679.

Cerasus vulgaris, Ger. em. 1502, 1.

Kentish cherry.

8. majalis. Leaves when young downy underneath along the main and large ribs; drupe round, uniformly red, flesh easily separable.

May duke cherry.

E. cordiformis. Drupe heartshape, white and red; flesh whitish, adhering to the nut.

Cerasus Hispanica, Ger. em. 1502, 3.

Cerasus Hispanica, sive alba, Park. Par. 573, 3.

Prunus cerasus dulcis, Lin. S. P. 679.

White heart cherry.

ζ. nigra. Drupe heartshape, reddish black; flesh blackish red, very sweet.

Cerasus cordata, Park. Par. 573.

Black heart cherry. Small la cour or heart cherry.

n. serolina. Drupe roundish, blackish red, austere.

Cerasus sylvestris septentrionalis fructu parvo serotino, Raii Syn. 463, 4? Prunus cerasus austera, Lin. S. P. 679.

Morello cherry.

3. Cerasus avium.

Bird cherry.

Umbells sessile; leaves ovate, lanceolate, downy beneath.

Cerasus sylvestris fructu nigro, Raii Syn. 463, 2. Cerasus nigra, Ger. em. 1505, 11.

Prunus avium, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 154.

Prunus Cerasus avium, Huds. Fl. Angl. 213.

Black cherry. Mazzards. Gee.

Woods and hedges, also cultivated; tree; April. Fruit ovate, blackish, sweet.

B. major. Drupe large, finer flavoured.

Prunus cerasus e, Smith Fl. Brit. 527.

Coroun cherry. Carrons.

# II. 361. PRUNUS. Pliny.

Plum.

Drupe fleshy, bald, furrowed on one side, covered with a glaucous pollen; nut ovate, oblong, compressed, rough; edge furrowed angularly; tip pointed.

1. Prunus spinosa.

Thorny plum.

Branches ending in spines; leaves elliptical, lanceolate; peduncles solitary; fruit upright, roundish.

Prunus sylvestris, Raii Syn. 462, 1; Ger. em. 1497, 5; Park. 1033. Prunus spinosa, Lin. S. P. 681.

Black thorn. Sloe.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; March and April.

Branches divaricating; flowers white, appearing before the leaves are expanded; drupe black.—Root spreads wide; wood, hard, tough; thorns produce unpleasant wounds; leaves when young used to reduce the price of tea; fruit rather acid, very rough; bark may be used for the Peruvian; flowers in infusion purgative; juice of the fruit serves to mark linen with an indelible stain.

2. Prunus insititia.

Foreign plum.

Branches mostly ending in a spine; leaves lanceolate, ovate, convolute, villous beneath: peduncles rarely solitary; drupe roundish.

Prunus sylvestris major, Raii Syn. 462, 2.

Prunus insititia, Lin. S. P. 680.

Prunus communis insititia, Huds. Fl. Ang. 212.

Black bullace. Black bullesse.

Woods and hedges, also cultivated; tree; April.

Leaves narrow at bottom; petals white, reverse ovate; drupes solitary.—Fruit eatable, but inferior in flavour, is rendered better by exposure to frost.

B. alba. Drupe whitish yellow; plant small. Prunus sylvestris fructu majore albo, Raii Syn. 462, 3. White bullace. White bullesse.

γ. rubra. Drupe red, austere.

Prunus sylvestris fructu rubro, acerbo et ingrato, Raii Syn. 462, 4.

3. Prunus domestica.

Home plum.

Branches unarmed, spreading; leaves ovate, lanceolate, hirsute beneath; peduncles solitary; drupe ovate, spherical.

Prunus domestica, Ger. em. 1497, 1; Lin. S. P. 680 β.

Prunus, Park. 1512.

Damson. Damascus plum. Damask prune.

Woods and hedges; also cultivated; tree; April.

Leaves serrated; peduncles short, sometimes in pairs or threes; drupe dark purple.—Fruit austere, used chiefly in pastry; also to make an acerb wine, which serves to reduce or imitate port wine.

Many varieties of this species are cultivated, differing in the size, shape, and colour of the fruit, and in its flavour: this fruit is peculiarly apt to induce the cholera morbus.

## Fam. XXVIII. 63. LEGUMINOSÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx 1-leaved, mostly 5-cut, free; corolla inserted on the calyx; petals usually 5, irregular, papilionaceous; upper petal (vexillum or standard) covering the others, 2 side petals (wings) and the two lower (keel) mostly soldered together; stamens usually 10; monadelphous; or diadelphous, 9 on an androphore and 1 single; ovary free; style 1; legumen 2 valved, 1 or 2-celled; seed affixed on one of the sutures; perisperm 0; radicle inclining to lobes; cotyledons thick, sometimes carried up in germination unchanged and distinct from the seminal leaves.—Stem shrubby or herbaceous; leaves alternate, mostly pinnate, or ternate, rarely 0; leaflets sometimes sleep at night; stipules axillary.

a. Stamens monadelphous; leaves simple, ternate, or pinnate with an odd leaftet.

Cal. deeply 2-cut; lobes keeled at bottom; legumen scarcely longer than the calyx ..... ULEX. 362.

legumen rhomboidal, sessile ........... Ononis. 364. Cal. 5-toothed, mouth contracted, middle

Cal. 2-lipped, 2 and 3-toothed; keel decumbent, not enclosing the stamens and style

Cal. 5-cut, bellshape; standard striated;

GENISTA. 363.

swoln; legumen small, 1 or 2-seeded Anthyllis. 365	
b. Stamens diadelphous; leaves ternate, or pinnate with an odd leaflet.	
Cal. tubular, 5-toothed; keel simple; wings short; legum. 12-seeded; flow. in_	
heads	;.
calyx; flowers racemous Melilotus. 367 Cal. tubular, 5-cut; keel remote from	7.
standard; legumen curved or spiral Medicago. 368 Cal. tubular, 5-cut; wings and stand.	3.
connivent; legumen round; stipules leaf- like Lotus. 370 Cal. bellshape, 5-cut; keel very small;	).
wings and stand. spreading; legum. com- pressed, peduncled, many-seeded Triconella. 369 Cal. 2-lipped; upper lip 4-cut, equal;	€.
lower simple, linear; keel 2-petaled; leg. ovate, 3 to 6-seeded	۱.
c. Stamens diadelphous; legumen 2-celled; leaves pinnate with an odd leaflet.	
Cal. 5-cut; keel pointed; legumen 2-celled; upper suture bent inwards Oxytropus. 372 Cal. 5-cut; keel blunt; legumen	2.
2-celled; lower suture bent inwards Astragalus. 373	3.

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e. Stamens diadelphous; legumen many-celled; cells 1-seeded, not opening spontaneously.

Legumen cylindrical, bent ..... Ornithopus. 378. Legumen compressed, bent, membranaceous, one suture deeply toothed .... HIPPOCREPIS. 379. Legumen compressed, prickly;

keel very blunt; wings very short ..... Onobrychis. 380.

## A. Stamens monadelphous.

#### I. 362. ULEX. Pliny.

Calyx deeply 2-parted; lobes keeled, scaly at the base; corolla-keel 2 petaled; stamens monadelphous; androphore tubular, cut above; legumen turgid, scarcely longer than the calyx, few-seeded.—Stem undershrubby, very spinous; leaves simple, lanceolate; flowers axillary, yellow.

1. Ulex Europæus.

European furze.

Twigs upright; leaves lanceolate, linear, villous; bracteæ ovate, weak; calyx-teeth very small, connivent.

Genista spinosa vulgaris, Raii Syn. 475, 1; Ger. em. 1319.

Genista spinosa major vulgaris, Park, 1003.

Ulex Europæus, Lin. S. P. 1045.

Ulex grandiflorus, Pour. Mem. Thoul. 333, 3. Common furze. Whins. Gorse. Thorn broom.

Dry heaths, also cultivated; shrub; all the year, chiefly

in May.

Branches very close, tangled; spines very sharp, evergreen; peduncles solitary, 1-flowered; corolla golden-yellow, odour like honey; legumen 4-seeded .- Young shoots bruised used to feed sheep and cattle; also cut for fuel, and to light fires of fossil coals.

2. Ulex, nanus.

Twigs decumbent; leaves linear, bald; bracteæ very small, pressed close to the stem; calyx-teeth lanceolate, distant.

Genista spinosa minor, Raii Syn. 475, 2; Park. 1003.

Genista aculeata minor, Ger. em. 1321, 6. Ulex Europæus β, Lin. S. P. 1045.

Ulex nanus, Forster in Sym. Syn. 160.

Ulex minor, Roth Fl. Germ.

Scorpion furze.

High heaths; shrubby; August and September.

Plant much smaller than U. Europæus; legumen hairy.

#### 363. GENISTA.

Calyx 2-lipped; upper lip 2-toothed, lower 3-toothed; standard oblong, turned back; keel lying down, not entirely covering the stamens and pistils; stamens monadelphous; legumen oblong.—Stem shrubby; leaves simple or ternate; stipules scarcely any; flowers yellow.

## a. Spartium. Branches unarmed.

1. Genista vulgaris. Common broom,

Leaves oblong, ternate or solitary; branches stiff, angular; flowers axillary; peduncles short; legumen manyseeded; edge hairy.

Genista angulosa trifolia, Raii Syn. 474.

Genista, Ger. em. 1311, 1.

Genista vulgaris, et Scoparia, Park. 228.

Spartium Scoparia, Lin. S. P. 996.

Fields and dry woods; shrubby; May and June.

Branches evergreen, bald; leaves small, bald; flowers solitary, drooping, large; corollæ gold or citron-yellow.— Tops and seeds in infusion diuretic, serviceable in dropsy; seeds roasted substituted for coffee; young flowers pickled for sauce; ashes afford a tolerably pure subcarbonate of potash; when sheep are pastured on it in bloom the rot is prevented; twigs used for carpet-brooms, and their bark may be made into flax.

#### 2. Genista tinctoria.

Dyeing broom.

Branches round, streaked, upright, unarmed; leaves lanceolate, bald; flowers racemose; legumen bald, roundish, many-seeded.

Genistella tinctoria, Raii Syn. 474, 1; Ger. em. 1316, 1; Lin. S. P. 998.

Genista tinctoria vulgaris, Park. 228.

Base broom. Dyers weed. Green weed. Wood-waxen.

Pastures and woods; shrubby; July and August.

Root woody; branches ascending; leaves sessile, slightly hairy on the edge; flowers axillary; calyx angular.—Plant in decoction diuretic; seeds purgative; flowers dye wool vellow.

3. Genista pilosa.

Hairy broom.

Stem tubercled, decumbent, unarmed; leaves lanceolate, folded, blunt, hairy beneath; flowers axillary, nearly sessile; calyx, corolla, and legumen hairy, hairs silklike.

Chamægenista Pannonica, Ger. em. 1313, 6.

Genista pilosa, Lin. S. P. 999.

High sandy fields; shrubby; May.

Root woody; stem streaked; leaves in bundles, petioled; legumen compressed, 2 or 3-seeded.

## b. Branches spinous.

4. Genista Anglica.

English broom.

Leaves ovate, bald; spines simple and compound; flowering branches spineless; flowers axillary, solitary, nearly racemose; corolla and legumen bald.

Genista minor aspalathoides, sive Genista spinosa Anglica, Raii Syn.

475, 1

Genista aculeata, Ger. em. 1320, 4. Genistella aculeata, Park. 1004. Genista Anglica, Lin. S. P. 999. Needle furze. Petty whin.

Spongy heaths; shrubby; May and June.

Root woody; stem ascending; spines spreading, awlshape; leaves pointed; flowers citron; standard gold-colour; legumen turgid, many-seeded.

III. 364. ONONIS. Theophrastus. Rest-harrow.

Calyx bellshape, 5-cut, lobes linear; standard striated; stamens monadelphous; legumen inflated, sessile, few-seeded.—Leaves ternate, leaflets slightly serrated; stipules joined to the petiole; flowers (in the English species) axillary, sessile, purplish.

1. Ononis arvensis. Fallow rest-harrow.

Stem villous, ascending; twigs grow spinous; leaves often simple, not in the least cut at bottom; flowers nearly sessile, solitary or in pairs.

Ononis arvensis, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 386.

Barren pastures and waysides; perennial;

Root black; stem annual, leafy; branches villous; lower leaves ternate; leaflets ovate, rather viscid.

β. repens. Branches villous; leaves round, serrate.

Anonis procumbens maritima nostras foliis hirsutis pubescentibus, Rais Syn. 332, 3.

Ononis repens, Lin. S. P. 1006.

y. antiquorum. Branches nearly smooth; flowers solitary, larger than the leaves.

Ononis arvensis &, Smith Fl. Brit. 758.

d. spinosa. Stem hairy, hairs brown; leaves rather bald; flowers in pairs larger than the leaves.

Anonis spinosa, flore purpureo, Raii Syn. 332, 1; Park. 994.

Anonis sive Resta bovis, Ger. em. 1322, 1.

Ononis spinosa, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 651. Cammock. Ground furze. Rest harrow.

Roots in decoction recommended in gravelly complaints.

E. inermis. Branches hairy; spines 0; flowers in pairs, shorter than the leaves.

Anonis non spinosa purpurea, Raii Syn. 332, 2.

Odour like a goat, but not the O. hircina of Jacquin.

## IV. 365. ANTHYLLIS. Dioscorides. Kidney-vetch.

Calyx ovate, oblong, inflated in the middle, persisting, 5-toothed, mouth connivent; stamens monadelphous; legumen small, 1 or 2-seeded, closed up in the persistent calyx.—Flowers yellow, in heads; leaves pinnate.

Anthyllis leguminosa. Podded kidney-vetch.

Stem herbaceous; leaves lyrately pinnate, leaflets not in the least cut; head terminal, double.

Vulneraria rustica, Raii Syn. 325, 1.

Anthyllis leguminosa, Ger. cm. 1240, 1.

Anthyllis leguminosa vulgaris, Park. 1393.

Anthyllis vulneraria, Lin. S. P. 1012.

Ladies finger.

Chalk and sandy pastures; perennial; July and August. Root woody; stem hairy; hairs close to the stem; leaves glaucous, hairy underneath; head many-flowered, bracteolated; bracteæ palmate; calyx white, hairy; corolla gold yellow.

β. coccinea. Flowers scarlet.

Vulneraria supina, flore coccineo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 325, 2.

B. TRIFOLIATE. Cotyledons always rising out of the earth, mostly formed like seed-leaves; leaves ternate, or pinnate with an odd one; stamens diadelphous; legumen 1-celled.

# V. 366. TRIFOLIUM. Pliny.

Trefoil.

Calyx persisting, tubular, 5-toothed; keel simple, shorter than the wings or standard; legumen very small, 1 or 2-seeded, covered with the calyx.—Leaves ternate; flowers in heads.

a. Trifoliastrum. Calyx bald, not inflated after flowering; legumen 2 or 4-seeded, covered with the calyx; root perennial; flowers white or reddish.

1. Trifolium repens. Creeping trefoil.

Head umbelled; legumen 4-seeded; calyx-teeth unequal; leaflets ovate, oblong, nicked, finely serrate; stem creeping.

Trifolium pratense album, Raii Syn. 327, 1; Park. 1110.

Trifolium pratense, Ger. em. 1185.
Trifoliastrum, Micheli Nov. Gen. 25, 3.
Trifolium papara Lin S. B. 1080.

Trifolium repens, Lin. S. P. 1080.

Meadow trefoil. White Dutch clover. Shamrock.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May to September.

Stem prostrate; petioles long; leaves often spotted with brown and white; peduncles long, upright; heads become pendulous; calyx 10-ribbed.—Considered as indicating a rich soil.

- β. quinatum. Leaflets 4 or 5, dark brown.
- y. sanguineum. Leaflets deep purple. Bloodwort.
- δ. carneum. Flowers flesh-colour.
- E. proliferum. Flowers bearing a small head of leaves.
- 5. hybridum. Stem ascending, branchy; calyx-teeth unequal.

Trifolium repens hybridum, Hudson Fl. Angl.

Trifolium hybridum, With. B. Arr. ed. 3 and 4, not of Linnæus.

Differs from T. hybridum of Linnæus by its calyx-teeth.

b. Calyx bald, not inflated after flowering; flowers white or reddish; legumen 1-seeded; root annual.

2. Trifolium glomeratum. Globe trefoil. Head spherical, axillary and terminal, sessile; calyx-teeth unequal, heartshape, reflected, venose, awned, spread; leaflets reverse ovate, finely serrated; legumen 1-seeded.

Trifolium cum glomerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis, Raii Syn. 329, 10.

Sandy fields and pastures; annual; July.

Stem prostrate, striated; leaves distant; stipules ovate, scarious; head hemispherical, many-flowered; calyx bell-shape, pale, teeth half as long as the tube, reflected; corolla rose-colour.

3. Trifolium suffocatum.

Buried trefoil.

Head roundish, sessile, lateral and terminal; calyx-teeth lanceolate, acute, recurved, longer than the corolla; legumen 2-seeded. . i marro mean't man going!

Trifolium minimum supinum, Raii Hist. Pt. 1, 992.

Trifolium suffocatum, Lin. Mant. 2, 276.

Sandy sea-shores; annual; June and July.

Stem short, tortuous; petioles long; leaflets blunt; stipules membranaceous, broad, divaricating; flowers sessile, glomerated; corolla white.—Leaves alone appear above the sand.

c. Calyx villous or hirsute, not inflated after flowering; corolla-tube very long; standard deciduous; flowers white or reddish; fruit covered with a hardened central involucrum.

4. Trifolium subterraneum. Underground trefoil. Head villous, 4 or 5-flowered; coma or involucrum central, reflected, stiff, stellate, covering the fruit.

Trifolium pumilum supinum, flosculis longis albis, Raii Syn. 327, 2.

Trifolium subterraneum, Lin. S. P. 1080.

Sandy and gravelly places; annual; May.

Stem prostrate, depressed, spreading; leaves hairy; stipules ovate, lanceolate; peduncles in fruit deflected into the ground; calyx tubular; teeth hairlike, nearly equal; corolla slender, white; legumen 1-seeded.

d. Trifolium. Calyx villous or hirsute, not inflated after flowering; corolla 1-petaled; flowers spiked, perennial.

5. Trifolium pratense.

Meadow trefoil.

Spike close, ovate; four of the calyx-teeth equal; corolla unequal; stipules ovate, awned; leaflets ovate, scarcely cut; stem ascending.

Trifolium pratense purpureum, Raii Syn. 328. Trifolium pratense, Lin. S. P. 1082.

Marle grass. Purple clover. Honeysuckle trefoil.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May to September.

Stem rather branchy; leaves nearly bald, ribs purplish and anastomosing near the margin; spike solitary, sessile; calyx 10-ribbed; standard longer than the wings.

β. sativum. Stems many, large, more upright; leaflets oblong, oval, hairy; peduncles mostly in pairs.

Broad clover.

y. album. Flowers cream-colour.

6. Trifolium medium. Middle-size trefoil.

Spike open, nearly globular, solitary; 3 lower teeth of the calyx longest, shorter than the corolla; stipules awlshape; leaflets elliptic, very finely serrated; stems branchy, bent.

Trifolium medium, Lin. Fl. Suec. 558.

Trifolium flexuosum, Jacquin Aust. 386.

Trifolium alpestre, Hudson Fl. Angl. 326, not of Jacquin. Zigzag trefoil.

Clalky and clayey pastures; perennial; July.

Leaves rather glaucous beneath, edge hairy; propagates itself by the root.—Cattle not fond of it until the frost has affected it.

7. Trifolium incarnatum. Flesh-colour trefoil. Spike oblong, villous, blunt, leafless; leaflets roundish, reverse heartshape, ovate, crenated, villous.

Trifolium pratense purpureum minus foliis cordatis, Dillen in Raii Syn.

328, 5.

Trifolium incarnatum, Willd. S. P. Trifolium pratense δ, Smith Fl. Brit. 785.

Damp pastures; perennial; July.

Stem simple, stiff; upper leaves often opposite; leaflets small; stipules ovate, awned; peduncles long; calyx-teeth 4, nearly equal; flowers large, flesh-coloured.

8. Trifolium ochroleucum. Yellowish-white trefoil. Spike villous, ovate, roundish; stem nearly upright, branchy, downy; leaflets oblong; lower leaflets reverse heartshape; lowest tooth of the calyx much the longest.

Trifolium pratense hirsutum majus, flore albo sulphureo, seu ὧχςολεύ×φ, Raii Syn. 328, 3.

Trifolium ochroleucum, Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 2, 233.

Chalky and sandy dry pastures; perennial; June, July. Stem upright, rather branchy; leaves distant; upper leaflets opposite, not in the least cut; stipules linear, ribs simple; head terminal, peduncled, solitary; corolla sulphuryellow.

e. Lagopodium. Calyx villous, not inflated; corolla 5-petaled; flowers spiked; roots annual.

9. Trifolium arvense. Fallow trefoil. Spike very villous, nearly cylindrical; calyx-teeth bristle-like, equal, rather longer than the corolla; leaflets reverse ovate, lanceolate.

Trifolium arvense humile spicatum, seu Lagopus, Raii Syn. 330, 14. Lagopodium, Pes leporis, Ger. em. 1193, 3.

Lagopus vulgaris, Park. 1107.

Trifolium arvense, Lin. S. P. 1083.

Hare-foot. Hares foot trefoil.

Sandy fields; annual; July and August.

Stem mostly upright, very much branched, villose, hairy; stipules linear, tip awlshape; spike greyish; odour permanent, aromatic when dried; corolla white or flesh-colour.

β. nanum. Stem trailing, 2 or 3 in. high; leaves and stipules silky; spikes many, roundish; peduncles short.

Trifolium q. Lagopus perpusillus, supinus perelegans maritimus Lobelii.

Dillen in Raii Syn. 330, 15.

10. Trifolium stellatum.

Starry trefoil.

Spike hairy; calyx-teeth leaflike, equal; stem diffused; leaflets reverse-heartshape, toothed; stipules elliptical.

Trifolium stellatum, Lin. S. P. 1083.

Sea-shores; annual; July.

Stem much branched; hairs horizontal; spike round or ovate; calyx-teeth spreading; mouth when half grown surrounded by a red and white circle; standard red; wings and keel pale red or white.

11. Trifolium maritimum.

Maritime trefoil.

Spike hairy, globular; calyx-teeth spreading and dilating after flowering; leaflets reverse ovate, lanceolate; stipules lanceolate upright.

Trifolium stellatum glabrum, Raii Syn. 329, 8; Ger. em, 1208.

Trifolium maritimum, Hudson ed. 1, 284. Trifolium stellatum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 326.

Star-headed trefoil. Teasel-headed trefoil.

Bogs by the sea; annual; June and July.

Stem spreading; branches rather hairy; upper leaves opposite, leaflets scarcely cut, hairy; spike small, blunt; calyxtube hairy at the tip; teeth equal, growing long after flowering, 3-ribbed, persisting; corolla pale red; petals nearly equal.

f. Calyx villous, not inflated; corolla 5-petaled; flowers in heads; roots annual.

12. Trifolium scabrum.

Rough trefoil.

Heads ovate, sessile, lateral; calyx-teeth unequal, lanceolate, mucronate, stiff, bent back; leaflets reverse-ovate, finely serrate.

Trifolium flosculis albis, in glomerulis oblongis asperis, cauliculis proxime adnatis, Raii Syn. 329, 11.

Trifolium scabrum, Lin. S. P. 1084.

Sandy and chalky fields; annual; May and June.

Stem prostrate, rough; leaves hairy; stipules scarious, lanceolate; heads hairy; calyx furrowed; corolla white.

13. Trifolium striatum. Streaked trefoil. Heads ovate, sessile, lateral and terminal; calyx elliptical, hirsute, furrowed; teeth bristlelike, growing long, spreading; stipules ovate, pointed, scarious, ribbed.

Trifolium parvum hirsutum floribus parvis dilute purpureis in glome-

rulis mollioribus et oblongis, semine magno, Raii Syn. 329, 9.

Trifolium striatum, Lin. S. P. 1085. Soft-knotted trefoil.

Dry barren sands; annual; June.

Stem procumbent, villous, branchy; leaflets reverse ovate or reverse heartshape; calyx furrowed; corolla purplish.

g. Calyx becoming inflated; legumen 2-seeded; flowers white or reddish.

14. Trifolium fragiferum. Strawberry trefoil. Head roundish; calyx when in fruit inflated, membranaceous, downy; teeth bristlelike, 2 bent back.

Trifolium fragiferum, Raii Syn. 329,12; Ger. em. 1208, 4; Lin. S. P. 1086.

Trifolium fragiferum Frisicum, Park. 1109.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; July and August. Stem prostrate; leaflets toothed, bald; corolla flesh-colour; calyx reticulately veined.

h. Lupulinum. Calyx not enlarging; standard persistent, bending back; flowers yellow; root annual.

15. Trifolium procumbens. Procumbent trefoil.

Spike ovate, imbricate; standard furrowed; stem procumbent leaflets reverse ovate, middle leaflet petioled.

Trifolium pratense luteum capitulis lupuli, vel agrarium, Raii Syn. 330,

16.

Trifolium procumbens, Lin. S. P. 1088.

Trifolium agrarium, Hudson Fl. Angl. 328, not of Linnæus.

Hop trefoil.

Dry sandy pastures; annual; July.

Stem diffused, ends ascending; leaflets toothed, bald; stipules semi-ovate, not cut, fringed; spike many-flowered, axillary, peduncled; calyx-teeth unequal; standard bent inwards, reverse heartshape.

16. Trifolium minus. Small trefoil.

Spike headed, hemispherical; peduncles stiff; standard rather smooth; stem procumbent; leaflets reverse ovate. middle leaflet petioled; petiole lengthened above.

Trifolium lupulinum alterum minus, Raii Syn. 330, 17. Trifolium luteum minimum, Ger. em. 1186, 6; Park. 111.

Trifolium procumbens, Hudson Fl. Ang. 328.

Trifolium dubium, Sibthorp Fl. Oxon. 231. Trifolium minus, Eng. Bot. 1256. Little yellow trefoil. Small hop trefoil.

Dry sandy pastures; annual; June to August.

Stem prostrate; leaves reverse heartshape, streaked; stipules ovate, fringed; peduncles hairlike; spike 8 to 10-flowered; calyx-teeth unequal; standard ovate, not bent inwards.

17. Trifolium filiforme.

Threadlike trefoil.

Spike headed, loose, few-flowered; peduncles hairlike, bent; standard smooth; stem prostrate, very slender; leaflets reverse heartshape, middle leaflet petioled.

Trifolium lupulinum minimum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 331, 17 \*.

Trifolium filiforme, Lin. S. P. 1088.

Damp sandy places; annual; June and July.

Stem threadshape; leaves toothed; stipules ovate; peduncles hairlike; spike 3 to 5-flowered; flowers small; calyx bald; standard ovate, not inflected.

VI. 367. MELILOTUS. Pliny.

Melilot.

Calyx tubular, 5-toothed; keel simple, shorter than the wings or standard; legumen longer than the calyx .- Leaves ternate; flowers yellow, in loose racemes.

Melilotus officinalis.

Shop melilot.

Legumens racemous, hanging, rather wrinkled, pointed; 1 or 2-seeded; stem upright; leaflets ovate, oblong, toothed, bald.

Melilotus vulgaris, Rail Syn. 331, 1; Park. 719.

Melilotus Germanica, Ger. em. 1205 t.

Trifolium Melilotus officinalis, Lin. S. P. 1078.

Melilotus officinalis, Willd. S. P.

Trifolium officinale, Smith Ft. Brit. 781.

Plaister clover. Harts clover, Yorkshire. Common melilot.

Fields and hedges; annual; June and July.

Stem 2 feet high, branchy; racemes close, many-flowered; flowers gold-yellow, sometimes white, drooping; legumens hairy .- When dry, fragrant, the distilled water, although only slightly odorous, improves the flavour of other substances.

VII. 368. MEDICAGO. Tournefort. Lucerne.

Calyx nearly cylindrical, 5-cut; keel distant from the standard; legumen many-seeded, falcate or spiral, twisted.

—Leaves ternate; flowers in heads or solitary, yellow, rarely blue.

a. Legumen sickleshape, or curved circularly.

1. Medicago sativa. Cultivated lucerne.

Peduncle racemous; legumen smooth, slightly spirally twisted; stipules not in the least cut; leaflets oblong, toothed; stem upright, bald.

Trifolium Burgundiacum, Ger. em. 1189.

Medicago sativa, Lin. S. P. 1096.

Burgundy trefoil. Horned clover. Lucerne.

Fields and pastures, naturalized; also cultivated; peren.;

June and July.

Root woody; stem 2 feet high, much branched, bald; leaves petioled; leaflets serrated at the tip, hairy beneath; flowers violet; legumen 2 or 3-whirled.—Herb affords good forage, and in rich ground may be cut several times in the summer.

2. Medicago falcata.

Sickle lucerne.

Peduncle racemous; legumen twisted, sickleshape, smooth; leaflets oblong, toothed at the tip; stem prostrate at the base.

Medica sylvestris, Raii Syn. 3331, 1.

Trifolium luteum siliqua cornuta, Ger. em. 1191.

Medica frutescens flavo flore Clusii, Park. 1114.

Medicago falcata, Lin. S. P. 1096. Yellow horned trefoil. Butter jags.

Edges of fields and old walls; perennial; July.

Leaves slender; flowers yellow, violet, or yellow and violet, or greenish; legumen 4 to 8-seeded.

3. Medicago lupulina.

Hop lucerne.

Spike ovate; legumens kidneyshape, 4-seeded, downy, streaked; leaflets ovate, slightly toothed at the tip; stem procumbent.

Melilotus q. Trifolium luteum lupulinum, Raii Syn. 331, 1.

Trifolium luteum lupulinum, Ger. em. 1186, 5.

Trifolium montanum lupulinum, Park. 1105.

Medicago lupulina, Lin. S. P.

Black trefoil. Nonesuch. Hop trefoil.

Fields and pastures, also cultivated; biennial; May to August.

Stem prostrate, angular; peduncles long; flowers small;

legumen hairy, black.

## Pl. ex. cal. 63. LEGUMINOSÆ. 368. Medicago. 605

β. scabra. Legumen cochleate, about 10 on one peduncle, slightly compressed, rough, with many tubercles.

Trifolium cochleatum, quod Medica polycarpos fructu minore compresso

scabro Doody, Ran Syn. 333, 4.

y. glabra. Legumen bald.

b. Legumen snail-like, whirls many, downy, rather spinous.

4. Medicago minima.

Least lucerne.

Peduncles many-flowered; stipules semi-ovate, undivided; leaflets reverse ovate, slightly toothed; legumens orbicular, hirtous; spines stiff, hooked, divaricating.

Trifolium cochleatum q. Medica echinata minima Joh. Bauhini, Raii

Syn. 333, 2.

Medica echinata parva recta, Park. 1115.

Medicago polymorpha minima, Lin. S. P. 1099. Medicago minima, Withering Bot. Arr. ed. 3, 660.

Small hedgehog trefoil.

Sandy places; annual; June.

Plant very small, very downy; leaves not spotted.

β. maritima. Plant larger, less downy.

Trifolium cochleatum, quod Medica marina supina nostras, foliis viribus ad summos ramulos villosis Plukeneti, Dillen in Raii Syn. 334, 5.

c. Legumen snail-like; whirls many, bald, spinous.

5. Medicago muricata.

Thorny lucerne.

Peduncles 3 or 4-flowered; legumens bald, flat upon both sides, whirls 5; spines very short, awlshape, radiating; stipules 1-leaved, toothed; leaflets rhomboid, ovate, toothed, hairy.

Trifolium cochleatum modiolis spinosis, Raii Syn. 333, 5.

Medicago polymorpha muricata, Lin. S. P. 1098,

Medicago muricata, Withering Bot. Arr. 813.

Sea-shores; annual; June.

Leaves not spotted, hairy.

6. Medicago maculata.

Spotted lucerne.

Peduncles 2 to 4-flowered; legumens compressed on both sides; prickles awlshape, long, bent, spreading; stipules dilated, toothed; leaflets reverse heartshape, toothed, spotted, smooth.

Trifolium cochleatum folio cordato maculato, Raii Syn. 333, 1.

Trifolium cordatum, Ger. em. 1191, 4.

Medica Arabica Camerarii, sive Trifolium cordatum, Park. 1115.

Medicago polymorpha Arabica, Lin. S. P.

Medicago Arabica, Withering Bot. Arr. 812.

Medicago maculata, Sibthorp Fl. Ox.

Heart trefoil.

Sandy pastures; annual; June and July.

Stem prostrate; leaves bald, spotted with black; flowers yellow; standard nicked, larger than the wing.

VIII. 369. TRIGONELLA. Linnæus. Fenugreek-trefoil.

Calyx bellshape, 5-cut; keel very small; wings and standard slightly spread, appearing like a 3-petaled corolla; legumen peduncled, oblong, many-seeded, compressed or cylindrical, pointed, nearly upright.—Stem herbaceous; leaves ternate; flowers axillary and terminal.

Trigonella ornithopodiodes. Birds-foot fenugreek-trefoil. Legumens 2 or 3, peduncled, slightly compressed, rather falcate, 8 or 10-seeded; stem declined; leaflets ovate, toothed.

Fœnugræcum humile repens, ornithopodii siliquis brevibus erectis, Raii Syn. 331, 1.

Trifolium Melilotus ornithopodioides, Lin. S. P. 1078. Trigonella ornithopodioides, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 3926.

Barren sandy heaths; annual; June and July.

Stem prostrate, slightly branched; leaves bald; stipules lanceolate, connate; peduncles axillary, 3-flowered; calyxteeth bristlelike; standard reddish; legumen wrinkled, hairy.

370. LOTUS. Theophrastus. IX. Birdsfoot-trefoil.

Calyx tubular, persisting, 5-cut; wings connivent above, shorter than the standard; legumen oblong, upright, cylindrical.—Leaves trifoliate; stipules leaflike, ovate, distinct from the petiole.

1. Lotus corniculatus. Horned birdsfoot-trefoil. Head depressed, 8 to 10-flowered; stem decumbent, solid; legumen spreading, stiff; claw of the standard ovate.

Lotus corniculata glabra minor, Raii Syn. 334, 1. Trifolium siliguosum minus, Ger. em. 1190, 5.

Lotus corniculatus, Lin. S. P. 1092. Small codded trefoil. Milk vetch.

Fields and pastures; also cultivated; perennial; June to

Stem decumbent; opposite leaflets closed together; flowers gold-colour; standard fulvous; legumens larger towards the end.—Herb, in moist meadows, makes excellent hay; flowers turn green in drying, like those of indigo.

3. tenuifolius. Stem long, slender, rather shrubby; leaves and stipules linear, lanceolate, bald; legumen slender.

Lotus pentaphyllus minor, angustioribus foliis, fruticosior, Raii Syn. 334, 2.

y. incanus. Leaves hoary, beneath.

Lotus corniculatus minor, foliis subtus incanis, Dill. in Raii Syn. 334, 5.

δ. glabra. Leaves bald; stipules semi-ovate; filaments clubshape.

Lotus corniculatus 6, Withering Bot. Arr. 808.

2. Lotus major. Great birds foot-trefoil. Heads depressed, 20-flowered; stem upright, pipey, cylindrical; calyx-teeth bearded, bent back; legumens cylindrical, spreading; claw of the standard linear.

Lotus corniculatus major, Raii Syn. 334, 3. Lotus uliginosus, Hoffmann Germ. 2, 100. Lotus rectus, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3939. Lotus major, Smith Engl. Bot. 30, 2091.

Damp places and woods; perennial; June and July.

Stem 3 feet high; branches long, diffuse; stipules nearly. heartshape; flowers golden; legumens tapering towards the end.

β. pilosus. Herb slightly hairy.

Lotus pentaphyllus medius, pilosus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 334, 4.

3. Lotus diffusus. Spread birdsfoot-trefoil. Peduncles 1 or 2-flowered; stem much branched, decumbent; leaves and calyx hairy; legumens round, linear, stiff, very slender.

Lotus diffusus, Smith Fl. Brit. 794. Handan f . Mange ...

Rocks and sandy shores of the sea; peren.; May, June. Leaflets ovate, acute; peduncles axillary; flowers golden; legumens 6 times as long as the calyx; seeds globular.

X. 371. GLYCYRRHIZA. Dioscorides. Liquorice.

Calyx tubular, 2-lipped, upper lip 4-toothed, teeth un-. equal; lower lip simple, linear; keel two-petaled; legumen ovate, rather compressed, 3 to 6-seeded.

Glycyrrhiza glabra.

Bald liquorice.

Legumen bald; stipules 0.

Glycyrrhiza vulgaris, Raii Syn. 324, 1; Ger. em. 1302, 2. Glycyrrhiza vulgaris siliquosa, Park. 1098.

Common liquorice. Sweet root. Stick licorice.

Cultivated; perennial;

Flowers in racemes; leaflets ovate, rather glutinous beneath; seldom flowers and never ripens its fruit in England. -Root very sweet, and diminishes rather than increases thirst.

C. ASTRAGALIDEÆ. Stamens diadelphous; legumens 2-celled; partitions longitudinal, complete or incomplete.

XI. 372. OXYTROPIS. De Candolle. Axe-vetch.

Calyx 5-cut; keel ending in a straight point; legumen 2-celled, or imperfectly 2-celled; upper suture bent inwards.

1. Oxytropis Uralensis. Ural axe-vetch. Herb stemless, villous, silky; legumen 2-celled, upright, ovate, cylindrical, inflated, downy; style persistent; stipules adherent to the petiole.

Astragalus Uralensis, Lin. S. P. 1071. Oxytropis Uralensis, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3955.

Sandy alpine places; perennial; July.

Leaves radical; leaflets ovate, lanceolate; petioles persistent; stipules scarious; spike longer than the leaves; flowers violet, spiked or in heads; bracteæ linear, lanceolate, the length of the calyx.

2. Oxytropis campestris. Field axe-vetch. Herb stemless, rather silky; scape nearly as long as the leaves; legumen upright, ovate, inflated, downy, imperfectly 2-celled; stipules adherent to the petiole.

Astragalus campestris, Jacquin Col. 1, 1319. Oxytropis campestris, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 3956.

Alpine fields; perennial; July.

Leaves radical; flowers spiked, yellow; base of the keel purple; spike leafless.

XII. 373. ASTRAGALUS. Dioscorides. Milk-vetch. Calyx 5-toothed; keel blunt; legumen 2-celled, or imperfectly 2-celled; lower suture bent inwards.

a. Stipules not adherent to the petiole; flowers purple; stem diffuse.

1. Astragalus hypoglottis. Hypoglottis milk-vetch. Stem procumbent; petioles oblong; spike ovate; peduncles longer than the leaves; legumen upright, ovate, channelled.

Astragalus incanus parvus purpureus nostras, Raii Syn. 326, 2.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Lin. Mant. 2, 274. Astragalus arenarius, Hudson Fl. Angl. 323.

Astragalus Danicus, Retz. Observ.

Astragalus Glaux, Villars Delph. 3, 459.

Astragalus epiglottis, Dickson Hort. Sicc. 1, 13, Purple milkwort. Purple cocks-head.

High sandy and chalk fields; perennial; June and July. Root creeping, branched; stem rather branched; leaflets small, hairy beneath; stipules ovate, lanceolate; bracteæ very short; flowers purple, sometimes white; legumen hairy, 1-seeded, channelled on the back.

b. Stipules not adherent to the petiole; flowers yellowish; stem prostrate.

2. Astragalus glycyphyllus. Sweet-leaved milkvetch. Stem prostrate; leaflets bald, ovate, blunt with a point; stipules oval, lanceolate; racemes peduncled, shorter than the leaves; legumens rather 3-sided, slightly bent.

Astragalus luteus perennis procumbens vulgaris sive sylvestris, Raii Syn. 326, 1.

Hedysarum glycyrrhizatum, Ger. em. 1233.

Glaux vulgaris leguminosa, seu Glycyrrhiza sylvestris, Park. 1098; description not figure.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Lin. S. P. 1067.

Sweet milkvetch. Wild liquorice. Liquorice vetch.

Woods and hedges on chalk; perennial; June and July. Root branchy; stem round; leaves light green; calyxteeth very short; legumen many-seeded.

C. LATHYROIDEÆ. Cotyledons not coming out of the ground; leaves pinnate; main petiole ending in a filament or tendril; stamens 10, diadelphous; legumen 1-celled.

XIII. 374. LATHYRUS. Theophrastus. Calyx 5-cut, 2 upper lobes short; style flat, broad at the tip; hairy or downy before; legumen oblong, many-seeded. -Petiole ending in a tendril.

a. Annual; peduncle 1 or 3-flowered.

1. Lathyrus aphyllus. Leafless vetchling. Leaves 0; stipules arrowshape, approaching to heartshape, very large; peduncles 1-flowered.

Aphaca, Raii Syn. 320, 1; Ger. em. 1250, 3; Park. 1067. Lathyrus Aphaca, Lin. S. P. 1029.

Yellow vetchling. Small yellow fetch.

Corn-fields and woods; annual; June to August.

Stem branchy at bottom; tendrils simple; stipules ribbed, glaucous; peduncles bracteated; flowers small, drooping; legumen bald.

## 374. Lathyrus. 63. LEGUMINOSÆ. Pl. ex. cal.

2. Lathyrus gramineus. Grassy vetchling. Tendril 0; Teaves simple, lanceolate; stipules awlshape; peduncle 1 or 2-flowered.

Catanance leguminosa quorundam, Raii Syn. 325, 1.

Ervum sylvestre, Ger. em. 1249, 2.

Ervum sylvestre seu Catanance, Park. 1079.

Lathyrus Nissolia, Lin. S. P. 1029.

Crimson grass-fetch.

Edges of fields and woods; annual; May.

Stem 2 feet high; leaves sessile, linear, lanceolate; peduncles shorter than the leaves; standard red; wings and keel white and purple; legumen linear, roundish, hanging.

3. Lathyrus hirsutus.

Rough vetchling.

Leaves 1-paired; leaflets lanceolate, pointed; peduncles 2 or 3-flowered; legumen compressed, hairy; seeds rough.

Lathyrus siliqua hirsuta, Raii Syn. 320, 4. Lathyrus hirsutus, Lin. S. P. 1032.

Rough codded chichling pea.

Fields; annual; July.

Stem winged; tendril 3-cut; leaflets bald; stipules arrowshape, pointed, hairy; peduncles thrice as long as the leaves; flowers purple; calyx hairy; stigma very blunt.

## b. Perennial; peduncles many-flowered.

4. Lathyrus pratensis. Meadow vetchling. Leaves 1-paired; tendrils nearly simple; leaflets lanceolate, 8-ribbed; stipules arrowshape, as large as the leaflets; peduncles many-flowered.

Lathyrus luteus sylvestris dumetorum, Raii Syn. 320, 3. Lathyris sylvestris flore luteo, Ger. em. 1231, 6; Park. 1062.

Lathyrus pratensis, Lin. S. P. 1033.

Tare everlasting.

Fields and pastures; perennial; July and August.

Root tubercular; stem much branched, acute-angled; leaflets bald; peduncles much longer than the leaves; calyx hairy; corolla gold-yellow; legumen bald.—Being very vivacious, it has been proposed for forage; but cattle are not fond of it.

5. Lathyrus sylvestris. Wood vetchling. Leaves 1-paired; leaflets swordshape; internodes winged;

wings membranaceous; peduncles 4 or 5-flowered.

Lathyrus major flore rubente et albido minore dumetorum, sive Germanicus, Raii Syn. 319, 2.

Lathyrus sylvestris, Lin. S. P. 1033. Narrow leaved everlasting pea.

Damp woods and hedges; perennial; July and August. Root branched; stem 6 feet high; tendrils 3 or 4-cut; leaflets bald, ribbed; stipules very slender, not cut; peduncles longer than the leaves; calyx bald; standard purple; wings violet; keel greenish; legumen brownish.

6. Lathyrus latifolius. Broadleaved vetchling. Leaves 1-paired; leaflets elliptical; internodes winged; wings membranaceous; peduncle many-flowered.

Lathyrus major latifolius, Raii Syn. 319, 1; Ger. em. 1229, 1. Lathyrus major perennis, Park. 1061. Lathyrus latifolius, Lin. S. P. 1038. Pea everlasting.

Woods; perennial; July and August.

Leaves many-ribbed; tendrils 5-cut; stipules ovate, broader than the stem; flowers very large, rose-colour.

7. Lathyrus palustris. Marsh vetchling. Leaves many-paired; leaflets linear, lanceolate, acute; stipules rather arrowshape, lanceolate; internodes winged; wings membranaceous; peduncle 3 to 6-flowered.

Lathyrus viciæformis, seu Vicia lathyroides nostras, Ráii Syn. 320, 1. Lathyrus palustris, Lin. S. P. 1034.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; July and August. Tendrils 2-cut; peduncles twice as long as the leaves; flowers bluish violet; legumen bald.

XIV. 375. PISUM. Theophrastus. Pea.

Calyx 5-cut; two upper lobes shortest; style 3-sided, keeled below; stigma rough-haired; legumen oblong, many seeded; seeds globular; hilum rounded.

1. Pisum arvense. -Field pea. Petiole round; leaves pinnate; stipules nearly heartshape, crenated; peduncle 1 or many-flowered.

Pisum arvense flore roseo, fructu ex cinereo-nigricante, Raii Syn. 318, 2. Pisum arvense, Lin. S. P. 1027.

Pisum biflorum, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 20.

Cultivated in fields; annual; June and July.

Peduncle 1-flowered; standard rose-colour; wings dark purple; seed gray.-Leaves used as fodder; seeds nutritive but flatulent.

B. variegatum. Peduncle many-flowered; seed gray and reddish.

Pisum flore roseo, fructu variegato, Dillen in Raii Syn. 318, 3. Maple pea.

- γ. rufum. Peduncle many-flowered; standard rose-colour; wings dark purple; seed reddish.
- 8. umbellatum. Peduncle many-flowered, terminal; stipules 4-cut, pointed; standard white; wings pink; seed purplish brown.

Pisum umbellatum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 318, 4; Ger. em. 1220, 3.

Pisum umbellatum, sive roseum, Park. Rose pea. Tufted pea. Scotch pea.

e. quadratum. Peduncles many-flowered; seeds gray, angular, large.

Pisum majus, Ger. em. 1219, 1.

Pisum saccharatum, Park. Par. 523, 5.

Rouncival pea.

- ζ. humile. Stem upright, not twining, branching; leaves 2-paired, leaflets rounded.
  - n. album. Peduncles many-flowered; corolla white.

Pisum minus, Ger. em. 1219, 2.

Pisum sylvestre primum, Park. 1059.

Pisum sativum, Lin. S. P. 1026.

Field pea. Garden pea.

2. Pisum maritimum.

Maritime pea.

Petioles flattish above; stem trailing, angular; stipules arrowshape; peduncles many-flowered.

Pisum marinum, Raii Syn. 319, 6; Ger. em. 1250, 3.

Pisum spontaneum maritimum Anglicum, Park. 1059.

Pisum sylvestre, Ger. em. 1220, 5.

Pisum maritimum, Lin. S. P. 1027. Pulse. Pease. Wild pea. English sea-pea.

Sea-shore; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem simple, bald; stipules bent back, toothed at bottom; calyx bald; standard purplish blood-colour; wings and keel bluish flesh-colour; legumen smooth.

—Nutritive; first observed on the beach at Orford in Suffolk, during the famine of 1550.

XV. 376. OROBUS. Theophrastus. Peaseling.

Calyx 5-cut; 2 upper lobes shortest; style slender, linear, rough-haired at the tip; legumen oblong, roundish, many-seeded; hyle generally linear.

1. Orobus sylvaticus. Wood peaseling. Leaves pinnate, hairy, 7 to 10-paired; leaflets ovate, oblong; stipules nearly arrowshape; stem branched, trailing, hairy at bottom.

Orobus sylvaticus nostras, Rati Syn. 324, 1. Orobus sylvaticus, Lin. S. P. 1029. Vicia Cassubica, Fl. Dan. 98, not of Linnæus.

Mountainous woods and hedges; perennial; May, June. Root woody; stems many, slightly branched; tendrils very small; leaflets ovate, pointed, hairy beneath; flowers many, racemous, 1-sided, yellowish with purple lines; calyx hairy; legumen ovate, bald, 3-seeded.

β. simplicifolius. Leaves very large, simple; plant barren.

2. Orobus tuberosus.

Leaves pinnate, 2 to 4-paired; leaflets lanceolate, pale, glaucous beneath; stipule nearly arrowshape, 4 or 5-toothed; stem simple, winged.

Orobus sylvaticus foliis oblongis glabris, Raii Syn. 324, 2. Astragalus sylvaticus, Ger. em. 1237, 2. Lathyrus sylvestris lignosior, Park. 1072. Orobus tuberosus, Lin. S. P. 1028. Heath pea. Wood pea. Cor-meille, Highlanders.

Heaths and pastures; perennial; May and June.

Root tuberous; stem angular; leaves not ending in a tendril; leaflets blackish green, bald, flat; flowers racemous, one-rowed, purplish red growing blue; legumen many seeded; style persisting.—Tubers nutritive.

3. Orobus tenuifolius. Fineleaved peaseling. Leaves pinnate, 2 or 3-paired; leaflets slender, linear, pointed, grooved above; stipules lanceolate, pointed, toothed at bottom.

Orobus tuberosus β, Willd. S. P. Orobus tenuifolius, Roth Fl. Germ. 1305.

Sandy places; perennial; May and June.

Root tuberous; stem 9 inches high, weak, 4-angled below, winged above; flowers small, light-coloured.

XVI. 377. VICIA. Pliny. Vetch

Calyx tubular, 5-cut; 2 upper lobes short; style thread-like, in a right angle with the ovary, hairy above and below the tip; legumen oblong, many-seeded.

a. Cracca. Peduncles long, many-flowered; calyx-teeth short; stigma bearded all over; perennial.

1. Vicia sylvatica. Wood vetch. Peduncles many-flowered, longer than the leaves; leaflets illiptical, oblong, rather pointed; stipules lunate, bristle-like, toothed.

Cracca q. Vicia sylvatica multiflora maxima, Raii Syn. 322, 4.

Vicia sylvatica, Lin. S. P. 1035.

Mountainous woods and hedges; perennial; July, Aug. Root branchy; stem much branched; leaves many-paired, tendril branched; flowers spreading, white, purple or blue veined with flesh-colour; legumen bald, 4-seeded.

2. Vicia multiflora. Many-flowered vetch. Peduncle many-flowered, longer than the leaves; flowers embricated; leaflets linear, rather woolly; stipules nearly arrowshape, linear, lanceolate, not cut.

Cracca, Raii Syn. 322, 3.

Vicia multiflora seu spicata, Park. 1072.

Vicia Cracca, Lin. S. P. 1035.

Tufted vetch.

Woods, hedges, and fields; perennial; July and August. Root creeping; stem weak; leaves many-paired, silky; peduncles branched; stipules villous; calyx coloured, rather naked; legumen bald.

b. Ervum. Peduncles long, few-flowered; calyx-teeth long, unequal; stigma capitate, bearded all over; annual.

3. Vicia tetrasperma. Four-seeded vetch. Peduncle 2 or 3-flowered, as long as the leaves; leaflets oblong, truncate; legumen bald, 4-seeded.

Cracca minor siliquis singularibus, flosculis cærulescentibus, Raii Syn. 322, 3.

Ervum tetraspermum, Lin. S. P. 1039.

Smooth tare.

Fields and hedges; annual; June.

Root fibrous; stem upright, branchy, hairy; leaflets many, alternate; tendrils 2-cut; stipules inclining to hastate; flowers pale purple; standard streaked.

β. major. Flowers large; legumen 5 to 7-seeded.

4. Vicia hirsuta. Hairy vetch. Peduncles 3 to 7-flowered, as long as the leaves; leaflets hairy, blunt; legumen hairy, 2-seeded.

Cracca minor, Raii Syn. 322, 1. Vicia sylvestris, seu Cracca minima, Ger. em. 1228, 5. Aracus, seu Cracca minor, Park. 1070. Ervum hirsutum, Lin. S. P. 1039. · Small wild ture. Tine tare.

Pastures; annual; June.

Stem nearly bald; flowers purplish white.

c. Vicia. Flowers axillary, sessile, purple; legumen dry; hilum of the seed lateral; annual.

5. Vicia sativa. Cultivated vetch.

Legumen sessile, generally in pairs, upright; lower leaves retuse; leaflets ovate, truncated, pointed; stipules toothed, nearly arrowshape, spotted; seeds smooth.

Vicia, Raii Syn. 320, 1; Ger. em. 1227, 1.

Vicia sativa, Lin. S. P. 1037.

Fetches. Tares.

Dry fields, also cultivated; annual; April to June.

Leaves many-paired; tendrils 2 or 3-cut; flowers solitary, or in pairs, purple; legumen rough; seeds slightly compressed.—Herb used green or dried for fodder; seeds given to pigeons.

β. nigra. Leaflets reverse heartshape, rather wedgeshape; seeds black.

Vicia vulgaris sativa, Park. 1072.

y. alba. Leaflets of some leaves roundish, of others long, slender; seeds white.

Vicia albo semine, Raii Hist. Pl.

δ. linearifolia. Leastets linear.

Vicia sylvestris, sive Cracca major, Raii Syn. 321, 4; Ger. em. 1227, 4.

Aracus sive Cracca major, Park. 1071. Vicia sativa  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 770.

Vicia lathyroides α, Hudson Fl. Angl. 318. Strangle tare. Tine vetch.

E. angustifolia. Lower leaflets reverse-heartshape, mucronate; upper leaflets strapshape; flowers large, blood-red; legumen long, black.

Vicia sylvestris flore ruberrimo, siliqua rubra nigerrima, Raii Syn. 321,5. Vicia angustifolia, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 224.

6. Vicia lathyroides. Vetchling vetch. Legumen sessile, solitary, bald, upright; lower leaves 2-paired, retuse; upper leaves 4 to 6-paired; stipules not dotted; seeds cubical, tuberculated.

Vicia minima præcox Parisiensium, Dillen in Raii Syn. 321,7. Vicia lathyroides, Lin. S. P. 1037. Ervum soloniense, Lin. S. P. 1042.

Spring vetch. Spring tare.

Fallow lands in gravel or chalk; annual; April, May. Stem procumbent, downy; tendrils simple or 0; leaflets reverse heartshape, upper leaflets slender; flowers bluish or white; legumen bald, many-seeded.

d. Vicia. Flowers solitary, yellow, axillary, sessile; legumen dry, bent back; perennial.

7. Vicia lutea. Yellow vetch. Legumen solitary, sessile, bent back, hairy; stem diffuse; stipules coloured; standard bald.

Vicia lutea, Lin. S. P. 1037.

Sea shores and rocks; perennial; August.

Root creeping; stem bald, slightly branched; leaves many-paired; leaflets hairy underneath; stipules blackish red; flowers sulphur-yellow or white, streaked; legumen 5 or 6-seeded; seeds smooth.

Mule vetch. 8. Vicia hybrida. Legumen solitary, sessile, bent back, hairy; stem upright; standard villous; leaflets naked.

Vicia luteo flore sylvestris, Raii Syn. 321, 6. Vicia hybrida, Lin. S. P. 1037.

Bushy places; perennial; June.

Stipules green; flowers yellow streaked with purple; standard reddish at bottom; legumen 5-seeded.

9. Vicia lævigata. Smooth vetch. Legumen sessile, solitary, bent back, bald; stem rather upright; leaflets quite bald.

Vicia hybrida, Hudson Fl. Angl. 319. Vicia lævigata, Engl. Bot. 483. Sea vetch,

Rocks by the sea; perennial; July and August.

Stem branched, quite bald; leaflets elliptical, lanceolate; stipules green; flowers greyish yellow, or pale purple; legumen 5-seeded.

e. Aphaca. Peduncles few-flowered, axillary; legumens small; hilum lateral; perennial.

10. Vicia sepium.

Peduncles 4-flowered; legumens upright; leaves manypaired; leaflets ovate, obtuse; outer leaflets smallest.

Vicia sepium perennis, Raii Syn. 320, 2.

Vicia maxima dumetorum, Ger. em. 1727, 2; Park. 1072.

Vicia sepium, Lin. S. P. 1038.

Bush vetch.

Bushy places and hedges; perennial; May and June. Stem 2 feet high; tendrils branched; stipules lunate, toothed; flowers purplish or blue; calyx hairy; legumen bald; seeds globular, smooth.

B. alba. Flowers white.

Vicia folio subrotundo, brevi, obtuse mucronato, pediculo brevi insidente, flore viciæ sepium seu dumetorum vulgaris, Raii Syn. 321, 3.

11. Vicia Bithynica.

Peduncles 1 or 2-flowered; legumen upright, rough; leaflets 2 to 6-paired, ovate, lanceolate; stipules toothed.

Vicia Bithynica, Lin. S. P. 1038.

Sandy pastures; perennial; July and August.

Stems many, branched, bald; tendrils long, bald; leaflets large, acute, hairy beneath; stipules large; teeth unequal, acute, divaricated; calyx-teeth fringed; standard large, lead colour; wings and keel white; legumen 5 or 6-seeded; seeds round, smooth.

f. Faba. Peduncles few-flowered, axillary; legumen large, leathery; hilum terminal; annual.

12. Vicia vulgaris. Common vetch. Legumens 3 or 4, gibbous; leaflets ovate, not cut; stipules arrowshape, toothed at the base; tendrils awlshape.

Faba, Raii Syn. 323, 1.

Faba major hortensis, Ger. em. 1209, 1.

Faba sativa, Park. 523.

Vicia Faba, Lin. S. P. Faba vulgaris, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4028.

Great garden bean. Windsor bean. Mazagan bean.

Cultivated; annual; April and May.

Stem angular, upright, pipey; tendrils very short; corolla white with black spots; seeds compressed.—Stem made into flax; seeds nutritive but flatulent, eaten fresh, or when dry ground with wheat into flour.

β. equina. Leaves ovate, oblong; seeds rounded, small.

Faba minor sive equina, Raii Syn. 323, 2.

Faba minor sylvestris, Park. 1054.

Common bean. Ger. em. 1210, 3. Horse bean.

Seeds used in this country for horse-corn, but eaten by the poor in foreign countries; also ground with wheat.

D. Ornithopodeæ. Stamens diadelphous; legumen onecelled, or many-celled, not opening spontaneously; cells transverse, 1-seeded.

XVII. 378. ORNITHOPUS. Gesner.

Calyx 5-toothed, tubular; keel very small; legumen bent, slender, round, pointed, jointed; joints cylindrical.

Ornithopus perpusillus. Very-small birds-foot.

Herb downy; leaves pinnate, 6 to 9-paired; flowers in heads, bracteated; *legumen* roundish, bent inward.

Ornithopodium majus, and minus, Ger. em. 1241, 3 and 4.

Ornithopus perpusillus, Lin. S. P. 1049.

Sandy fields; annual; May.

Root fibrous; stem prostrate, much branched; leaves pinnate with an odd leaflet; heads few-flowered; standard and wings red variegated; keel greenish; legumen 6 or 8-celled, necklaceshape, slightly compressed.

B. nodosa. Root with tubercles.

Ornithopodium radice nodosa, Raii Syn. 326, 1; Park. 1093.

## XVIII. 379. HIPPOCREPIS. Linnaus. Horseshoe-vetch.

Calyx unequally 5-toothed; standard-claw longer than the calyx; legumen oblong, compressed, membranaceous, jointed, bent; one suture deeply toothed.

Tufted horseshoe-vetch. Hippocrepis comosa.

Legumens 5 or 8 in a tuft, crowded, peduncled, bent, rough, crenated on both edges.

Ferrum equinum Germanicum siliquis in summitate, Raii Syn. 325, 1.

Hedysarum glycyrrhizatum, Ger. 1056, 2; not Ger. em. Ferrum equinum comosum, Park. 1091. Hippocrepis comosa, Lin. S. P. 1050.

Dry chalky fields; perennial; May to August.

Herb bald; stem prostrate, branched; leaves pinnate with an odd leaflet; leaflets reverse ovate, nicked; stipules lanceolate; peduncles axillary, umbelled; calyx bald; legumencells and seeds kidneyshape.

XIX. 380. ONOBRYCHIS. Dioscorides. Sainfoin.

Calyx 5-cut; keel blunt at the end; wings very short; legumen compressed, short, 1-celled, 1-seeded, mostly prickly; upper suture flattened, truncated.

Onobrychis sativa. Cultivated sainfoin. Stem ascending; leaves pinnate; leaflets wedgeshape, bald; keel shorter than the standard; legumen bald, prickly, toothed.

Onobrychis seu Caput gallinaceum, Raii Syn. 327, 1; Ger. em. 1243, 1.

Onobrychis vulgaris, Park. 1082.

Hedysarum Onobrychis, Lin. S. P. 1059. Onobrychis sativa, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 4055.

Medick fetchling. Cocks head. Sainfoin. Cinquefoil.

Chalky fields, also cultivated; perennial; June and July. Stem 3 feet high, round; upper leaves pinnate, manypaired; leaflets equal; peduncles very long, spiked; flowers bracteated; calyx awlshape; corolla deep rose-colour, streaked.—Herb used for fodder.

Fam. XXIX. 64. CELASTRINÆ. R. Brown. Frangulaceæ, De Candolle.

Calyx 1-leaved, 4 or 5-cut; petals 4 or 5, inserted on the disk of the calyx; stamens as many as the petals, alternating with them; ovary simple, free, girt with the calyx-disk; capsule many-celled; valves partition-bearing; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight, radicle below.—Stem arborescent or shrubby; leaves stipuled, alternate or opposite.

Styles 2 or 3; caps. 2 or 3, inflated; seeds bony, globular ..... STAPHYLÆA. 381. Style 1; cap. 5-celled, 5-valved; seeds covered with a coloured arille .... Evonymus. 382,

381. STAPHYLÆA. Linnæus. Bladdernut.

Calyx 5-lobed, with a pitchershape disk; petals 5; stamens 5; ovary 2 or 3-lobed; styles 2 or 3; capsules 2 or 3, inflated, joined below; seeds bony, globular, truncated at bottom, inserted on the inner angle.

Pinnate bladdernut. Staphylæa pinnata.

Leaves pinnate; leaflets 5, ovate, acute, serrated.

Staphylodendron, Raii Syn. 468, 1.

Nux vesicaria, Ger. em. 1437, 1: Park. 1417. Staphylæa pinnata, Lin. S. P. 386.

Woods and thickets, naturalized? shrubby; June.

Stem short, branchy, bald; leaflets cut; racemes terminal drooping; bracteæ membranaceous, bristlelike; corolla yellow; seed hard, shining.

II. 382. EVONYMUS. Theophrastus. Spindletree.

Calyx 4 or 5-cut, flat, with a peltate disk; petals 4 or 5, spreading; stamens 4 or 5, placed on glands prominent above the calyx-disk; style 1; capsule 5-celled, 5-valved; seeds covered with a coloured arille, inserted at the inner angles of the cells.

Evonymus Europæus. European spindle-tree. Stamens mostly 4; peduncles compressed, many-flowered; stigmata awlshape; leaves petioled, bald.

Evonymus vulgaris, Raii Syn. 468, 1; Park. 241. Evonymus Theophrasti, Ger. em. 1468, 1. Evonymus Europæus, Lin. S. P. 286. Prickwood. Prick timber. Gatteridge tree.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; April and May.

Branches bald, green, when young 4-angled; leaves opposite, lanceolate, serrate; peduncles axillary, forked; flowers white, fœtid; capsules purple; seeds white; arille yellow.—Branches used for butchers' skewers, and toothpicks; berries vomit and purge very violently.

Fam. XXX. 65. RHAMNEÆ. R. Brown. Rhamnoideæ, Richard. Frangulacearum sectio, De Candolle.

Calyx 1-leaved, 4 or 5-cut; corolla 0, or many-petaled, inserted on the calyx-disk; petals as many as the calyx-lobes; stamens as many as the lobes, and opposite to the petals; ovary simple, free, girth with the calyx-disk; berry many-celled; seeds ascending or upright; perisperm 0, or very thin; corculum straight; radicle below.—Stem arborescent or shrubby; leaves stipuled, alternate or opposite.

383. RHAMNUS. Theophrastus. Buckthorn.

Calyx pitchershape, 4 or 5-cut; petals 4 or 5, sometimes 0; stamens 4 or 5; style 1; stigmata 2 or 4; berry 2 or 4-celled, 2-seeded; hile cartilaginous, at the bottom of the seed.

# a. Rhamnus. Branches spinous; stigma 4-cut; plant dioicous.

1. Rhamnus catharticus. Purging buckthorn. Calyx 4-cut; leaves ovate, toothed; teeth acute; stem upright; branches ending in spines; plant dioicous.

Rhamnus catharticus, Raii Syn. 466, 1; Lin. S. P. 279.

Rhamnus solutivus, Ger. em. 1337, 1.

Rhamnus solutivus, seu Spina infectoria vulgaris, Park. 243.

Waythorn. Laxative ram. Rhein berry. French berry. Yellow berry.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; May and June.

Branches stiff, alternate; leaves in bundles, petioled, ribbed, when young downy; flowers peduncled, yellowish green; berry black, 4-seeded.—Juice of the unripe berries yellow, used in staining; of the ripe berries cathartic, but griping, made into a syrup, and corrected in some measure by ginger and cloves, also boiled down with some alum, into a green water-colour, called sap green; when gathered late in autumn, the juice is purple; bark used to dye yellow.

# b. Frangula. Branches without spines; stigma 2-cut; berry 2-seeded.

2. Rhamnus alnoides.

Alderlike buckthorn.

Branches spineless; flowers hermaphrodite; style 1; leaves petioled, not cut, bald; berry 2-seeded.

Frangula seu Alnus nigra baccifera, Raii Syn. 465, 1; Park 240.

Alnus nigra, sive Frangula, Ger. em. 1470. Rhamnus Frangula, Lin. S. P. 280.

Black aller tree. Butchers prick tree. Berrybearing alder.

Wet woods; shrubby; May.

Stem much branched; peduncles axillary, 1-flowered; corolla white; anthers purple; berries dark violet.—Inner bark purgative in doses of 2 to 4 drachms in infusion, also dyes yellow; wood makes soft charcoal, fit for gunpowder.

#### Subseries III. D. PLANTÆ EXOGENÆ THALAMIFLORÆ.

Perigonium double; petals many, distinct or soldered together, inserted along with the stamens on the thalamus.

#### FAMILIES.

A.	Ovary	single;	placentarium	central	; stamens	more	than 10
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Stamens polyadelphous; styles 3 or 5; leaves opposite; flowers yellow .. HYPERICINEÆ. 67. Stamens monadelphous; styles many;

leaves alternate; cal. double; pet. regular

MALVACEÆ. 69.

Stamens distinct; style 1; leaves alternate; petals 5; perisperm fleshy ..... TILIACEÆ. 70.

B. Ovary single; placentarium central; stamens not more than 10.

Perisperm 0; stigmata 5; ovary 5-sided; stem herb.; leaves stipuled, alternate.. GERANIEÆ. 66. Perisperm 0; stigmata 5; ovary globular;

stem herb.; leaves stipuleless ..... LINEÆ. 71.

Perisperm 0; stigma 1; samares 2;

stem arbor.; leaves opposite; pet.5, equal ACERINEÆ. 68.

C. Ovaries solitary, or many soldered together; placentarium parietal; stamens more than 10.

Petals 4; calyx 2-sepaled; seeds many;

stamens many; ovary 1-celled... PAPAVERACEÆ. 82. Pet. 5; calyx 5-sepaled; caps. 5-valved;

stamens many; leaves opposite ...... CISTINEÆ. 73.

Pet. 4 to 6, irregular; cal. 4 to 6-cut; stam. 10 to 20; ovary 1-celled; caps. gaping

RESEDACEÆ. 76.

## PLANTÆ EXOGENÆ THALAMIFLORÆ. 623

D. Ovaries solitary, or many soldered together; placentarium parietal; stamens less than 10.

Pet. 4, regular; stam. 6, 2 short; cal. four-sepaled; ovary 1; stem herb.; leaves alternate

CRUCIFERÆ. 80.

Pet.4, irreg., soldered; stam. 6, diadelphous; ovary 1, 1-celled; stem herb..... FUMARIEÆ. 81.

Pet. 5, unequal; stam. 5; caps. 1-celled, 3-valved; stem herb.; leaves stipuled.. VIOLACEÆ. 78.

Pet. 5, regular; stam. 5; styles 5;

cap. 3 to 5-valved; perisperm fleshy DROSERACEÆ. 75.

Pet. 5, equal; stam. 5; styles 2 to 4; cap. 4-valved; perisperm 0...... PARNASSIEÆ. 79.

Pet. 5; stam. 5 or 6; style 1; stigmata 3; cap. 1-celled, many-seeded.... FRANKENIACEÆ. 74.

Pet. 3, soldered; stamens monadelphous; caps. 2-celled; cal. 5-lobed, unequal POLYGALEÆ. 77.

E. Ovaries many, or stamens opposite to the petals.

Ovaries many, 1-celled .... RANUNCULACEÆ. 85. Ovary 1; flowers racemose, bracteated;

stamens 4 or 5 ..... BERBERIDEÆ. 84.

### Fam. I. 66. GERANIEÆ.

Calyx persisting, 5-parted, 2 to 5-sepaled; petals 4 or 5, hypogynous, clawed, often unequal or irregular; stamens hypogynous, 5 to 10; filaments unequal, sometimes united at bottom, sometimes without anthers; ovary simple, free, 5-sided, often girt with 5 glands; style 1; stigmata 5; fruit simple, 5-celled, or composed of 5 arilles with a long awn; seeds single; perisperm 0; corculum bent inwards.—Stem herbaceous; leaves stipulaceous, alternate, often lobed or many-cut.

Pet. 5, regular; filam. 10; anthers 5; awn bearded on the inside ...... Erodium. 384.

Pet. 5, regular; anthers 10;

awn twisted, not bearded ...... GERANIUM. 385.

Pet. 4, irregular, upper hoodlike; anth. 5, joined; caps. 3-celled, many-

celled ...... Impatiens. 386.

Pet. 5, equal; anthers 10, free; capsule 5-celled; calyx 5-parted ..... Oxalis. 387.

A. Geranieæ veræ. Arillus 1-seeded, awned; seed upright; perisperm 0; corculum bent; radicle adverse.

#### I. 384. ERODIUM. L'Heritier.

Cranes-bill.

Calyx 5-sepaled; petals 5, rarely rather irregular; stamens 10; filaments 10, sometimes united, 5 with anthers, 5 without; nectaries 5, at the base of the antherbearing stamens; arilles 1-seeded, awned, at the base of a beaked receptacle; awn spiral, bearded on the inside.

a. Leaves pinnate; peduncles many-flowered, annual.

1. Erodium cicutarium.

Hemlock cranesbill.

Stamens hirtous, prostrate; leaves pinnate; leaflets sessile, pinnatifidly-cut; peduncles many-flowered; petals rather unequal, longer than the calyx.

Geranium cicutæ folio inodorum, Raii Syn. 357, 2; Ger. em. 945, 3. Geranium moschatum inodorum, Ger. 800; Park. 708.

Geranium cicutarium, Lin. S. P. 951.

Geranium Chærophyllum, Cavanilles Diss. 4, 226. Erodium cicutarium, L'Heritier in Aiton H. Kew. 2, 414.

Dry sandy places; annual; July and August.

Root fusiform, white; stems many, branched, hairy; stipules ovate, acute, scarious; peduncles longer than the leaves; corollæ purple; cotyledons 3-cut.

β. album. Flowers white, large; leaves very hairy, not much cut.

Geraninm inodorum album, Raii Syn. 357, 3; Ger. em. 946, 4.

2. Erodium pimpinellæfolium. Burnet-leaved cranesbill. Stem trailing, rather hairy; leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, sessile, deeply toothed; peduncles many-flowered; petals unequal, smaller than the calyx; awn bald.

Geranium pimpinellæ folio, Dillen in Raii Syn. 358, 5. Geranium cicutarium 2, Withering Bot. Arr. 752. Erodium pimpinellæfolium, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 212.

Barren sandy places; annual; April and May.

Stem 6 in. long; peduncles nearly radical; leaflets sessile, broad at bottom; petals small or equal to the calyx, purple, 2 or 3 having a green spot at the bottom; awn bald; cotyledons heartshape, not 3-lobed.

3. Erodium moschatum. Musk cranesbill.

Stem trailing; leaves pinnate; leaflets oblong, unequal at bottom, slightly petioled, deeply toothed; peduncles many-flowered; petals equal, as long as the calyx.

Geranium moschatum, Raii Syn. 358, 4; Ger. em. 941; Park. 709; Lin. S. P. 951.

Erodium moschatum, L'Heritier in Aiton H. Kew, 414. Muscovy. Moschata. Pick needle. Musky storks-bill.

Hilly pastures; annual; May to October.

Hairs viscous; odour like musk; leaves elliptical, oblique at bottom; peduncles short, 4 to 10-flowered; awns hairy; cotyledons pinnatifid.

b. Leaves lobed; peduncles 2 or 3-flowered; perennial.

4. Erodium maritimum. Sea cranesbill.

Stem depressed; leaves heartshape, deeply crenate; peduncles 2 to 4-flowered; aum bald.

Geranium pusillum supinum, altheæ aut betonicæ folio, nostras, Raii Syn. 356, 1.

Geranium maritimum, Lin. S. P. 951.

Erodium maritimum, L'Heritier in Aiton H. Kew. 2, 416.

Sandy sea-shore; perennial; May to September.

Stem broad, depressed, branchy; petioles long; leaves hispid; corolla flesh-coloured.

II. 385. GERANIUM. Dioscorides. Geranium.

Calyx 5-sepaled; petals 5, regular; stamens 10, monadelphous, 5 alternately longer, with a nectariferous gland at the base; arilles 5, 1-seeded, at the base of a beaked receptacle; awn convolute, not bearded on the inside.

a. Peduncle 1-flowered; petals notched.

1. Geranium sanguineum. Bloody geranium. Leaves orbicular, 5-parted; lobes 3-cut; peduncles one-flowered; fruit bristly at the tip.

Geranium hæmatodes, Raii Syn. 360, 14; Park. Par. 229.

Geranium sanguinarium, Ger. em. 945. Geranium sanguineum, Lin. S. P. 958.

Bloody cranesbill.

Limestone rocks and heaths; perennial; July to Sept.

Root woody; stem weak, prostrate or ascending, hairy; leaves 3 to 7-cut; lobes 3-cut or pinnatifid; peduncle very long; sepales awned, hairy, 5-ribbed; petals pale red, veined, very large; fruit smooth; seed slightly wrinkled.

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B. majus. Leaves large, pale, deeply divided.

Geranium hæmatodes foliis majoribus, pallidioribus et altius incisis, Raii Syn. 360, 15.

7. Lancastrense. Plant smaller; stem knotted, knots inflated; leaves opposite, deeply 5-lobed; lobes 3-cut; corolla small, pale flesh-colour or white, veined with red.

Geranium hæmatodes Lancastrense flore eleganter striato, Raii Syn.

360, 16.

Geranium Lancastrense, With. Bot. Arr. 600. Geranium prostratum, Cavanilles Diss. 196.

Sandy shores of the sea.

b. Stem upright; peduncles 2-flowered; petals notched; perennial.

2. Geranium Pyreniacum. Pyrenean geranium. Stem upright, branched; peduncles 2-flowered; leaves kidneyshape, 5 to 7-lobed; lobes oblong, blunt, 3-cut, crenate; petals notched; arilles downy: seeds smooth.

Geranium pyreniacum, Lin. Mant. 97 and 257. Fields and pastures; perennial; July.

Root tuberous; stem 3 feet high; leaves opposite, hirsute, calyx awned; petals twice as long as the calyx, deeply 2-cut, purple, rarely white, hairy at bottom; anthers sometimes only 5.

3. Geranium nodosum. Knotty geranium.

Stem 4-sided, upright; peduncles 2-flowered; petals notched; stem-leaves 3-lobed, serrated; lobes oblong, pointed; fruit smooth, hairy.

Geranium nodosum Plateau, Raii Syn. 361, 20; Ger. em. 947, 2.

Geranium nodosum, Lin. S. P. 953.

Knotty cranesbill.

Mountains; perennial; May to August.

Root tuberous; stem spreading; joints swelled, reddish; leaves opposite, shining; peduncles very long; calyx awned: petals red.

4. Geranium sylvaticum. Wood geranium. Stem upright, corymbose; leaves nearly peltate, 5-lobed, deeply serrate; peduncles 2-flowered; petals slightly notched; flaments awlshape; fruit hairy.

Geranium batrachoides montanum nostras, Raii Syn. 361, 18.

Geranium batrachoides alterum, Ger. em. 942, 2.

Geranium batrachoides minus, Park. 704. Geranium sylvaticum, Lin. S. P. 954.

Geranium palustre, Rose Elem. Bot. 441.

Mountainous woods; perennial; June and July.

Root woody; stem 3 feet high; leaves petioled, soft, hairy, paler underneath; bracteæ lanceolate; calyx awned; petals purple, veined with blood-red, hairy at bottom; arilles keeled, not wrinkled; seeds dotted.

- β. minus. Plant small; flowers very large.
- c. Stem upright; peduncles 2-flowered; petals not notched; perennial.

5. Geranium pratense. Meadow geranium. Stem upright, hairy; hairs bent back; peduncles two-flowered; leaves peltate, many-parted, wrinkled, pointed; petals not nicked; filaments bristlelike, deltoid at bottom; arille and aun hairy.

Geranium batrachoides, Raii Syn. 360, 17. Geranium batrachioides, Ger. em. 942, 1.

Geranium batrachoides flore cæruleo, Park. Par. 228.

Geranium pratense, Lin. S. P. 954.

Crowfoot cranes-bill.

Damp fields; perennial; June and July.

Stem 3 feet high, woolly; peduncles short; calyx awned; petals very large, blue; seeds dotted.

6. Geranium phæum. Blood-red geranium. Stem upright, panicled; peduncles upright, solitary, two-flowered; calyx hairy, slightly awned; arilles keeled, hispid at the bottom, plaited across at the tip.

Geranium montanum fuscum, Dillen in Raii Syn. 361, 21. Geranium batrachioides pullo flore, Ger. em. 942, 3. Geranium pullo flore, Park. 704. Geranium phæum, Lin. S. P. 953. Dusky cranesbill.

Mountainous pastures; perennial; May and June. Stem 2 feet high; joints large, red; radical leaves petioled, many-cut; upper leaves sessile, 3-cut; peduncles opposite to the leaves; petals blackish red; claw white.

d. Stem weak; peduncles 2-flowered; petals not notched; annual.

7. Geranium Robertianum. Robert geranium. Leaves ternate and quinate, 3-cut, pinnatifid; peduncles 2-flowered; calyx awned, 10-angled; petals not notched, twice as long as the calyx; arilles reticulated.

Geranium Robertianum, Raii Syn. 358, 6; Ger. em. 939, 1; Lin. S. P. 955.

Geranium Robertianum vulgare, Park. 710.

Herb Robert. Stork bill.

Walls and banks; annual; May to October.

Root fibrous; stem trailing, reddish; leaves 5-angled, shining; petals purple, rarely white; seeds very smooth.-Herb infused as tea celebrated in nephritic and calculous complaints.

Herb shining; leaves small, deeply cut. B. lucidum. Geranium lucidum saxatile, foliis geranii Robertiani, Raii Syn. 358, 7.

8. Geranium lucidum. Shining geranium. Leaves 5-lobed, shining, thin, kidneyshape, rounded; peduncles 2-flowered; calyx pyramidal, wrinkled across; arilles many-furrowed.

Geranium saxatile, Raii Syn. 361, 19; Ger. em. 938, 3; Park. 707.

Geranium lucidum, Lin. S. P. 955.

Walls and pastures: annual; May to July.

Stem weak, brittle, much branched, bald; calyx bald; petals slender, rose-colour, rarely white; arilles reticulated; seed very smooth.

9. Geranium rotundifolium. Roundleaved geranium. Leaves kidneyshape, lobed, clothlike; peduncles 2-flowered; calyx awned; petals not nicked, as long as the calyx; arilles reticulated, hirsute; seeds reticulated.

Geranium columbinum majus flore minore cæruleo, Raii Syn. 358, 8. Geranium columbinum, Ger. em. 938, figure.

Geranium rotundifolium, Lin. S. P. 957.

Walls and sandy places; annual; May and June.

Stem much branched; flowers small; corolla rose-red; arilles keeled; hairs spreading.

e. Stem upright; peduncles 2-flowered; petals 2-cut, unnual.

10. Geranium molle. Soft geranium. Peduncles 2-flowered; leaves kidneyshape, clothlike, lobed; lobes 3-cut; calyx not awned; petals notched, as long as the calyx; arilles bald, wrinkled across; seeds smooth.

Geranium columbinum, Raii Syn. 359, 10; Ger. em. 938, description. Geranium columbinum vulgare, Park. 706.

Geranium molle, Lin. S. P. 955. Dove's foot, Pigeon's foot.

Walls and pastures; annual; April to October.

Root fusiform; stems many, ascending, hairy; leaves alternate, downy, down very soft; peduncles opposite to the leaf; flowers small; corolla purple, rarely white.

11. Geranium pusillum. Pigmy geranium. Peduncles 2-flowered; calyx awnless; petals scarce as long as the calyx; leaves kidneyshape, 5 to 7-lobed; lobes 3-parted; arilles hairy; seeds smooth.

Geranium pusillum, Lin. S. P. 957. Geranium molle β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 303. Gerauium parviflorum, Curtis Fl. Lond. Geranium malvæfolium, Withering Bot. Arr. 603. Geranium malvaceum B, Burmann Geran. 25.

Ruins and waysides; annual; July and September. Stem 1 foot high; leaves deeply lobed; anthers only 5; arilles keeled, hairs pressed close.

 $\beta$ . humile. Stem very short; leaves opposite, small; corolla very small.

Geranium columbinum humile flore cæruleo minimo, Dillen in Raii Syn.

Geranium malacodes seu columbinum minimum, Park. 707.

Geranium humile, Cavanilles Diss. 202. Geranium pusillum, Burmann Geran. 27.

12. Geranium columbinum. Dove geranium. Peduncles longer than the leaves, 2-flowered; leaves fiveparted; lobes many-cut, segments linear; calyx awned; petals notched, as long as the calvx; arilles bald, smooth; seeds wrinkled.

Geranium columbinum dissectis foliis, pediculis florum longissimis, Raii Syn. 359, 12.

Geranium columbinum, Lin. S. P. 956.

Gravelly and chalky soils; annual; June and July. Stem slender, spreading; stem-bristles bent down; leaf-

bristles pressed close; calyx pyramidal; sepales 3-ribbed; petals rose-red; arilles keeled; seeds reticulately dotted.

13. Geranium dissectum. Cutleaved geranium. Peduncles shorter than the leaves, 2-flowered; leaves 5-parted; lobes 3-cut and pinnatifid; calyx awned; petals notched, as long as the calyx; arilles hairy; seeds wrinkled.

Geranium columbinum majus foliis dissectis, Raii Syn. 359, 1; Ger. em. 938, 2.

Geranium malacoides laciniatum seu columbinum alterum, Park. 706. Geranium dissectum, Lin. S. P. 956.

Great dove's-foot.

Ruins and barren places; annual; May and June.

Stem hirsute; hairs bent down; sepales 3-ribbed; petals purple; anthers purple; arilles scarcely keeled, hairy; hairs spreading; seeds reticulately dotted.

β. majus. Plant large.

Geranium columbinum maximum, foliis dissectis, Raii Syn. 360, 13.

B. Balsamineæ. Capsule 3-celled, many-seeded; perisperm 0; corculum straight; radicle above.

III. 386. IMPATIENS. Dodonæus. Touch-me-not.

Calyx 2-leaved, very small; petals 4, hypogynous, irregular, unequal; upper petals arched, lower with a short spur; stamens 5; anthers united; capsule oblong, 5-celled, 5-valved, many-seeded; valves twisted spirally, opening elastically.

Impatiens palustris. Marsh touch-me-not. Joints of the stem swelled; leaves ovate, obtusely serrated; peduncles many-flowered, solitary.

Balsamine lutea, sive Noli me tangere, Raii Syn. 316.

Persicaria siliquosa, Ger. em. 446, 4.

Mercurialis sylvestris, Noli me tangere dicta, sive Persicaria siliquosa, Park. 296.

Impatiens Noli tangere, Lin. S. P. 1329.

Yellow balsam. Quick in hand.

Damp fields; annual; August.

Herb juicy, pale, pellucid, bald, much branched; leaves alternate; peduncles axillary, 3 or 4-flowered; flowers yellow, dotted with red; spur turned back at the tip.—Plant acrid.

C. Oxalide. Capsule 5, many-seeded; seeds covered with an arille; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight, central; radicle above; cotyledons leaflike.

IV. 387. OXALIS. Dioscorides. Wood-sorrel.

Calyx persistent, 5-parted; petals 5, hypogynous, equal, regular; stamens 10; filaments nearly joined at bottom, alternately shorter; anthers free; capsule short, oblong, 5-sided, 5-celled; cells 1 or many-seeded.

1. Oxalis vulgaris. Common wood-sorrel. Root toothed, scaly; stem 0; peduncles radical, longer than the leaves, 1-flowered; leaves ternate, reverse-heart-shape, hairy; style as long as the interior stamens.

Oxys alba, Raii Syn. 281, \* 1; Ger. em. 120, 1.

Trifolium acetosum vulgare, Park. 746. Oxalis Acetosella, Lin. S. P. 620.

Wood sowr. Sowr trefoil. Stubwort. Alleluja. Sorrel du bois. Cuckoo

Woods; perennial; April and May.

Root fleshy, horizontal; leaflets slightly petioled, coloured beneath, edge not cut; scape bracteated above the middle; petals flesh-coloured with red lines; seeds 2 in each cell. Juice contains much oxalate of potash, which renders it gratefully acid, and may be separated by crystallization; leaves in infusion cooling, and make an agreeable whey.

B. cærulea. Plant small, rather villous; petals bluish purple.

Oxys q. Trifolium acetosum vulgare, flore purpureo Merreti, Dillen in

Raii Syn. 281, \* 2.

2. Oxalis stricta.

Stiff wood-sorrel. Stem upright, branched; peduncles umbell-bearing, shorter than the petioles; leaves ternate, reverse-heartshape; petioles half-round; stipules 0; petals blunt; style as long as the interior stamens.

Oxalis stricta, Lin. S. P.

Cultivated grounds, naturalized; annual; July and Aug. Leaves rather bald; corolla yellow.

3. Oxalis corniculata.

Horn wood-sorrel.

Stem branched trailing, rooting; peduncles rather umbelled, shorter than the petioles; leaves ternate, reverse heartshape; petioles stipuled; styles as long as the interior stamens.

Oxys lutea, Ger. em. 1202.

Oxalis corniculata, Lin. S. P. 623.

Oxalis pusilla, Salisb. Tr. Lin. Soc. 2, 243.

Yellow wood-sorrel.

Ruins and dunghills; naturalized? annual; May to Oct. Stem roundish, reddish; leaves hairy; stipules growing to the petiole; flowers small; corolla yellow; cells of the capsules many-seeded.

### Fam. II. 67. HYPERICINEÆ.

Calyx 1-sepaled, 4 or 5-parted; petals 4 or 5, hypogynous; stamens hypogynous, many, indefinite, polyadelphous; ovary free; styles 3 to 5; fruit many-celled, rarely fleshy and 1-celled, mostly capsular, 3 to 5-celled, 3 to 5-valved;

edges of the valves bent inwards; perisperm 0; corculum straight, radicle above.—Stem herbaceous or undershrubby; leaves opposite, often glandular; corollæ yellow.

I. 388. ANDROSÆMUM. Dioscorides. Tout-sain.

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5; stamens in 5 bundles; styles 3; berry 1-celled; placentaria ternate, affixed to the sides of the berry by means of a membrane, at first entire, afterwards 2-parted.

Androsæmum officinale. Shop tout-sain. Stem shrubby, 2-edged; leaves ovate, sessile; flowers terminal; sepales unequal, roundish, ovate, blunt.

Hypericum maximum Androsæmum vulgare dictum, Raii Syn. 343, 6.

Clymenon Italorum, Ger. em. 543, 1. Androsæmum vulgare, Park. 575.

Hypericum Androsæmum, Lin. S. P. 1102.

Androsæmum vulgare, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 4570.

Tutsan. Park-leaves.

Stem forked, bald; leaves at first green, afterwards dark red, stipuled, edge not cut; flowers cymose; corolla golden yellow; berry elliptic, at first red, then black.—Juice of the leaves, when dark red, resembles claret; leaves used as a dressing to wounds and ulcers.

II. 389. HYPERICUM. Dioscorides. St. John's-wort,

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5; stamens in 3 or 5 bundles; styles 3 or 5; capsule 3 or 5-celled.—Flowers yield a blood red juice when bruised.

a. Styles 5; capsule 5-celled; calyx-lobes bald, edge not cut.

1. Hypericum calycinum. Cup St. John's-wort. Stem shrubby, branchy, 4-sided; leaves oblong, 2-rowed; flowers solitary, terminal; calyx-lobes blunt; styles 5.

Hypericum calycinum, Lin. Mant. 106.

Woods; naturalized; shrubby; July to September.

Stem 1 foot high; branches simple, square, terminated by a flower, leafy; flowers very large; petals golden yellow.

b. Styles 3; capsules 3-celled; calyx-lobes not cut.

2. Hypericum quadrangulare. Four-angled St. John's-wort. Stem 4-sided, rather branched; leaves ovate, dotted, dots transparent; calyx-lobes lanceolate, pointed.

Hypericum Ascyron dictum caule quadrangulo, Raii Syn. 34, 7.

Ascyron, Ger. em. 542, 1. Ascyron vulgare, Park. 575.

Hypericum quadrangulum, Lin. S. P. 1104.

Hypericum quadrangulare, Lin. Syst. Veg. ed. 14,701. St. Peter's wort. Hard hay. Great St. John's wort.

Damp hedges and river-sides; perennial; July and Aug. Root creeping; stem stiff; leaves in pairs, decussating; edge black, not cut; flowers terminal; corolla yellow, sometimes spotted with black.

3. Hypericum dubium. Doubtful St. John's-wort. Stem scarcely 4-sided; leaves blunt, not dotted; calyx-lobes elliptical, blunt.

Hypericum dubium, Leers Fl. Herb. 165. Hypericum Delphinense, Villars Delph. 3, 497.

Mountain fields and hedges; perennial; July and Aug. Root creeping; shoots bright, scarlet; leaves slightly spotted at the edge; petals not notched, yellow streaked with dark purple.

4. Hypericum perforatum. Perforated St. John's-wort. Stem 2-edged; leaves blunt, dotted; dots transparent; calyx-lobes lanceolate, acute.

Hypericum, Raii Syn. 342, 1; Ger. em. 539, 1.

Hypericum vulgare, Park. 572. Hypericum perforatum, Lin. S. P. 1105.

St. John's wort. St. John's grass.

Woods and hedges; perennial; July and August.

Root creeping; stem upright; leaves elliptic, oblong, blunt, edge black; panicle terminal; petals golden with purple spots and lines, crenated; anthers glandular.—Sprigs used to keep fiends and evil spirits out of houses; leaves vermifuge; flowers tinge spirit and oil purple; herb in flower infused in oil forms an excellent vulnerary balsam.

5. Hypericum humifusum. Trailing St. John's-wort. Stem 2-edged, trailing, herbaceous; leaves oblong, blunt; flowers terminal nearly corymbose, and axillary solitary; calyx-lobes oblong, obtuse.

Hypericum minus supinum, Raii Syn. 343, 3; Park. 572.

Hypericum supinum glabrum, Ger. em. 541.

Woods and pastures; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; stems many, threadshape; leaves rarely 3 in a whirl; flowers pedicelled; petals golden, smaller than the calyx-lobes; anthers not glandular.

c. styles 3; capsule 3-celled; calyx-lobes toothed or glandular.

6. Hypericum montanum. Mountain St. John's-wort. Stem round, upright; leaves oblong, embracing the stem, without dots; edge black spotted; flowers corymbose panicled, terminal; calyx-lobes lanceolate, acute, serrated, glandular.

Hypericum elegantissimum non ramosum folio lato, Raii Syn. 343, 5.

Androsæmum Matthioli, Park. 575. Hypericum montanum, Lin. S. P. 1105.

Mountain woods; perennial; July.

Root creeping; stem 2 feet high, simple, stiff; panicle contracted; petals lanceolate, light yellow.

7. Hypericum barbatum. Bearded St. John's-wort. Stem upright, rather angular; leaves ovate, bald, black, dotted; calyx and petals fringed, dotted.

Hypericum barbatum, Jacquin Fl. Austr. 259.

Coppices; perennial; September and October.

Stem bald, stiff, branched at top; leaves spotted on both sides, spots dark purple, glandular; panicles forked; petals yellow, reverse ovate.

8. Hypericum pulchrum. Handsome St. John's-wort. Stem round, upright; leaves heartshape, embracing the stem, bald; calyx-lobes blunt, serrated, glandular.

Hyericum pulchrum Tragi, Raii Syn. 342, 2; Ger. em. 540, 5. Hypericum pulchrum, Lin. S. P. 1106.

Woods on clay soils; perennial; July.

Stem 18 in. high, reddish, bald; branches barren; leaves dotted, beneath glaucous; paniele stiff; petals gold-yellow, red on the outside.

9. Hypericum hirsutum. Hairy St. John's-wort. Stem round, upright, downy; leaves oblong, narrow at bottom, spotted; dots transparent, downy beneath; calyx-lobes serrated glandular.

Hypericum Androsæmum dictum. Raii Syn. 343, 4. Hypericum hirsutum, Lin. S. P. 1105.

Woods and hedges on chalk; perennial; June and July. Stem stiff, branched; leaves ribbed; panicle many-flowered; flowers small; corolla gold-yellow.

10. Hypericum elodes. Woolly St. John's-wort. Stem round, creeping, villous; leaves roundish, ovate, sessile downy; panicle few-flowered; calyx-lobes serrated, glandular, bald.

Hypericum q. Ascyron supinum villosum palustre, C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 344, 8.

Hypericum tomentosum, Ger. em. 540, 3.

Spongy bogs; perennial; July and August.

Root fibrous; stem procumbent; leaves ribbed, from the base; panicle terminal becoming lateral, forked; petals yellow, with green ribs; nectaries 3, glandular, between the androphores.

Fam. III. 68. ACERINEÆ. Jussieu. Acera De Candolle.

Calyx 1-leafed, persisting, 5-cut; petals 5, clawed, on a hypogynous disk, alternate with the calyx-lobes, or 0; stamens definite on the disk; ovary free, simple, or many soldered; style 1; stigmata 2; capsule 2-celled, cells one-seeded; perisperm 0, radicle prone in the lobes, ascending; cotyledons leaflike.—Stem arborescent; leaves opposite, mostly palmately ribbed.

390. ACER. Pliny.

Maple.

Calyx 5-parted; petals 5; stamens 8; ovary 2-lobed; style 1; stigmata 2, pointed; samares 2, united at their base, 1-celled, winged with a membrane, 1 or 2-seeded.

1. Acer majus. Great maple.

Leaves 5-lobed, unequally serrated, obtuse; racemes hanging, rather tomentose.

Acer majus, Raii Syn. 470, 1; Ger. em. 1484, 1.

Acer majus latifolium, Sycamorus falso dictum, Park. 1425.

Acer Pseudo-platanus, Lin. S. P. 1495.

Sycamore. Maple.

Woods and hedges near houses; naturalized; tree; May. Trunk straight; branches smooth; twigs depending; leaves bald, paler beneath; flowers green, sometimes barren; flaments mostly bald, rarely hairy; pollen globular, when burst by moisture 4-valved; ovary very hairy; stigmata downy.—Wood soft, very white, used for turnery work; juice saccharine, affords sugar by evaporation.

β. glaucum. Leaves glaucous beneath; serratures distinct; filaments hirsute.

2. Acer campestre. Field maple. Leaves 5-lobed, blunt, bald; racemes upright; bark corklike, wrinkled.

Acer minus, Raii Syn. 470, 2; Ger. em. 1484, 2; Lin. S. P. 1497. Acer minus et vulgare, Park. 1426.

Common maple.

Hedges; tree; May and June.

Branches spreading; racemes terminal, branched; flowers greenish; stamens yellow; samara-wing much spread, reddish.

β. rubens. Plant smaller; samara villous, reddish; wing purplish.

Acer campestre et minus, fructu rubente, Raii Syn. 470, 3.

#### Fam. IV. 69. TILIACEÆ.

Calyx many-sepaled, or many-parted; petals hypogynous, definite, alternate with the calyx-lobes; stamens hypogynous, indefinite, mostly distinct; ovary simple, free; fruit 1 or many-celled, berried or capsular, 1 or many-seeded; seed peritropal; perisperm fleshy; corculum rather bent inwards, flat; cotyledons leaflike; radicle below.—Stem arborescent; leaves alternate, simple, stipuled; flowers corymbose.

## 391. TILIA. Pliny.

Linden.

Calyx deciduous, 5-parted; petals 5; stamens many; ovary globular, hirsute; style threadlike; stigma capitate, 5-toothed; carcerule 5-celled; cells 2-seeded, becoming 1-celled, 1-seeded.—Flowers corymbose; bracteæ adnate to the peduncle.

1. Tilia parvifolia. Small-leaved linden. Leaves heartshape, roundish, pointed, acutely serrated; carcerule nearly globose, scarcely ribbed, very thin, brittle.

Tilia folio minore, Raii Syn. 473, 2. Tilia fæmina minor, Park. 1407.

Tilia parvifolia, Ehrhart. Tilia microphylla, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4508.

Tilia Europæa, Persoon Syn. 2, 66. Tilia Europæa β, Smith Fl. Brit. 571.

Small-leaved lime tree. Bast tree.

Woods; arborescent; August. Leaves villous, glaucous beneath.

2. Tilia platyphylla. Broadleaved linden. Leaves heartshape, roundish, pointed, unequally serrated;

carcerule topshape, woody, thick; ribs prominent.

Tilia vulgaris platyphyllos, Raii Syn. 473, l.

Tilia fæmina, Ger. em. 1298, 1. Tilia fæmina major, Park. 1407. Tilia Europæa, Lin. S. P. 733.

Tilia platyphylla, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4504.

Lime trec. Female lime tree. Bast.

Woods and hedges; arborescent; July.

Branches smooth; leaves bald, villous beneath the ribs and veins; peduncles axillary, corymbose; flowers sweetscented, yellowish.—Plant bears cutting; bark fibrous, affording coarse lines by maceration; wood soft, without knots, used for carved and turnery work, and to cut upon; leaves used as fodder for cattle; flowers in infusion a pleasant antispasmodic; fruit affords a buttery substance resembling chocolate.

β. rubra. Leaves hairy; twigs red; carcerules 4-angled.

Tilia foliis molliter hirsutis, viminibus rubris, fructu tetragono, Raii Syn. 473, 3.

Red lime.

y. ulmifolia. Leaves like those of the elm; carcerules 6-sided.

Tilia ulmifolia, semine hexagono, Dillen in Raii Syn. 473, 4.

#### Fam. V. 70. MALVACEÆ.

Calyx mostly double; inner calyx 1-leaved; outer 1 or many-sepaled; petals hypogynous, regular, often soldered to the lower part of the tube of the stamens, rather cohering at bottom; stamens hypogynous, indefinite, monadelphous; androphore tubular, petal-bearing, divided at top; anthers kidneyshape; ovary free, simple, often lobed; style 1, sheathed by the androphore; stigmata many; fruit (in natives) many-coqued; coques 1-seeded, not opening; perisperm 0, or very thin, mucilaginous; corculum curved; cotyledons leaflike, plaited.—Stem herbaceous or undershrubby; leaves alternate, simple, stipuled; flowers axillary.

#### I. 392. MALVA. Pliny.

Mallow.

Calyx double; inner 5-cut'; outer 3-sepaled; coques many, in a circle, 1-seeded, not opening.

## a. Malva. Peduncles axillary, crowded.

1. Malva rotundifolia. Round-leaved mallow. Stem prostrate; leaves heartshape, orbicular, slightly 5-lobed; peduncles when in fruit declining.

Malva sylvestris minor, Raii Syn. 251, 2; Park. 299. Malva sylvestris pumila, Ger. em. 930, 2. Malva rotundifolia, Lin. S. P. 969. Dwarf mallow. Mauls.

Ruins and waysides; annual; July.

Root branched; stems many, mostly simple; petals fleshcolour, longer than the calyx.

β. pusilla. Petals scarcely longer than the calyx; leaves 5-lobed, lobes deeply cut.

Malva minor, flore parvo cæruleo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 251, 3.

Malva parviflora, Hudson Fl. Angl. 307. Malva pusilla, Engl. Bot. 241.

2. Malva vulgaris. Common mallow. Stem upright, herbaceous; leaves 7-lobed, pointed; petioles and peduncles hairy.

Malva vulgaris, Raii Syn. 251, 1; Park. 299. Malva sylvestris, Ger. em. 930, 1; Lin. S. P. 969.

Uncultivated places; perennial; May to August.

Root fusiform, white; stem branched; leaves rather rough, sometimes variegated; upper nearly palmate; calyx hispid; petals purple, reverse heartshape, 3 times as long as the calvx.—Yields very fine fibre.

## b. Alcea. Peduncles axillary, solitary.

3. Malva moschata.

 $Musk\ mallow.$ 

Stem upright; hairs simple, tubercular at bottom; rootleaves kidneyshape, cut; stem-leaves 5-parted, pinnately many-cut; outer-calyx-sepales linear, acute, hairy.

Alcea vulgaris, Raii Syn. 252, I, omitting the synonyms. Alcea tenuifolia crispa, Dillen in Raii Syn. 253, 2. Malva moschata, Lin. S. P. 971.

Edges of fields and waysides; perennial; July and Aug. Root woody; stem branched; herb rough with hairs, odorous; petals large, rose-red, rarely white.

#### II. 393. ALTHÆA. Dioscorides. Marsh-mallow.

Calyx double; inner 5-cut; outer deeply 6 or 9-cut; coques many, not margined, 1-seeded.

1. Althæa officinalis. Shop marsh-mallow.

Leaves tomentose, oblong, ovate, nearly 3-lobed, toothed.

Althea vulgaris, Raii Syn. 252, 1; Park. 303.

Althæa, Ibiscus, Ger. em. 933, 1. Althæa officinalis, Lin. S. P. 966.

Wymote.

Salt marshes; perennial; July to September.

Root fusiform; herb velvetty, hairs stellate, interwoven; stem upright, simple; outer calyx 10 or 12-cut; petals flesh-colour, fringed at bottom.— Plant mucilaginous, mild, used in infusion, and externally in poultices.

β. rotundifolia. Leaves blunt.

Althæa vulgari similis, folio retuso brevi, Raii Syn. 252.

2. Althæa hirsuta. Hairy marsh-mallow. Leaves heartshape, blunt, 5-lobed, bald above; stem hirsute.

Althæa hirsuta, Lin. S. P. 966.

Fields; perennial; August.

## III. 394. LAVATERA. Tournefort.

Lavatera.

Calyx double; inner calyx 5-cut; outer 3-cut; coques many, 1-seeded.—Hairs radiating, or in bundles.

Lavatera arborea.

Tree lavatera.

Stem herbaceous, upright; leaves 7-angled, velvetty, plaited; peduncles axillary, crowded, 1-flowered.

Malva arborea marina nostras, Raii Syn. 252, 4; Park. 301.

Lavatera arborea, Lin. S. P. 972. English sea tree mallow. Velvet leaf.

Sea-shore; biennial; July to October.

Stem 6 feet high, naked, leafy at top; petioles long; flowers numerous, axillary; outer calyx very large; inner woolly; petals purplish red with dark blotches at the base; androphore woolly.

#### Fam.VI. 71. LINEÆ. De Candolle.

Calyx persisting, 4 or 5-parted; petals 5, clawed, alternate with the calyx-lobes; stamens 4 or 5, slightly joined at bottom; scales 4 or 5, alternating with the filaments; styles 4 or 5; stigmata 4 or 5; ovary free, simple; capsule many-celled, many-valved; edge of the valves turned in; seeds single, pendent; perisperm 0; corculum straight; cotyledons nearly leaflike; radicle above.

395. LINUM. Theophrastus.

Flax.

Calyx 5-parted; petals 5; stamens 5; styles 5.

## a. Flowers blue or reddish; leaves alternate.

1. Linum usitatissimum. Most-common flax. Stem mostly single; leaves lanceolate, 3-ribbed; sepales ovate, acute, 3-ribbed, pointed; petals crenate; capsule

sharp at the tip.

Linum sylvestre sativum plane referens, Raii Syn. 362, 2.

Linum sylvestre vulgatius, Park. 1334.

Linum, Raii Syn. 362, 1.

Linum sativum, Ger. em. 556; Park. 1335.

Lint. Lyne.

Corn-fields, also cultivated; annual; July.

Root small; stem upright, simple at bottom, panicled at top; petals reverse ovate, light blue, streaked; stigmata clubshaped, obtuse.—Fibres of the stem used for thread and cloth; seeds yield oil, and furnish a pectoral infusion; the farina of the seeds emollient in poultices, as also the ground cake left after pressure of the oil, which last is likewise used to feed broken-winded horses, to fatten cattle, and for manure.

2. Linum perenne.

Perennial flax.

Stems many, ascending; leaves linear, lanceolate, 1-ribbed; sepales reverse ovate, blunt, 5-ribbed, bald; capsules blunt at the tip.

Linum sylvestre cæruleum perenne erectius, flore et capitulo majore, Raii Syn. 362, 3.

Linum perenne, Lin. S. P. 397.

Chalky hills; perennial; June and July.

Root woody; stem ascending, rather branched at top; leaves slightly recurved; petals notched, blue; stigmata capitate, blunt.

β. procumbens. Stem trailing; flowers and capsules small.

Linum sylvestre cæruleum perenne procumbens, flore et capitulo minore, Raii Syn. 362, 4.

3. Linum angustifolia. Narrow-leaved flax. Stems many, ascending; leaves linear, lanceolate, 3-ribbed; sepales elliptical, 3-ribbed, pointed; capsules pointed.

Linum sylvestre angustifolium, floribus dilute purpurascentibus vel carneis, Raii Syn. 362, 5.

Linum tenuifolium ζ, Lin. S. P. 399.

Linum angustifolium, Hudson Fl. Angl. 134. Linum tenuifolium, Withering Bot. Arr. 323. Sandy and chalky pastures; perennial; July.

Twigs panicled; leaves 3 to 5-ribbed: petals sometimes notched, sometimes not, light purple; stamens short; stigmata rather clublike.

b. Chamælinum. Flowers white; leaves opposite; petals 5; stamens 5.

4. Linum catharticum.

Purging flax.

Stem forked, above; leaves opposite, reverse ovate, lanceolate; sepales serrated; petals acute.

Linum sylvestre catharticum, Raii Syn. 362, 6; Ger. em. 560, 5.

Chamælinum Clusii flore albo, sive Linum sylvestre catharticum, Park. 336.

Linum catharticum, Lin. S. P. 401.

Mill-mountain.

Stem upright, simple at bottom; flowers drooping before expansion; sepales 1-ribbed, serrated; stigmata headed.— Dried plant infused in wine purgative, useful in rheumatism.

c. Radiola. Flowers white; leaves opposite; petals 4; stamens 4; styles 4.

5. Linum millegranum. Thousand-seeded flax. Stem very much forked; leaves ovate; petals reverse-ovate; sepales 5-lobed.

Radiola vulgaris serpyllifolia, Raii Syn. 345. Millegrana minima, Ger. em. 569, 2. Millegrana minima, seu Herniaria minor, Park. 447. Linum Radiola, Lin. S. P. 402. Radiola linoides, Gmel. Syst. Nat. 2, 269. Radiola millegrana, Smith Fl. Brit. 202.

All-seed. Dwarf all-seed. Least rupture-wort.

Inundations on sand; annual; July and August.

Stem corymbose, 2 inches high; flowers solitary, from the forks of the stem; calyx 4-cut; stamens equal; stigmata headed.

#### Fam. VII. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx persisting, 4 or 5-toothed, or 4 or 5-sepaled; petals 4 or 5, hypogynous, clawed, alternating with the calyx-lobes; stamens twice as many as the petals, rarely equal in number and alternating with them; ovary simple, sometimes rather stipitated; styles many; capsules I or many-celled, many-valved, opening at the tip; seeds fixed to the bottom of the capsule, or to a central placentarium; peri-

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sperm farinaceous involved with the corculum; radicle below.—Stem herbaceous or under-shrubby, jointed; leaves opposite, not cut.

a. Caryophylleæ veræ. Calyx tubular, 4 or 5-toothed; stamens 10; capsule toothed at the top.

b. Alsineæ. Calyx 4 or 5-sepaled; stamens 3 to 10.

Capsule 2-valved; calyx 4-sepaled; petals 4; styles 2 ...... Buffonia. 401. Caps. 3 or 4-valved; calyx 3 or 4-sepaled; pet. 3 or 4; stam. 6 or 8; styles 3 or 4.... ELATINE. 402. Caps. 3-valved; calyx 5-sepaled; pet. 5, notched, small; stam. 10; styles 3 CHERLERIA. 405. Caps. 4-valved; calyx 4-sepaled; pet. 0 or 4, small; stam. 4; styles 4 ..... SAGINA. 403. Caps. 5-valved; calyx 5-sepaled; pet. 5, not cut; stam. 5 or 10; styles 5 .. Spergula. 404. Caps. 5-valved; calyx 5 sepaled; pet. 5, not cut; stam. 10; styles 3 ..... Arenaria. 406. Caps. 6-toothed; calyx 5-sepaled; pet. 5, not cut; stam. 10; styles 3 .... Alsineila. 407. Caps. 5 or 10-toothed; cal. 4 or 5-sepaled; pet. 5, 2-cut; stam. 5 or 10; styles 3 ... STELLARIA. 409. Caps. 5 or 10-toothed; cal. 4 or 5-sepaled;

pet. 5, not cut; stam. 4; styles 4 ...... MŒNCHIA. 410.

pet. 5, toothed; stam. 3 to 5; styles 2.... Holostea. 408.

Caps. 6-toothed; cal. 5-sepaled;

A. CARYOPHYLLEÆ VERÆ. Calyx tubular, 4 or 5-toothed; stamens 10; capsule opening at the tip.

I. 396. SAPONARIA. Gesner. Sopewort.

Calyx tubular, 5-toothed, base destitute of scales; petals 5, clawed, claws as long as the calyx; mouth crowned; limb not notched; stamens 10; styles 2; capsule 1-celled, many-seeded, opening at the top.

## Ph ex. thal. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. 396. Sapon. 643

Saponaria officinalis. Shop sopewort. Calyx cylindrical, bald; leaves ovate, lanccolate.

Lychnis Saponaria dicta, Raii Syn. 339, 6. Saponaria, Ger. em. 444, 1. Saponaria vulgaris, Park. 641. Saponaria officinalis, Lin. S. P. 584. Bruisewort.

Fields and hedges; perennial; August and September. Roots very long; stolones creeping; leaves 3-ribbed, connate; panicle many-flowered; flowers rose-red, odoriferous, rarely double.—Plant bitter, saponaceous, lathering with water, and dissolving grease; decoction used in gonorrhea and the sequelæ of syphylis, also externally in itch.

B. convoluta. Leaves convolute.

Lychnis Saponaria dicta folio convoluto, Raii Syn. 339, 7. Gentiana concava, Ger. em. 435. Saponaria Anglica folio convoluto, Park. 641. Hollow-leaved sopewort. Hollow felwort.

#### II. 397. DIANTHUS. Linnæus.

Pink.

Calyx tubular, 5-toothed; scales 2 or 4, opposite, imbricate at the base; petals 5, claws as long as the calyx; stamens 10; styles 2; capsules 1-celled, toothed at the tip.

1. Dianthus pratensis.

Meadow pink.

Flowers aggregate, bundled; calyx-scales lanceolate, villous, as long as the calyx.

Caryophyllus latifolius barbatus minor annuus, flore minore, Raii Syn. 337, 4.

Caryophyllus pratensis, Ger. em. 594, 11.

Caryophyllus pratensis nostras major and minor, Fark. 1338.

Dianthus Armeria, Lin. S. P. 586.

Deptford pink.

Sandy and gravelly pastures; annual; July and August. Root fusiform; stem downy, stiff; leaves linear, keeled at bottom, downy; calyx downy; petals serrated, red, rarely white.

2. Dianthus prolifer.

Childing pink.

Flowers aggregate, headed; calyx-scales ovate, blunt, not armed, overtopping the tube.

Caryophyllus sylvestris, prolifer, Dillen in Raii Syn. 337, 5. Armeria prolifera Lobelii, Ger. em. 599, 5. Dianthus prolifera, Lin. S. P. 587. Childing sweet-Williams.

Sandy pastures; annual; July.

#### 644 397. Dianth. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Stem mostly simple; leaves linear; head many-flowered; calyx-scales, common very large; proper 2, slender; petals notched, small, pale purple, soon withering.

β. uniflorus. Flowers solitary.

3. Dianthus caryophylleus.

Clove pink.

Flowers solitary; calyx-scales 4, very short, ovate, slightly mucronate; petals crenated, mouth naked; leaves linear, awlshape, channelled, glaucous.

Caryophyllus simplex flore minore pallide rubente, Raii Syn. 336, 3.

Cariophyllus sylvestris simplex, Ger. em. 591, 1. Dianthus Caryophyllus, Lin. S. P. 587.

Single purple pink. Common pink. Carnation.

Root woody; stem branched; flowers flesh-colour, odoriferous.—Syrup of the flowers cordial.

β. minor. Plant smaller; flowers white; petals acutely crenated, mouth encircled with black.

Dianthus arenarius, Hudson Fl. Angl. 185, not of Linnæus. Pheasants-eye pink.

4. Dianthus deltoides.

Delta pink.

Flowers solitary; calyx-scales mostly 2, ovate, lanceolate, acute; leaves rather blunt, downy; petals crenated; barren stems trailing.

Caryophyllus minor repens nostras, Raii Syn. 335, 1. Caryophyllus montanus purpureus, Ger. em. 593, 6.

Dianthus deltoides, Lin. S. P. 588.

Maiden pink.

Chalky and sandy fields; perennial; July to October.

Roots in tufts; stem ascending; leaves linear, lanceolate; flowers small, rose or flesh-red; mouth naked with a purple ring; calyx-scales half as long as the tube.—Used in Hungary to cure intermittent fevers.

 $\beta$ . glaucus. Leaves glaucous; calyx-scales 2 or 4; flowers white, without the purple ring.

Dianthus glaucus, Lin. S. P. 588.

5. Dianthus cæsius.

Gray pink.

Stem 1 or 2-flowered; calyx-scales short, roundish; petals crenated, downy; leaves rough on the edge.

Caryophyllus q. Armeriæ species flore in summo caule singulari, Raii Syn. 336, 2.

Dianthus glaucus, Hudson Fl. Angl. 185.

Dianthus virgineus \( \beta \), Lin. S. P. 590.

Dianthus cæsius, Engl. Bot. 62.

Mountain pink.

Dry rocks; perennial; June and July.

Root woody; stem simple, bald, 1 or 2-flowered; calyx-scales one-third the length of the tube; petals with purple hairs at the mouth.

III. 398. CUCUBALUS. Pliny. Spatling-poppy. Calyx tubular, inflated, 5-toothed; petals 5-clawed; stamens 10; styles 3 or 5, longitudinally villous on the inside;

ovary coloured; capsule 1-celled.

1. Cucubalus bacciferus. Berry-bearing spatling-poppy. Stem weak; branches spreading; flowers solitary; calyx bellshape, downy; petals distant; capsule globular, fleshy.

Cucubalus Plinii, Dillen in Raii Syn. 267, 1.

Alsine baccifera, Ger. em. 614, 13. Cucubalus bacciferus, Lin. S. P. 591.

Silene baccifera, Withering Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 452.

Silene fissa, Salisb. Prod. 302.

Berry-bearing chickweed.

Shady rich land; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem much branched, downy; leaves spreading, pale green; flowers terminal, single, drooping; petals slightly toothed at the throat.

2. Cucubalus inflatus. Blown spatling-poppy. Stem upright; flowers panicled, drooping; calyx ovate; petals slightly nicked, rather naked; capsule ovate.

Lychnis sylvestris, quæ Ben album vulgo, Raii Syn. 337, 2.

Behen album, Ger. em. 678, 2.

Papaver spumeum, sive Ben album vulgo, Park. 263.

Cucubalus Behen, Lin. S. P. 591. Cucubalus inflatus, Salisb. Prod. 302. Silene inflata, Smith Fl. Brit. 467, 5.

Bladder campion. Spatling poppy. Frothing poppy. White ben.

Fields and waysides; perennial; July.

Root tufted; stem upright, glaucous; leaves ovate, lanceolate; flowers drooping, white; calyx whitish.

β. hirsutus. Stem and leaves hairy; calyx-teeth fringed; petals small.

3. Cucubalus maritimus. Sea spatling-poppy. Stem trailing; flowers solitary, or in pairs, terminal; calyx ovate; petals 2-cut, crowned; capsule roundish.

#### 646 398. Cucub. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Pl.ex. thal.

Lychnis maritima repens, Raii Syn. 337, 1, Lychnis marina Anglica, Ger. em. 469, 2, Lychnis marina repens alba; Park. 638, Cucubalus Behen β, Lin. S. P. 591. Silene amœna, Hudson Fl. Angl. 188. Silene maritima, Withering Bot. Arr. 414. Sea campion. Sea catchfly.

Rocks and sands by the sea, or alpine rivers; perennial; August and September.

Root creeping; stem tufted, sometimes trailing; leaves linear, lanceolate; flowers drooping, white.

IV. 399. SILENE. Theophrastus.

Catchfly.

Calyx tubular, cylindrical or conical, 5-toothed; petals 5, claws long, rarely naked, usually crowned with scales, limb often 2-cut; stamens 10; styles 3; capsule 3-celled, 6-valved.

1. Silene Anglica.

English catchfly.

Herb hirsute, viscous; petals nicked; flowers spiked, lateral flowers upright, alternate; lower capsules reflected, spreading.

Lychnis sylvestris flore albo minimo, Raii Syn. 339, 10.

Silene Anglica, Lin. S. P. 594. Silene arvensis, Salisb. Prod. 301.

Sandy fields; annual; July.

Roots fibrous; stem branchy, upright; leaves linear, lanceolate; flowers solitary, white; calyx cylindrical; capsule ovate.

2. Silene quinquevulnera.

Five-wound catchfly.

Herb hirsute; petals roundish, not cut; flowers solitary; lateral flowers alternate; capsules upright.

Silene quinquevulnera, Lin. S. P. 595.

Sandy fields; annual; June and July.

Root fibrous; stem much branched, ascending, weak; leaves elliptical, lanceolate; petal-limb rounded, not cut, white with a blood-red spot in the centre.

3. Silene nutans.

Nodding catchfly.

Herb downy; flowers panicled, facing one way, nodding; leaves lanceolate; petals 2-parted, lobes linear.

Lychnis sylvestris alba nona Clusii, Raii Syn. 340, 11; Ger. em. 470, 8. Lychnis major noctiflora Dubrensis perennis, Raii Syn. 340, 12? Lychnis sylvestris alba, sive Ocymoides minus album, Park. 631. Silene nutans, Lin. S. P. 596.

Silene paradoxa, Lin. S. P. 190.
Silene paradoxa, Lin. S. P. 1673?

Cucubalus viscosus, Hudson Fl. Angl. 186?

Nottingham catchfly. Dover catchfly.

Chalk rocks and buildings; perennial; July.

Root woody; stems many, simple, upright; root-leaves reverse ovate, crowded; panicle forked; calyx 10-ribbed; petals white; stamens 5 long, exserted, 5 short; capsule ovate.

4. Silene parviflora. Small-flowered catchfly. Plants dioicous; flowers panicled; petals linear, undivided, wavy, bald, naked.

Lychnis viscosa flore muscoso, Raii Syn. 340, 15. Sesamoides Salamanticum magnum, Ger. cm. 493, 1.

Muscipula Salamatica major, Park. 636.

Silene Otites, Lin. S. P. 594.

Spanish catchfly.

Dry sandy and chalky fields; perennial; July and Aug. Root woody; stem upright, panicled above; peduncles in whirls, forked; leaves petioled, spatulashape, downy; flowers small, yellowish green; calyx ribbed; petals sometimes 0.

5. Silene conica. Conical catchfly. Stem forked; leaves lanceolate, downy; petals notched, crowned; calyx when in fruit conical, 30-streaked.

Lychnis sylvestris angustifolia caliculis turgidis striatis, Dillen in Raii

Syn. 341, 18.

Lychnis caliculis striatis secunda Clusii, Ger. em. 470, 7.

Silene conica, Lin. S. P. 598.

Silene conoidea, Hudson Fl. Angl. 189.

Sandy fields; annual; July.

Root branched; stem upright, forked, downy; leaves velvetlike; flowers from the forks; peduncles upright, solitary; calyx membranaceous; teeth 5, straight; petals rosered; capsule ovate, flaskshape.

6. Silene noctiflora. Nightflowering catchfly. Stem forked; leaves lanceolate, hairy; calyx 10-angled, teeth as long as the tube; petals notched, bluntly crowned.

Lychnis noctiflora, Raii Syn. 340, 13; Park. 632.

Silene noctiflora, Lin. S. P. 599. Sandy fields; annual; July.

Stem upright, branchy, downy; leaves dark green; flowers from the forks, peduncled, upright; calyx viscid; petals flesh-colour; capsule ovate.

7. Silene latifolia. Broadleaved catchfly. Upper leaves heartshape, bald; panicle forked, bundled, many-flowered; petals notched, acutely crowned.

#### 648 399. Silene. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Lychnis viscosa purpurea latifolia lævis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 341, 17. Muscipula Lobelii, Ger. em. 601. Silene Armeria, Lin. S. P. 601.

Silene Armeria, Lin. S. P. 601. Catch-fty. Limewort. Lobel's catchfty.

Fields and old walls; annual; July and August.

Stem branched, viscid beneath the joints; leaves clasping the stem; lower leaves ovate; panicle leafless; flowers upright, rose-red; calyx 10-angled, teeth rounded; capsule elliptical, pedicelled.

8. Silene alpina.

Stem very short, branched; leaves linear, fringed at bottom; peduncles solitary, 1-flowered; petals slightly notched, crowned.

Lychnis alpina minima, Raii Syn. 341, 16. Caryophyllus pumilio alpinus, Ger. em. 593. Silene acaulis, Lin. S. P. 603. Cucubalus acaulis, Hudson Fl. Angl. 187. Moss campion. Grass-leaved campion.

Alpine rocks; perennial; June and July.

Roots tufted; stems trailing; leaves crowded, keeled, linear; peduncles terminal, angular; flowers upright, rose-red; calyx 5-ribbed; capsule cylindrical.

V. 400. LYCHNIS. Theophrastus.

Calyx tubular, 5-toothed; petals 5, clawed; stamens 10; styles 5; capsules 1-celled, or apparently 5-celled.

Lychnis.

a. Viscaria. Calyx-teeth short; petals not cut; capsule apparently 5-celled.

1. Lychnis angustifolia. Narrowleaved lychnis. Stem jointed, viscous; leaves linear, lanceolate, blunt; calyx wrinkled; petal-claws margined, membranaceous, fringed.

Lychnis sylvestris viscosa rubra angustifolia, Raii Syn. 340, 14; Park. 636.

Muscipula angustifolia, Ger. em. 601, 3. Lychnis Viscaria, Lin. S. P. 625. Red German catchfty.

Fissures of rocks; perennial; May and June.

Roots tufted; stems angular; leaves keeled, bald; panicle rather spiked; flowers crowded, rose-red, rarely white; calyx hairy, membranaceous; capsule ovate.

# Pl. ex. thal. 72. CARYOPHYLLE Æ. 400. Lychnis. 649

b. Calyx-teeth short; petals cut; capsule 1-celled.

2. Lychnis alpina. Alpine lychnis.

Herb bald; flowers densely corymbous; calyx smooth; petals notched; claws not margined, bald.

Lychnis alpina, Lin. S. P.

Mountains; perennial; July.

Stems in tufts, upright; leaves acute; flowers nearly sessile; petals rose-red, very slightly crowned.

3. Lychnis plumaria. Feathery lychnis. Flowers loosely panicled; petals 4-cut, crowned; capsule roundish.

Lychnis plumaria sylvestris simplex, Raii Syn. 338, 4; Park. Par. 253. Armerius pratenis mas et fœmina, Ger. em. 600, 1 and 2.

Lychnis Flos cuculi, Lin. S. P. 625.

Meadow pink, Wild Williams, Cuckow flower. Ragged Robin. Crow flowers. Marsh gilliflowers. Cuckow gilliflower.

Damp fields; perennial; July.

Root fibrous; stem upright, angular; leaves lanceolate; panicle leafy; calyx cylindrical, ribbed; petals flaccid, rosered, white, often becomes doubled.

4. Lychnis vespertina. Evening lychnis. Herb rather villous; stem kneed, upright; leaves lanceolate; petals reverse heartshape, crowned.

Lychnis sylvestris albo flore, Raii Syn. 339, 8; Ger. em. 468, 1 ;; Park. 630.

Lychnis dioica B, Lin. S. P. 626.

Lychnis vespertina, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 146. Lychnis dioica, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4366.

Wild white campion. White batchelors buttons when double.

Fields and hedges; perennial; May to September.

Root fusiform; stem firm, tall; flowers white, odoriferous at night, unisexual rarely hermaphrodite; calyx of the males elliptical, clubshape, 10-ribbed, veins 0; of the females ovate with intercostal veins; capsule conical, larger than that of L. diurna.

5. Lychnis diurna. Day lychnis. Herb hirsute; stem kneed, weak; leaves ovate; petals reverse-heartshape, crowned.

Lychnis sylvestris rubello flore, Raii Syn. 339, 9; Ger. em. 469, 1.

Lychnis sylvestris, flore rubro, Park. 631,

Lychnis dioica α, Lin. S. P. 626. Lychnis diurna, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 146.

Lychnis sylvestris, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4367.

Wild red campion. Red batchelors buttons when double.

# 650 400. Lychnis. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Damp woods and hedges; perennial; May to September. Root fusiform; leaves soft, pale; flowers rose-red, inodorous; mostly unisexual; calyx in both sexes 10-ribbed, without intermediate veins; capsule conical, smaller than that of L. vespertina.

c. Githago. Petals not cut; calyx-teeth as long as the petals.

6. Lychnis segetum. Corn lychnis.

Herb hirsute; calyx-teeth twice as long as the corolla.

Lychnis segetum major, Raii Syn. 338, 5.

Pseudo melanthium, Ger. em. 1087.

Lychnoides segetum sive Nigellastrum, Park. 632.

Agrostema Githago, Lin. S. P. 627.

Lychnis Githago, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 392. Githago segetum, Des Fontaines Atl. 1, 363.

Cockle. Corn cockle. Wild nigella.

Stem branched, hairs upright, pressed to the stem; leaves linear, lanceolate; flowers terminal, purple; calyx 10-ribbed.

B. Alsinez. Calyx 4 or 5-sepaled; stamens 3 to 10.

Buffon.

#### VI. 401. BUFFONIA. Linnæus.

Calyx 4-sepaled; petals 4; styles 2; capsule compressed, 1-celled, 2-valved, 2-seeded.

Buffonia annua. Annual Buffon.

Stem weak, panicled; flowers terminal and lateral; cally streaked.

Alsine polygonoides tenuifolia, flosculis ad longitudinem caulis velut in spicam dispositis nostra, Raii Syn. 346.

Buffonia tenuifolia, Lin. S. P. 179. Buffonia annua, Lamarck Illustr. 349.

Sea-shore; annual; July. A doubtful native.

Stems many; leaves awishape, pressed to the stem, connate at the base; flowers peduncled, white.

## VII. 402. ELATINE. Dioscorides. Water-wort.

Calyx 3 or 4-sepaled; petals 3 or 4, sessile; stamens 6 or 8; ovary orbicular, depressed; styles 3 or 4; capsule 3 or 4-celled, 4-valved, many-seeded.

Elatine serpyllifolia. Thyme-leaved waterwort. Stem rooting, much branchy; leaves opposite; flowers alternate.

Elatine Hydropiper, Lin. S. P. 327.

Edges of lakes on sand; annual; August.

Herb bald; stem 2 in. high; flowers axillary, peduncled, single; seeds bent, streaked.

# Pl. ex. thal. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. 403. Sagina. 651

VIII. 403. SAGINA. Linnæus. Pearlwort. Calyx 4-sepaled; petals 4, very small; stamens 4; styles 4; capsule 1-celled, 4-valved, many-seeded.

1. Sagina procumbens. Procumbent pearlwort. Stem trailing, bald; leaves linear, pointed; petals very short, not cut.

Alsinella muscoso flore repens, Raii Syn. 345, 2. Caryophyllus minimus muscosus noster, Park. 1340. Sagina procumbens, Lin. S. P. 185.

Seal wort. Chickweed breakstone.

Sand and old walls; perennial; May to August.

Stems many, rooting; leaves bald, connate; root-leaves in tufts; peduncles single, longer than the leaves; flowers yellowish; calyx spreading, blunt.

2. Sagina maritima. Sea pearlwort. Stem rather upright, divaricating, bald; leaves blunt, not armed; petals very small.

Sagina maritima, Engl. Bot. 2195.

Alpine and marine rocks; annual; April and May. Stem purplish; leaves membranaceous at bottom.

3. Sagina apetala. Bloomless pearlwort. Stem nearly upright, downy; leaves awned, hairy; petals very minute.

Alsinella q. Saxifraga Anglica alsine folio annua Plot. Raii Syn. 345, 3. Sagina apetala, Lin. Mant. 2, 519.

Annual pearlwort.

Sandy places and walls; annual; May and June. Stems many, downy, not rooting; peduncles long, hairy; petals white, or 0; seeds girt with a black line.

IX. 404. SPERGULA. Dodonæus. Spurry. Calyx 5-sepaled; petals 5, not nicked; stamens 5 or 10; styles 5; capsule 1-celled, 5-valved.

## a. Leaves opposite; stipules 0.

1. Spergula subulata. Awlshape spurry. Herb rather hairy, hairs glandular; leaves nearly facing one way, linear awlshape, fringed, slightly awned; peduncles very long, solitary; petals the length of the calyx.

## 652 404. Sperg. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Alsinella q. Saxifraga graminea pusilla foliis brevioribus, crassioribus et succulentioribus, Rati Syn. 345, 4.

Sagina procumbens β, Lin. S. P. 185.

Spergula subulata, Withering Bot. Arr. 436. Spergula laricina, Hudson Fl. Angl. 203. Spergula saginoides, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Sandy heaths; perennial; July and August.

Stem trailing at bottom, afterwards erect; leaves connate; peduncles hairy; flowers drooping, white; sepales ovate, blunt, viscid; stamens 5 or 10; capsule 5-valved; seeds with a black line round them.

2. Spergula saginoides. Pearl-wort spurry. Herb bald; leaves linear, awlshape, smooth, pointed; peduncles solitary, very long, bald; petals shorter than the calyx.

Spergula saginoides, Lin. S. P. 631.

Sagina procumbens 2, Withering Bot. Arr. 278.

Alpine rocks; perennial; June.

Stem decumbent, upright at the tip; peduncles mostly terminal; flowers drooping; sepales ovate, blunt; petals roundish, blunt; stamens 10; seeds not edged.

3. Spergula nodosa. Knotty spurry. Leaves awlshape, smooth, rather blunt; lower leaves widely sheathing; upper leaves bundled, axillary; stem mostly simple, few-flowered; petals twice as long as the

calyx.

Spergula q. Alsine palustris foliis tenuissimis, sive Saxifraga palustris alsinefolia, Ger. em. 567, 6; Raii Syn. 350, 5.

Saxifraga palustris Anglica, Park. 427.
Alsine nodosa Germanica, Park. 764.

Spergula nodosa, Lin. S. P. 630

Moist sandy places; perennial; July to August.

Stem tufted, spreading, 9 in. high.

## b. Leaves in whirls, stipuled at bottom.

4. Spergula arvensis. Field spurry.

Leaves in whirls; fruit-bearing peduncle bent back; seed kidneyshape, angular, not edged.

Spergula q. Alsine Spergula dicta major C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 351, 7.

Saginæ Spergula, Ger. em. 1125. Saginæ Spergula major, Park. 562. Spergula arvensis, Lin. S. P. 630.

Sandy fields, also cultivated; annual; July and August. Stem upright, spreading, panicled at top; panicle manyflowered; peduncles downy, 1-flowered; sepales ovate, blunt, margined; stamens 5 or 4; seeds kidneyshape, tubercular, rough.—Herb nutritive to cattle, and causes them to give much milk; seeds used to feed poultry, and to make bread.

5. Spergula pentandra. Five-stamened spurry. Leaves in whirls; flowers 5-stamened; seeds flat, margined.

Spergula annua semine foliaceo nigro, circulo membranaceo albo

cincto, Raii Syn. 351, 8.

Spergula pentandra, Lin. S. P. 630. Sandy fields; annual; June.

Leaves very fleshy; calyx-margin scarcely scarious; seeds smooth, margin white.

#### X. 405. CHERLERIA. Haller.

Cherler.

Calyx 5-sepaled; petals 5, very small, nicked; stamens 10; styles 3; capsule 3-valved, 3-celled; cells 2-seeded.

Cherleria sedoides.

Sedumlike cherler.

Stems tufted; leaves 3-sided, awlshape, 3-ribbed; peduncle single, axillary, 1-flowered.

Sedum montanum perpusillum luteolis floribus, Park. 737.

Cherleria sedoides, Lin. S. P. 608.

Mossy cyphel.

Alpine rocks; perennial; July.

Root woody, branched; leaves close, blunt; peduncles 2-bracteated in the middle; flowers yellowish green, upright; sepales keeled; seeds angular.

## XI. 406. ARENARIA. Linnæus.

Sandwort.

Calyx 5-sepaled; petals 5, not cut; stamens 10; styles 3; capsule 1-celled, 3-valved.

a. Stipularia. Stipules at the base of the leaves, scarious.

1. Arenaria rubra.

Red sandwort.

Stem prostrate; leaves linear, mucronate, longer than the internode; seeds compressed, angular, roughish.

Spergula purpurea, Raii Syn. 351, 9. Alsine spergulæ facie, Ger. em. 1125, 5. Saginæ Spergula minima, Park. 561. Arenaria rubra, Lin. S. P. 606. Arenaria campestris, Allioni Pedem. Chickweed spurrey. Small red spurrey.

Sandy fields; annual; July and August.

Stem divaricating, bald; leaves flat; stipules torn; panicle terminal, downy; flowers bluish flesh-colour; capsule three-valved, as long as the calyx; seeds wedgeshape.

#### 654 406. Arenaria. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

2. Arenaria marina.

Marine sandwort.

Stem prostrate; leaves semicylindrical, fleshy, not armed, as long as the internodes; seeds compressed, margined, smooth.

Spergula maritima flore parvo cæruleo, semine vario, Dillen in Raii Syn. 351, 11.

Arenaria rubra B, Lin. S. P. 606.

Arenaria marina, Fl. Danica, 740.

Arenaria marginata, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4434.

Arenaria rubra media, Hudson Fl. Angl. 193.

Red samphire.

Sea-coasts; annual; June and July.

Stem very smooth; leaves fleshy, bald; stipules torn; flowers large, pale flesh-red or purple; capsule longer than the calyx; seed flat, slightly margined.—Succulent.

β. media. Seeds margined; margin membranaceous, streaked.

Spergula q. Alsine spergulæ facie media C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 351, 10. Arenaria media, Lin. S. P. 606.

Arenaria rubra y, Hudson Fl. Angl. 193.

## b. Leaves awlshape; stipules 0.

3. Arenaria tenuifolia. Fine-leaved sandwort.

Leaves awlshape, acute; stem much branched, forked, panicled; sepales longer than the petals, awlshape, streaked; petals lanceolate; capsules upright.

Spergula q. Alsine tenuifolia Joh. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 350, 3.

Arenaria tenuifolia, Lin. S. P. 607.

Sandy barren fields; annual; June.

Herb bald or hairy; stem upright; leaves bristlelike, 3-ribbed; lower leaves connate, dilated; peduncles upright; flowers small, white; sepales margined; petals blunt; seeds compressed.

4. Arenaria verna.

Spring sandwort.

Stems many, tufted, long, panicled; leaves awishape, rather blunt, ribbed; sepales 3-ribbed, ribs remote, equal; petals reverse ovate, longer than the sepales.

Spergula q. Alsine pusilla pulchro flore, folio tenuissimo nostras, Raii

Syn. 350, 4.

Arenaria verna, Lin. Mant. 72. Arenaria saxatilis, Hudson Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 168.

Mountains; perennial; May to August.

Stems much branched, downy; leaves wide at bottom, connate, mostly bald; sepales ovate, acute, shorter than the petals.

## Pl. ex. thal. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. 406. Arenaria. 655

β. laricifolia. Sepales linear, pointed, shorter than the petals.

Arcnaria laricifolia, Withering Bot. Arr. 521.

y. juniperina. Sepales ovate, rather bald; nearly as long as the petals.

Arenaria juniperina, Withering Bot. Arr. 521.

5. Arenaria fastigiata. Even-topped sandwort. Stem upright, stiff, corymbose; leaves awlshape; calyx-side-ribs dilated; petals very short.

Arenaria fastigata, Engl. Bot. 25, 1744.

Mountains; annual; June.

Flowers small; seeds elegantly toothed.

#### XII. 407. ALSINELLA. Dillenius.

Alsinelle.

Calyx 5-sepaled, spreading; petals 5, not nicked; stamens 10; styles 3; capsule ovate, 1-celled; 6-toothed at the tip.—Leaves ovate; stipules 0.

1. Alsinella serpyllifolia. Thyme-leaved alsinelle. Leaves nearly sessile, ovate, scabrous; sepales longer than the petals, hairy; outer sepales 5-ribbed, inner 3-ribbed.

Spergula q. Alsine minor multicaulis C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 349, 1.

Alsine petræa, Ger. em. 612, 6. Arenaria serpyllifolia, Lin. S. P. 606.

Dry sandy places and walls; annual; June and July. Stems many, ascending, stiff, forked; leaves small, ribbed; peduncles upright; flowers white, small; seeds wrinkled.

2. Alsinella trinervis. Three-ribbed alsinelle.

Leaves ovate, acute, petioled, fringed, 3 or 5-ribbed;

stem slender, branched; sepales slightly 3-ribbed; keel

rough.

Spergula q. Alsine plantaginis folio Joh. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 349, 2.

Arenaria trinervis, Lin. S. P. 605.

Plantain-leaved chickweed.

Damp woods and hedges; annual; May and June.

Stem weak, ascending, hairy; peduncles from the forks of the stem, 1-flowered, bending down after flowering; petals reverse ovate, as long as the calyx; seeds smooth.

3. Alsinella ciliata. Fringed alsinelle. Stem prostrate, branched; leaves slightly petioled, oblong, ovate, spathulate, fringed at the base: flowers terminal, solitary; sepales lanceolate, mostly 7-ribbed, smaller than the petals.

## 656 407. Alsinel. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Arenatia ciliata, Wulf in Jacquin. Coll. 1, 245.

Mountains; perennial; July and August.

Leaves tubercular, rough; peduncles downy, hairs bent backwards; flowers large.

#### XIII. 408. HOLOSTEUM. Dioscorides. Holosteum.

Calyx 5-sepaled; petals variously cut; stamens 3 or 5; styles 3: capsules 1-celled, 6-toothed.

Holosteum umbellatum. Umbelled holosteum.

Leaves ovate, acute; flowers umbelled, terminal: petals toothed.

Caryophyllus Holostius arvensis, Ger. em. 595, 16.

Holosteum umbellatum, Lin. S. P. 130.

Cerastium umbellatum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 201. Broad-leaved wild pink. Umbelliferous chickweed.

Old walls; annual; April.

Stem branchy at bottom, small, viscid at the top; umbells simple; peduncles bracteated, becoming divaricated; flowers white or reddish.

#### XIV. 409. STELLARIA. Brunsfel.

Chickweed.

Calyx 5-sepaled; petals 2-cut; stamens 3 to 10; styles 3; capsules 1-celled, 5 or 6-toothed.

- Petals deeply 2-parted; stamens 5 or 10; leaves a. Alsinæ. ovate; capsule-mouth 5 or 6-toothed.
  - 1. Stellaria media.

Middle-size chickweed.

Herb bald; leaves ovate, petioled; stem procumbent, with alternate lateral lines of hairs.

Alsine vulgaris seu Morsus gallinæ, Raii Syn. 347, 6.

Alsine media seu minor, Ger. em. 611, 2.

Alsine media, Lin. S. P. 389.

Stellaria media, Withering Bot. Arr. 418.

Chickweed.

Damp places and gardens; annual; April to September. Plant very various in size; stem prostrate, brittle; leaves bald; petioles fringed; peduncles axillary and terminal, solitary, 1-flowered; calyx hairy; petals white, deeply 2-cut, shorter than the calyx; capsule 6-toothed.—Young shoots boiled make an excellent spinage-herb; plant used as greens for small birds.

## Pl. ex. thal. 72. CARYOPHYLLEÆ. 409. Stellaria. 657

2. Stellaria aquatica. Water chickweed.

Plant hairy; leaves heartshape; upper leaves sessile; peduncles lateral, solitary, when fruitbearing turned back; capsule ovate, 5-toothed; styles 5.

Alsine major repens perennis, Raii Syn. 347, 4. Alsine major, Ger. em. 611; Park. 759, 2. Cerastium aquaticum, Lin. S. P. 529.

Watery places; perennial; July. Root creeping; stem weak, branched; petals white, deeply 2-parted, as long as the sepales; styles 5.

Wood chickweed. 3. Stellaria nemorum.

Herb rather hairy; stem hollow; lower leaves heartshape, petioled; upper ovate, sessile; panicle forked; peduncles becoming reflected; styles 3; capsule ovate, 6-toothed.

Alsine montana folio smilacis instar, flore laciniato, Dillen in Raii Syn.

Stellaria nemorum, Lin. S. P. 603.

Damp woods; perennial; May and June.

Root creeping; stem weak; leaves pale green; panicle many-flowered, leafy; calyx hairy at the base; sepales scarious, margined.

b. Stellariæ veræ. Petals reverse heartshape; stamens 10; stem 4-sided; leaves linear, lanceolate, stiff; capsule sixtoothed, teeth deeply cut; styles 3.

Sea-green chickweed. 4. Stellaria glauca. Stem rather upright, weak; leaves linear, lanceolate, glaucous, edge smooth; floral leaves scarious; peduncles upright; sepales 3-ribbed; petals twice as long as the calyx.

Alsine q. Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis medius, Raii Syn. 347, 3.

Stellaria glauca, Withering Bot. Arr. 420. Stellaria media, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 141. Stellaria palustris, Retz. Fl. Scand. 2, 548. Stellaria graminea B, Hudson Fl. Angl. 190.

Damp fields and hedges; perennial; June and July. Stem smooth; peduncles axillary and terminal.

5. Stellaria graminea. Grassy chickweed. Stem rather upright, weak; leaves linear, lanceolate, edge smooth; panicles divaricating, terminal; sepales 3-ribbed; petals as long as the calyx.

Alsine q. Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis glaber, flore minore C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 346, 2.

Stellaria graminea, Lin. S. P. 604. Lesser stitchwort.

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\ Sandy pastures; perennial; May.

Stem, leaves, and peduncles smooth; sepules membrana-

6. Stellaria holostea: All-bone chickweed.
Stem upright, stiff; leaves lanceolate; edge rough, finely serrated; sepales ribless; petals 3 times as long as the calyx.

Alsine q, Carvophyllus holosteus arvensis glaber, flore majore C. Bau-

filoi, Rail Syn. 346, 1.

Gramen leucanthemum, Ger. em. 47; Park. 1325.

Stellaria holostea, Lin. S. P. 603. Stitchwort. Great stitchwort.

Dry woods and coppices; perennial; May,

Root creeping; stem diffuse, rough; leaves acute; panicle forked, leafy; peduncles upright; capsule globular.

7. Stellaria scapigera. Stalkbearing chickweed. Stems in tufts; leaves linear, lanceolate, crowded; edge rough; peduncles longer than the stem; sepales 3-ribbed; petals as long as the calyx.

. . Stellaria scapigera, Willdenow S. P. 2, 716.

Rivulets; perennial; May and June.

Stem very short, stiff; leaves acute, ribbed; peduncles many, A-sided, simple.

c. Cerastium. Petals 4 or 5, 2-cut; stamens 4 to 10; capsule-mouth 10-toothed; leaves nearly ovate, hairy.

Stellaria cerastoides.

Mouse-ear chickweed.

Stem hairy, tufted, spreading; leaves elliptical, oblong, blunt; peduncles in pairs or threes, 1-flowered; calyx downy; sepales 1-ribbed; petals twice as long as the calyx.

Stellaria cerastoides, Lin. S. P. 604.

Alpine places; perennial; July.

Root creeping; stem branched at bottom, with a single line of hairs.; leaves bald, bent back; peduncles downy, upright; sepales blunt, half the length of the petals; styles 3, 4, or 5; capsules oblong, 6, 8, or 10-toothed.

9: Stellaria vulgată. Common chickweed. Plunt hairy, viscid; stems in tufts; leaves ovate; flowers in bundles; peduncles very short; petals as long as the calyx; capsules oblong.

Myosotis q. Alsine hirsuta myosotis latifolia præcocior, Raii Syn. 348, 3.

Cerastium vulgatum, Lin. S. P. 627. Cerastium viscosum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 200. Fields and walls; annual; April and May.

Herb light green; stem ascending, forked; leaves broad, blunt; peduncles upright; sepales acute; capsule cylindrical, curved, twice as long as the calyx.

10. Stellaria viscosa. Viscous chickweed.

Herb hairy, viscous, diffused; leaves lanceolate, oblong; flowers panicled, shorter than the peduncles; petals the same length as the calyx; capsule oblong.

Myosotis q. Alsine hirsuta myosotis Lobelli, Raii Syn. 349, 4. Cerastium viscosum, Ein. S. P. 627.

Cerastium vulgatum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 200.

Fields and walls; perennial; May to September.

Herb dark green; stems ascending; leaves rather blunt; peduncles viscid, twice as long as the flower; sepales all margined; capsules cylindrical, curved, twice as long as the calyx.

11. Stellaria semidecandrum. Half-ten-stamened chickweed. Stems tufted, hairy, viscid above; leaves upright, ovate, oblong; flowers conglomerated, 5-stamened; petals notched, shorter than the calyx; capsules cylindrical.

Myosotis q. Cerastium hirsutum minus, parvo flore Dillenii, Dillen in Raii Syn. 348, 2.

Cerastium semidecandrum, Lin. S. P. 627.

Sandy places and walls; annual; March and April.

Stem upright; lower leaves rather bald; peduncles longer than the calyx; sepales margined; stamens 5, rarely 10; capsules twice as long as the calyx.

12. Stellaria pumila. Dwarf chickweed.

Stems in tufts, hairy, viscid at top; leaves upright, ovate, oblong; flowers conglomerate, 5-stamened; petals as long as the calyx; capsules twice as long, cylindrical.

Cerastium pumilum, Curtis Fl. Lond. Cerastium semidecandrum β, Smith Fl. Brit. 497.

Dry pastures; annual; February and March.

Flowers more conspicuous; petals larger and deeper cleft; sapsule longer than in S. semidecandrum.

13. Stellaria tetrandrum. Four-stamened chickweed. Stems diffused, hairy, rather viscid; leaves elliptical or ovate; peduncles 3 times as long as the calyx; flowers conglomerate, 4 or 5-stamened; petals 2-cut, shorter than the calyx; capsule cylindrical, rather longer than the calyx.

Cerastium tetandrum, Curtis Fl. Lond. Sagina cerastoides, Smith in Tr. Lin. Soc. 2, 343.

Sandy sea-shores and walls; annual; May and June.

Herb light green; stem slightly panicled, forked; calyx 4-sepaled; 2 inner sepales narrower, margined; petals 4, reverse heartshape; stamens 4: in cultivated plants, calyx often 5-sepaled; petals and stamens 5.

14. Stellaria latifolia. Broad-leaved chickweed. Stems tufted, rough; leaves elliptical; peduncles terminal. simple, mostly solitary; petals longer than the calyx; capsules ovate, turgid.

Myosotis q. Alsine myosotis languinosa alpina grandiflora, Raii Syn. 349, 6,

Cerastium latifolium, Lin. S. P. 629.

Cerastium tomentosum, Hudson Fl. Angl. ed. 1, 176.

Alpine hills; perennial; June.

Stem ascending, densely leaved; leaves elliptical, hairy; hairs short, stiff, jointed; peduncles downy, terminal, solitary, nearly as long as the stem: bracteæ 0; sepales margined; petals half as long again as the calyx.

15. Stellaria alpina. Alpine chickweed. Leaves elliptical, naked or hairy; panicle forked, fewflowered, bracteated; capsule oblong, bent.

Myositis q. Alsine myosotis facie, lychnis alpina flore amplo niveo, repens D. Lhwyd, Raii Syn. 349, 5.

Cerastium alpinum, Lin. S. P. 628.

Cerastium latifolium, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 242.

Rills among alpine rocks; perennial; June and July.

Root creeping; stem upright, simple; leaves bald, or with soft hairs; peduncles 3 or 4 together, 1-flowered; bracteæ opposite, lanceolate; petals reverse-heartshape; capsules cylindrical, awned, longer than the calyx.

16. Stellaria arvensis. Field chickweed.

Stems in tufts; leaves linear, lanceolate, downy, blunt, fringed at bottom; petals twice as long as the calyx; capsule oblong, straight.

Myosotis q. Caryophyllus arvensis hirsutus flore majore, C. Baubini, Raii Syn. 348, 1.

Caryophyllius Holostius, Ger. em. 595, 15.

Cerastium arvense, Lin. S. P. 628.

Chalky and gravelly fields; perennial; May to August. Root creeping; stem downy; panicle forked, few-flowered; sepales ovate, blunt, margined; petals large, white, reverseheartshape.

#### XV. 410. MŒNCHIA. Ehrhart.

Moench.

Calyx 4-sepaled; sepales connivent, lanceolate, acute, margined; petals shorter than the calyx, not cut, pointed; stamens 4; stigmata 4, sessile, villous; capsule 1-celled, opening in 8 teeth at the tip; seeds kidneyshape, rough.

Mœnchia glauca.

Glaucous moench.

Herb glaucous; leaves lanceolate, acute; peduncles solitary, long, 1-flowered.

Alsinella foliis caryophylleis, Raii Syn. 344, 1. Sagina erecta, Lin. S. P. 185. Monchia quaternella, Ehrhart Beitr. 2, 177. Alsinella erecta, Manch Method. 222.

Monchia glauca, Persoon Syn. 153. Least stitchwort. Upright pearlwort.

Gravelly pastures; annual; September and October.

Root small; stems few, upright, stiff, or many, trailing; peduncles 1 or 2, very long; petals white, not so long as the calyx; capsules cylindrical.

# Fam. VIII. 73. CISTINEÆ. De Candolle. Cisti, Jussieu. Cisteæ, Lamarck.

Calyx 5-sepaled, persisting; petals 5, hypogynous, equal, caducous, expanded; stamens many, indefinite, hypogynous; ovary 1, free; style 1; capsule many-seeded, 1 to 10-celled, 3 or many-valved; seeds affixed to the middle of the valves, or bottom of the cells; perisperm fleshy; corculum bent or spiral.—Stem shrubby or undershrubby; leaves mostly opposite, stipuled.

## 410. HELIANTHEMUM. Val. Cordus. Dwarf-cistus.

Calyx unequal, 2 outer sepales smallest; capsule 1-celled, 3-valved; seeds adnate to the middle of the valves; corculum bent.—Flowers mostly yellow.

a. Flowers yellow; leaves not stipuled at the base.

1. Helianth. marifolium. Marum-leaved dwarf-cistus. Stem rather shrubby, procumbent; leaves opposite, ovate or oblong, flat; beneath white, tomentose; flowers racemose.

Helianthemum alpinum folio pilosellæ minoris Fuchsii, Raii Syn. 342, 3.

Cistus marifolius, Lin. S. P. 741.

Cistus hirsutus, Hudson Fl. Angl. 232. Cistus Anglicus, Lin. Mant. 245.

Cistus canus, Jacquin Austr. 277.

Alpine rocks; shrubby; May and June.

## 662 411. Helianthemum. 73. CISTINEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Leaves petioled, green above; flowers small; calyx villous; petals 4 or 5, not cut; ovary bald; style kneed.

2. Helianthemum guttatum. Spotted dwarf-cistus.

Stem herbaceous, upright; leaves opposite, oblong, threeribbed, hairy; radical leaves ovate; racemes without bracteæ.

Cistus flore pallido, punicante macula insignito, Raii Syn. 342,1.

Cistus annuus flore maculate, Ger. em. 1281, 19.

Cistus annuus flore guttato, Park. 661.

Cistus guttatus, Lin. S. P. 741.

Sandy pastures; annual; June and July.

Stem 9 inches high, 4-sided; racemes terminal, 1-rowed; calyx glandular; petals with a reddish spot at the base; stigma sessile.

## b. Flowers yellow; leaves stipuled at the base.

3. Helianthemum ledifolium. Ledum-leaved dwarf-cistus. Stem herbaceous, upright, rather bald; flowers lateral, alternate; peduncles upright, shorter than the calyx.

Cistus annus, Ger. em. 1280, 17.

Cistus annuus longifolius Lobelii, Ger. em. 1280, 18.

Cistus ledifolius, Lin. S. P. 742. Cistus salicifolius, Hudson Fl. Angl. 233.

Sandy pastures; annual; June and July.

Stem upright, sometimes branched at the bottom, fewflowered; leaves downy on both sides; stipules one-third of the length of the leaves; flowers solitary; petals shorter than the calyx, falling off extremely soon.

4. Helianthemum Surreianum. Surrey dwarf-cistus. Stem rather shrubby, trailing; leaves ovate, oblong; beneath hairy, spotted; stipules and petals lanceolate.

Helianthemum vulgare, petalis florum perangustis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 341, 2.

Cistus Surrejanus, Lin. S. P. 743.

Cistus Helianthemum 8, Hudson Fl. Angl. 283.

Chalky hills; shrubby; July and August.

Stem simple, hairy; hairs bent back; leaves petiolated, green on both sides, hairy and dotted underneath; stipules fringed; racemes many-flowered, solitary; petals slender, pointed.

5. Helianthemum vulgare. Common dwarf-cistus. Stem rather shrubby, trailing; leaves elliptical, oblong, woolly beneath; stipules lanceolate; calyx nearly bald; petals roundish.

Helianthemum vulgare, Raii Syn. 341, 1; Park. 656; De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4495.

Helianthemum Anglicum luteum, Ger. em. 1282, 1.

Cistus Helianthemum, Lin. S. P. 744. Common dwarf cistus. Little sun-flower.

Sandy and chalky pastures; shrubby; July and August.

Stem mostly simple; leaves slightly rolled back, above hairy, beneath clothlike, white; stipules fringed; stamens as long as the style, upright, bending down as soon as touched; flowers gold yellow.

6. Helianthemum tomentosum. Clothlike dwarf-cistus. Stem shrubby, trailing; leaves elliptical, oblong; beneath snowy, clothlike, hairs stellate; stipules acute.

Cistus tomentosus, Scopoli Fl. Carn. 1, 276.

Mountains; undershrubby; July.

Leaves of the young shoots roundish; hairs of the upper surface of the leaves simple, of the under stellate; flowers large, gold yellow.

c. Flowers white; leaves stipuled at the base.

7. Helianthemum polifolium. Poly-leaved dwarf-cistus. Stem rather shrubby, trailing; leaves oblong, revolute, beneath woolly; hairs on both surfaces stellate.

Helianthemum q. Chamæcistus montanus polii folio D. Plukenet, Ruli Syn. 342, 4.

Cistus polifolius, Lin. S. P. 741.

Helianthemum polifolium, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4499.

Rocks by the sea; undershrubby; June and July.

Hairs of the stem adpressed; leaves green above, white beneath; petals white, often crenulated.

## Fam. IX. 74. FRANKENIACEÆ. Saint Hilaire.

Calyx persisting, 5-parted or toothed; petals 5, hypogynous, clawed, alternating with the calyx-lobes; stancas 5 or 6; ovary simple; style 1; stigmata 2 or 3; capsule one-celled, 2 or 3-valved; placentarium parietal; corodum straight, axile; perisperm fleshy; radicle below, or near the hilum.

## 412. FRANKENIA. Linnæus.

Sea-heath.

Calyx nearly cylindrical, 5-toothed; petal-claw channelled, crenulated with a scale.

#### 664 412. Franken. 74. FRANKENIACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

1. Frankenia lævis. Smooth sea-heath. Flowers solitary; petals rather repand, blunt; leaves

linear, fringed at the bottom.

Lychnis supina maritima ericæ facie, Raii Syn. 338, 3.

Polygonum serpyllifolium, Ger. em. 566, 3. Erica supina maritima Anglica, Park 1484.

Bogs on the sea-coast; perennial; July.

Stem forked, trailing; leaves in bundles, revolute; flowers from the forks of the stem, sessile; petals flesh-colour.

Powdery sea-heath. 2. Frankenia pulverulenta. Flowers solitary; petals rather repand; leaves reverse ovate, retuse, flat, powdery beneath.

Spergula q. Alsine maritima supina, foliis chamæcises Tournefort, Dil-

len in Raii Syn. 352, 13.

Frankenia pulverulenta, Lin. S. P. 474.

Sea-coasts; annual; July.

Stem trailing, round, pubescent; calyx prismatic.

## Fam. X. 75. DROSERACEÆ. De Candolle. Capparidearum pars, Jussieu.

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5, withering quickly; stamens 5; styles 5; ovary simple, girt with the persistent calyx and corolla; capsule 1-celled, 3 or 5-valved; placentarium on the middle of the valves; seeds many; perisperm fleshy; corculum very small, straight at the base; radicle below; cotyledons very short.—Stem herbaceous; leaves radical, alternate, concave, covered with glandular fringes; flowers on scapes, spiked; spikes when young involute.

## 413. DROSERA. V. Cordus.

Sun-dew.

Calyx 5-cut; petals 5; stamens 5; styles 5; capsule 3 or 5-valved.

Round-leaved sun-dew. Drosera rotundifolia. Leaves radical, orbicular; petioles hairy; scape racemous. Ros Solis folio rotundo, Raii Syn. 356, 1; Ger. em. 1556, 1.

Ros Solis minor, Park. 1052. Drosera rotundifolia, Lin. S. P. 402.

Youth-wort. Red rot. Moor grass. Ros Solis.

Turf bogs; perennial; July and August.

Leaves very obtuse, concave, covered above with reddish hairs; scapes many; flowers upright; sepales blunt; petals reverse ovate, white; stamens short; styles 6; stigmata

awlshape; capsule 3-valved.—Plant acrid, caustic, supposed to occasion the rot in sheep, and curdles milk, juice removes warts and corns; infusion in milk takes away freekles and sunburn; distilled with wine produces a very stimulating spirit, or may be made into a tincture, spiced and sweetened; formerly much used. Leaf-hairs support globules of liquor even in the hottest weather, are very irritable, and close upon small insects that touch them, after which the leaf itself bends and holds the dead insect imprisoned.

β. caulescens. Plant with a stem.

y. perennis. Root perennial.

Ros solis, q. Rorella rotundifolia perennis Willisel, Raii Syn. 356, 3.

2. Drosera longifolia. Long-leaved sun-dew. Leaves radical, reverse-ovate; petioles bald; scape racemous.

Ros Solis folio oblongo, Raii Syn. 356, 2; Ger. em. 1556, 2.

Ros Solis sylvestris longifolius, Park. 1052.

Drosera longifolia, Lin. S. P. 403.

Long-leaved rosa Solis.

Bogs; perennial; July and August.

Leaves oblong, blunt; scapes many; styles 6 or 9; cap sule 3-valved.

β. caulescens. Plant with a stem.

y. perennis. Root perennial.

Ros Solis q. Rorella longifolia perennis Willisel, Raii Syn. 356, 4.

3. Drosera Anglica. English sun-dew. Leaves radical, oblong, blunt; petioles bald; scapes racemous; styles 8; capsule 4-valved.

Ros Solis q. Rorella longifolia maxima Willisel, Raii Syn. 356, 5. Drosera Anglica, Hudson Fl. Angl. 135.

Bogs; perennial; July and August.

Leaves linear, reverse-ovate; scapes 12 in. high; styles 8; stigmata clubshape; capsule 4-valved.

Fam. XI. 76. RESEDACEÆ. De Candolle. Capparidearum pars, Jussieu.

Calyx 4 or 6-cut, persistent; petals 4 or 6, hypogynous, irregular, lobed; stamens 10 to 20; ovary nearly sessile, simple; styles 3 to 5, short; stigmata 3 to 5; capsule one-celled, angular, gaping at top, many-seeded; seeds parietal;

perisperm very thin or 0; corculum roundish, bent; cotyledons thick; radicle above. - Stem herbaceous; leaves not cut or pinnatifid; flowers racemose, yellow or white, bracteated.

## 414. RESEDA. Pliny.

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Dyers-weed.

Calyx 4 or 6-cut; petals 4 or 6, lobed; upper petal with a nectary at the bottom; stamens 10 to 20, declinate.

1. Reseda salicifolia. Willow-leaved dyers-weed. Leaves lanceolate, waved, not cut; calyx 4-cut; stem upright.

Reseda q. Luteola, Raii Syn. 366, 2.

Luteola, Ger. em. 494.

Luteola vulgaris, Park. 602.

Reseda Luteola, Lin. S. P. 643.

Yellow weed. Wild weld. Dyers weed.

Waysides and walls, also cultivated on poor soils; an-

nual; June and July.

Root fusiform; stem stiff, branched; leaves bald; spike many-flowered, bracteated; middle petal 4-cut; side petals entire or 3-cut; nectary crenated.—Plant affords a yellow dye much used; also used to make the yellow paint, called Dutch pink: on rich soils the stem becomes hollow, and contains less colouring matter.

β. polygalæfolia. Flowers small; capsules slender, threetoothed.

Reseda q. Luteola minima polygalæ folio Du Bois, Dillen in Raii Syn. 367, 2.\*

#### 2. Reseda lutea.

Yellow dyers' weed.

Lower leaves pinnatifid, waved; upper 3-cut; calyx sixparted; capsules oblong, triangular, truncated at the tip.

Reseda vulgaris, Raii Syn. 366, 1.

Reseda Plinii, Ger. em. 277, 1.

Reseda minor, seu vulgaris; Purk. 825.

Reseda lutea, Lin. S. P. 645.

Base rocket. Italian rocket. Wild mignonette.

Chalky fields and hills; annual; July and August.

Root woody; stems branched; leaf-lokes channelled, bald; spike upright; petals 6, variously lobed; nectary jagged; capsules wrinkled.

B. crispa. Leaves curled.

Reseda crispa Gallica, Raii Syn. 366, 2.\*

#### Fam. XII. 77. POLYGALEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx 5-sepaled; estivation imbricate; side-lobes often largest, petaloid; petals 3 or 5, joined by the androphore, rarely distinct; stamens 8, hypogynous; filaments connate below into a tubular androphore; anthers 1-celled, inserted at the base, opening by a pore at top; ovary simple, twocelled; ovule solitary, pendulous; style 1; stigma often 2-lipped; pericarp mostly capsular, 2-celled, 2-valved; valves septiferous in the middle; seed pendulous; hilum strophiolate or comose; corculum axile; perisperm fleshy. —Stem herbaceous or shrubby, mostly bald; leaves simple, not cut, alternate; stipules 0; flowers spiked, terminal.

#### 415. POLYGALA, Dioscorides.

Milk-wort.

Calyx 5-parted, coloured; 2 side-lobes largest, wingshaped; corolla-lower-lip bearded beneath.

1. Polygala vulgaris. Common milk-wort.

Leaves linear, lanceolate, acute; calyx-wings ovate, 3-ribbed, as long as the corolla.

Polygala, Raii Syn. 287, \* 1; Ger. em. 564, 3, 4, and 5.
Polygala minor, Park. 1332.
Polygala vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 986.
Procession flower. Rogation flower. Hedge hyssop, Herb women.

Fields and pastures; perennial; June and July.

Roots woody; stem simple, trailing; leaves bald; flowers purple, red or white.

Bitter milk-wort.

2. Polygala amara. Leaves blunt; upper leaves linear, lanceolate; radical reverse ovate; calyx-wings ovate, 3-ribbed, blunt, longer than the corolla.

Polygala amara, Willd: S. P.

Pastures and heaths; perennial; June and July.

Root woody; stem upright; flowers purple, flesh-colour, or white.

## Fam. XIII. 78. VIOLACEÆ. De Candol. Violæ, Jussieu.

Calyx 5-parted; petals 5, hypogynous, unequal, one generally spurred; stamens 5, hypogynous; anthers often coalescent; ovary 1, free; style 1; capsule 1-celled, 3-valved, many-seeded; valves septiferous in the middle; perisperm thin, fleshy; corculum straight.—Stem herbaceous; leaves alternate, stipuled; flowers solitary, blue or yellow; autumnal flowers often apetalous.

416. VIOLA. Pliny.

Violet.

Calyx 5-parted, lower lobe produced at bottom; petals 5; upper largest, spurred at the base; anthers slightly joined together, membranaceous at the tip.

a. Viola. Stigma acute, bent back at the tip.

1. Viola hirta. Hairy violet.

Stem 0; leaves heartshape, petioled; petioles hairy; calyx-lobes blunt; capsule hairy.

Viola Martia major hirsuta inodora, Raii Syn. 365, 8. Viola hirta, Lin. S. P. 1324.

Mountain pansies.

Woods and hedges on chalk; perennial; March, April. Shoots short, horizontal, tufted; leaves nearly upright, serrated, hairy on both sides; petioles long, hairy; hairs short, bent down; stipules lanceolate; scape and calyx bald; bracteæ awlshape; flowers blue, scentless.

2. Viola odorata. Sweet violet. Stem 0; shoots creeping; leaves heartshape, bald; petioles bald; calyx-lobes blunt.

Viola Martia purpurea, Raii Syn. 364, 1. Viola nigra sive purpurea, Ger. em. 850, 1. Viola simplex Martia, Park. Par. 282. Viola odorata, Lin. S. P. 1324.

Shady places; perennial; March and April.

Root woody; shoots long, rooting, leafy; leaves bald above, very slightly downy beneath; petioles and scape rather bald; flowers purple, fragrant.—Root Jij. to Jiv. emetic and purgative; flowers laxative in syrup, which, when well made, is of a fine blue colour, and used as a test for acids and alkalies; seeds also laxative.

β. alba. Flowers white or reddish; side petals beardless.

Viola Martia alba, Raii Syn. 364, 2. Viola flore alba, Ger. em. 850, 2. Viola simplex Martia flore albo, Park. Par. 282.

3. Viola palustris. Marsh violet. Stem 0; leaves kidneyshape, bald on both faces, ribbed beneath; calyx blunt; spur very short; root creeping.

Viola palustris rotundifolia glabra, Raii Syn. 364, 6. Viola palustris, Lin. S. P. 1324.

Moist meadows and bogs; perennial; April and May.

Leaves crenate; petioles quite bald, roundish; scape foursided, bald; flowers pale blue, veined, inodorous; stigma pitchershape.

Flowers red, streaked.

Viola rubra striata Eboracensis, Raii Syn. 365, 7; Park. 755.

4. Viola canina.

Dog violet.

Stem at full growth ascending, nearly 3-sided; leaves oblong, heartshape, acute; stipules long, toothed, fringed; calyx acute.

Viola Martia inodora sylvestris, Raii Syn. 364, 3. Viola canina flore albo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 364, 3.

Viola canina sylvestris, Ger. em. 851, 6.

Viola sylvestris, Park. 755. Viola canina, Lin. S. P. 1344.

Woods and hedges; perennial; April to June.

Root woody; stem when young 0, afterwards long; leaves nearly bald; petioles slightly winged above, bald; stipulæ fringed; peduncles 4-sided, upright; flowers blue or white. streaked, inodorous; stigma globular.

β. pumila. Plant small; spur yellowish.

Viola canina vulgari omnibus partibus multo minorem; floris calcari luteolo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 364, 5.

y. alpina. Leaves round.

Viola Martia alpina folio tenello circinato, Raii Syn. 366, 12.

8. lactea. Stem round; leaves ovate, lanceolate, running at the base into the petiole; stipulæ glandular.

Viola lactea, Engl. Bot. 445. Cream-coloured violet.

# b. Jacea. Stigma upright, funnel-shape.

5. Viola tricolor. Threecoloured violet. Herb bald; stem angular, branched, diffuse; stipules pinnatifid; petals twice as long as the calyx.

Viola tricolor, Raii Syn. 365, 9; Ger. em. 854, 1; Lin. S. P. 1326. Viola tricolor major et vulgaris, Park. 756.

Hearts-ease. Pansie, i. e. Panacea. Love in idleness. Cull me to you. Kiss me ere I rise. All from a funcied resemblance in the throat of the flower. Herb trinity. Three faces under one hood, from the colours.

Fields; annual; May to September.

Stem leafed, downy; branches upright; leaves alternate, petioled, rarely slightly downy on the edges; flowers axillary, single, inodorous; peduncles very long; petals purple and yellow, reverse heartshape.

6. Viola arvensis:

Corn violet.

Plant bald; stem angular, branchy, diffused; petals scarcely as long as the calyx; stipules pinnatifid at the bottom.

Viola bicolor arvensis, Raii Syn. 366, 11. Viola tricolor petræa, Ger. em. 854, 4. Viola arvensis, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 84.

Corn-fields; annual; May and August.

Stem slightly pubescent; lower leaves round, heartshape; upper leaves ovate, oblong, crenated; peduncles long; flowers white and yellow.

7. Viola lutea.

Yellow violet.

Stem 3-sided, simple, upright; leaves ovate, oblong, crenated, fringed; stipules palmately cut, fringed.

Viola montana lutea grandiflora nostras, Raii Syn. 365, 10.

Viola lutea, Withering Bot. Arr. 263.

Viola grandiflora, Hudson Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 380.

Great yellow pansey.

Mountainous pastures; perennial; May to September: Stem weak at bottom; stipule-lobes divaricating, outer lobes smallest; petals longer than the calyx, yellow, streaked with black at the bottom, sometimes blue.

Fam. XIV. 79. PARNASSIÆ. Capparidibus affines, Juss.

Calyx 5-parted, persisting; petals 5, hypogynous, regular, alternating with the sepales; nectariferous scales 1 or 2, fringed, glandular, at the base of each petal; stamens 5, hypogynous, alternating with the petals; anthers 2-celled: ovary 1, sessile; free; styles 0; stigmata 2 or 4, persisting; capsule 4-valved, 1-celled, or apparently 4-celled; partitions on the middle of the valves; seeds ascending, margined; perisperm 0; corculum straight; cotyledon small; radicle below.—Stem herbaceous; leaves radical, heartshape, ribless, bald, not in the least cut; scape 4-flowered at the tip; tractea 1, leaflike in the middle of the scape.

417. PARNASSIA. Tournefort. Grass-of-Parnassus.

Calyx 5-parted; petals 5 or 6; scale I, at the base of each of the petals; stamens 5; capsule 4-sided, 1-celled.

Parnassia palustris. Marsh grass-of-Parnassus. Root-leaves heartshape; nectariferous scales many-bristled.

Parnassia vulgaris et palustris, Raii Syn. 355. Gramen Parnassi minus, Ger. em. 840. Gramen Parnassi vulgare, Park. 429. Parnassia vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 391.

Spongy bogs; perennial; September and October.

Root fibrous; petals heartshape, with pellucid veins; scales short; stamens at first incumbent upon the pistill, then upright; anthers heartshape, yellow.

#### Fam. XV. 80. CRUCIFERÆ.

Calyx 4-sepaled, mostly deciduous; petals 4, placed crosswise, on the hypogynous disk, alternating with the sepales, mostly clawed; stamens 6, 4 long, 2 short; ovary 1, on the stamenbearing disk; style 1 or 0; stigma usually 2-lipped; pericarp a siliqua or silicula, mostly 2-celled, 2-valved, many-seeded; valves free, opening lengthways; partition membranaceous, margined, central, sometimes prominent or beaked; perisperm 0; corculum bent; radicle opposite to the hilum; seminal leaves nicked at the tip.—Stem herbaceous; leaves alternate.

## a. Siliculosa. Pericarp rounded.

Silicula 1-celled, 1-seeded, 2-valved ..... Isaus. 435. Silic. 2-jointed; upper-joint-seeds erect, sessile; lower joint mostly barren ...... CAKILE. 432. Silic. 2-jointed; upper-joint-seed pedicelled; lower joint mostly barren ..... Crambe. 433. Silic. 2-celled, valveless, 2-seeded ... Coronorus. 434. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, not nicked; valves flat; cells many-seeded ..... DRABA. 444. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, not nicked; valves bellied; cells many-seeded; cotyledons linear ...... Subularia. 443. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, not nicked; valves bellied; cells 3 or 4-seeded; stale leaflike ...... Vella. 436. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, not nicked; valves bellied; cells many-seeded; cotyl. incumbent ...... CAMELINA. 445. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, not nicked; valves bellied; cells many-seeded; cotyl. accumbent ...... Cochlearia. 442. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, not nicked;

valves flattish; cells 1-seeded ..... ALYSSUM. 446.

Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, not nicked, ke_led; cells 2-seeded; filam. simple Nasturtiolum. 438. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, nicked, keeled; cells 2-seeded; filaments scale-bearing. Teesdalia. 439. Silic. 2 celled, 2-valved, keeled; cells 1-seeded; petals equal. Lepidium. 441. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, nicked, keeled; cells 1-seeded; petals 2 larger. Iberis. 440. Silic. 2-celled, 2-valved, nicked, keeled; cells many-seeded. Thlaspi. 437.
b. Siliquosa. Pericarp long, many-seeded.
b. 1. Cotyledons conduplicate; seeds globular; siliqua cylindrical.
Siliqua valveless, nearly jointed; cells 2; sepales closed
b. 2. Cotyledons conduplicate; seeds compressed; siliqua 2 or 4-angled.
Cot. incumbent, flat; sepales upright; stigma sessile, 2-lobed; siliq. 2 or 4-sided Hesperis. 427. Cot. incumbent; sepales upright; stigma-lobes connivent; longer filam. dilated MATTHIOLA. 426.
Cot. incumbent; sepales upright; stigma headed; siliq. 4-sided; seed not margined
Cot. accumbent; sepales spread; siliq. roundish; valves convex, ribless Cot. accumbent; sepales closed, bagged at the base; stigma 2-lobed Cheiranthus. 425.

Cot. accumbent; sepales connivent;

siliq. 2 to 4-angled; seeds one-rowed .... BARBAREA. 421.

Cot. accumbent; sepales connivent;

siliq. linear; valves ribbed; seeds 1-rowed .. Arabis. 419. Cot. accumbent; sepales connivent;

siliq. linear; valves ribless; seeds 2-rowed CARDAMINE. 418.

Cot. accumbent; sepales connivent;

siliq. 2-edged; valves ribbed; seeds 2-rowed Turritis. 420.

A. Siliqua long, 2-valved, 2-celled, 2 or 4-edged; nectariferous glands 2; cotyledons not folded.

I. 418. CARDAMINE. Dioscorides. Cuckow-flower. Siliqua-edges truncated, linear; valves flat, ribless, often flying back elastically; partition very narrow.—Flowers white.

1. Cardamine bulbifera. Bulb-bearing cuckow-flower. Stem quite simple; lower leaves pinnate, upper simple.

Dentaria bulbifera, Ger. em. 984, 1; Lin. S. P. 912. Cardamine bulbifera, Aiton Hort. Kew. 102.

Toothed violet. Dog's tooth violet.

Shady places; perennial; April and May.

Root creeping, toothed; stem naked at bottom; upper leaves bulbiferous in the axillæ; bulbs scaly, dark purple; corymbus many-flowered; corollæ large, pale purple.

2. Cardamine bellidifolia. Daisy-leaved cuckow-flower. Leaves simple, ovate, not in the least cut, one-third the length of the petioles; flowering stem as long as the leaves.

Cardamine bellidifolia, Lin. S. P. 913.

Alpine grassy places; perennial; August.

Stem 2 in. high, simple, bald; root-leaves very longly petioled; corymbus terminal, few-flowered; petals white; siliqua bald, linear.

3. Cardam. resedæfolia. Dyer's-weed-leaved cuckow-flower. Lower leaves ovate, undivided, petioled; upper 3-lobed or pinnate.

Cardamine resedifolia, Lin. S. P. 913.

Alpine grassy places; perennial; August.

Stem simple, 3 in. high. Perhaps a variety of the former, as it was considered by Haller.

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4. Cardamine amara. Bitter cuckow-flower.

Leaves pinnate; leaflets of root-leaves roundish, of stemleaves angularly toothed; style oblique; stigma rather acute; stem rooting at the base.

Cardamine flore majore elatior, Rail Syn. 299, I. Nasturtium aquaticum amarum, Park. 1239, 3. Cardamine amara, Lin. S. P. 915. Cardamine melanthera, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 445. Bitter cress.

Watery places; perennial; April.

Root toothed; petals white; anthers violet-colour; siliqua oblique.—Slightly acrid and bitter, eaten in sallads.

5. Cardamine pratensis. Meadow cuckow-flower. Leaves pinnate; root-leaf-leaflets nearly round; stem-leafleaflets lanceolate; style striated; stigma headed.

Cardamine, Raii Syn. 299, 2; Ger. em. 259. Nasturtium pratense majus seu Cardamine latifolia, Park. 825.

Cardamine pratense, Lin. S. P. 915.

Ladies smock, Cheshire. Cuckow-flower. Canterbury bells, Norfolk.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; April and May. Root toothed; stem simple; root-leaves longly petioled; corymbus many-flowered; flowers large, purple; anthers yellow.-Flowers useful in epilepsy and hysteria, gr. 20 to 90 twice a day; probably anthelmintic: some use the flowering tops.

β. duplicata. Flowers double.

6. Cardamine impatiens. Touch-me-not cuckow-flower. Leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, slightly cut; stipules fringed; petals linear, or 0.

Cardamine impatiens, vulgo Sium minus impatiens, Raii Syn. 299, 3.

Sium minus impatiens, Ger. em. 260, 7.
Sium minimum, Noli me tangere dictum, sive impatiens, nasturtii sylvestris folio, Park. 1241.
Cardamine impatiens, Lin. S. P. 914.

Damp hilly places; annual; May and June.

Stem upright, branchy, angular; leaves many-paired; leaflets cut; stipules fringed; fruits racemose.

7. Cardamine hirsuta. Shaggy cuckow-flower. Leaves pinnate, stipuleless; leaflets petioled; root-leafleaflets nearly roundish; stamens 4 or 5, nearly equal to the petals; stigmata nearly sessile.

Cardamine impatiens altera hirsutior, Rail Syn. 300, 4. Cardamine hirsuta, Lin. S. P. 915. Cardamine flexuosa, Withering Bot. Arr. 578. Cardamine parviflora, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 1104. Cardamine impatiens, Fl. Dan. 735.

Hairy cress.

Ruins and damp shady places; annual; May and June. Herb hairy; stem branchy, flexuous, rarely stiff; siliqua hairy, slender.

#### 419. ARABIS. Dioscorides.

Turkey-pod.

Siliquæ linear, crowned with the sessile stigma; valves veined and ribbed; seeds in a single row; cotyledons accumbent; calyx upright.—Flowers white.

1. Arabis stricta.

Stiff Turkey-pod.

Leaves toothed, blunt, hispid; root-leaves nearly lyrate; stem-leaves hispid; petals upright.

Cardamine pumila, bellidis folio, alpina, Raii Syn. 300, 5; Ger. em. 260. Arabis stricta, Hudson Fl. Angl. 292.

Arabis hispida, Aiton Hort. Kew, 2, 400, not of Linnæus.

Bristol rock-cress.

Stems tufted, upright; leaves dark green, rather shining, reddish beneath; hairs simple, rarely forked; corymbus few-flowered; flowers whitish; siliquæ upright, stiff, scarcely torulous.

2. Arabis hispida.

Hispid Turkey-pod.

Root-leaves sinuated, lyrate, longly petioled; stem-leaves mostly uncut, bald; fruit-bearing peduncles spreading, half as long as the siliqua.

Cardamine q. Nasturtium petræum Johnsoni, Raii Syn. 300, 6. Arabis hispida, Lin. Suppl. Pl. 298.

Sisymbrium arenosum, Lin. Fl. Suec. 233, not Lin. S. P. Cardamine petræa, Hudson Fl. Angl. 293.

Welch rock-cress.

High alpine rocks; perennial; June and July.

Stems many, tufted, 9 in. high, ascending; leaves hairy, hairs forked, spreading; flowers purple, or white with a purplish mouth; petal-limb horizontal; siliquæ torulose.

8. hastula. Leaves nearly bald, slightly lobed.

Cardamine petræa, Lightfoot Fl. Scot. 347. Cardamine hastulata, Engl. Bot. 469.

Alpine rock-cress.

3. Arabs Thaliana.

Thalius' Turkey-pod.

Leaves toothed, hairy; root-leaves oblong, petioled; stamens nearly as long as the petals; siliquæ ascending.

2 x 2

Turritis vulgaris ramosa, Raii Syn. 294, 3. Paronychia major et altera minor, Park. 556.

Arabis thaliana, Lin. S. P. 929.

Codded mouse-ear.

Walls and sandy places; annual; April.

Stem branched, upright, hairy; root-leaves depressed; stem-leaves petioled; petals white, upright; siliquæ bent, ascending; pedicells spreading.

4. Arabis ciliata.

Fringed Turkey-pod.

Leaves slightly toothed, oval, bald, fringed; root-leaves nearly sessile, blunt; stem-leaves nearly embracing the stem.

Turritis ciliata, Willdenow S. P. 3, 544.

Turritis alpina, Engl. Bot. 1746.

Arabis ciliata, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 107.

Sea-shore; perennial; July.

Stem 10 in. high, upright, smooth; leaves toothed; flowers white; siliquæ upright, spreading.

5. Arabis hirsuta.

Hairy Turkey-pod.

Leaves hispid, toothed; stem-leaves nearly embracing the stem; siliquæ stiff.

Turritis muralis minor, Raii Syn. 294, 2. Erysimo similis hirsuta planta, Park. 834.

Turritis hirsuta, Lin. S. P. 930.

Arabis hirsuta, Scopoli Carn.

Wall cress. Daisy leaf tower mustard.
Walls and stony places; perennial; May.

Stem upright, 12 in. high, branchy; hairs simple, spreading; leaf-hairs some simple, some forked; petals white; siliquæ erect, afterwards drooping, 4-sided, shining, torulous.

6. Arabis major.

Great Turkey-pod.

Leaves embracing the stem; siliquæ flat, thick at the edges; bracteæ leafy.

Turritis major, Ger. em. 272.

Arabis Turritis, Lin. S. P. 920.

Great tower-mustard.

Old walls; biennial; May.

Stem upright, hairy; leaves toothed, rather rough; petals yellowish-white; siliquæ bent down, very long.

#### III. 420. TURRITIS. Lobel.

Tower-mustard.

Siliquæ long, 2-edged; valves ribbed, or keeled; seeds 2-rowed; cotyledons accumbent.—Flowers white.

Bald tower-mustard. Turritis glabra. Root-leaves toothed, hairy; stem-leaves embracing the stem, not in the least cut, bald.

Turritis, Raii Syn. 293, 1; Ger. em. 272, 1. Turritis vulgatior, Park. 852.

Turritis glabra, Lin. S. P. 930. Tower-mustard. Towers treacle.

Sandy pastures; annual; May and June.

Stem simple, stiff, 2 feet high, bald; root-leaves lanceolate; stem-leaves arrowshape; petals white, upright; siliquæ racemose, hard, pedicelled, upright.

#### 421. BARBAREA. Dodonæus.

Winter cress.

Siliquæ 4-sided or 2-edged; seeds 1-rowed; cotyledons accumbent; calyx upright; stamens, the 2 shorter with a gland between them.—Flowers yellow.

Common winter-cress. 1. Barbarea vulgaris. Lower leaves lyrate; terminal lobe rounded; upper leaves reverse ovate, toothed.

Eruca (spuria) lutea seu Barbarea, Raii Syn. 297, 2.

Barbarea, Ger. em. 243.

Barbarea flore simplici, Park. 819. Erysimum Barbarea, Lin. S. P. 912. Barbarea vulgaris, Hort. Kew. 109.

Yellow rocket. Winter cress. Herb St. Barbara.

Ruins and pastures; annual; May to August.

Stem 2 feet high, upright, angular; leaves shining, dark green; sepales often coloured; petals golden yellow; siliquæ short, nearly upright. - Herb mucilaginous, nauseously bitter.

2. Barbarea præcox. Early winter-cress.

Lower leaves lyrate; upper leaves pinnatifid, lobes linear, oblong, not in the least cut.

Eruca spuria q. Barbarea foliis minoribus et frequentius sinuatis, Raii Syn. 297, 3.

Erysimum Barbarea β, Lin. S. P. 922. Barbarea præcox, Hort. Kew. 109.

Erysimum præcox, Engl. Bot. 443.

Belle Isle cress. French cress.

Moist places, also cultivated; biennial; April to October. Petals pale yellow; sepales broad; siliquæ long. - Eaten in sallads, has the taste of water cress; flowers frequently double in gardens.

#### V. 422. NASTURTIUM. Pliny.

Siliquæ nearly cylindrical, sometimes short; valves concave, ribs 0; keel 0; cotyledons accumbent; calyx spreading.—Siliquæ declinate.

1. Nasturtium officinale.

Shop cress. Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, rather heartshape, repand.

Nasturtium aquaticum seu Sisymbrium Cardamine, Raii Syn. 300, 1.

Nasturtium aquaticum, sive Cratevæ Sium, Ger. em. 251.

Nasturtium aquaticum vulgare, Park. 1239. Sisymbrium Nasturtium, Lin. S. P. 916. Nasturtium officinale, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 110.

Water cress.

Damp places and brooks; perennial; June and July. Stem declinate, rooting at bottom; leaves shining; petals white; siliquæ spreading.—An excellent spring sallad, antiscorbutic, less acrid than scurvygrass.

B. præcox. Leaves smaller; flowers earlier.

Nasturtium aquaticum foliis minoribus præcocius, Raii Syn. 301, 2.

y. paucijugalum. Leaflets fewer paired.

Nasturtium aquaticum pinnulis paucioribus, Dillen in Raii Syn. 301, 3.

2. Nasturtium sylvestre.

Leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, serrate or deeply cut. Eruca (spuria) aquatica, Raii Syn. 297, 1; Ger. em. 248, 6; Park. 1242. Sisymbrium sylvestre, Lin. S. P. 916.

Nasturtium sylvestre, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 110.

Water rocket.

Marshes and river banks; perennial; June to September. Root creeping; stem upright, angular, panicled; leaves bald: leaflets decurrent; petals gold-yellow; fruit racemose.

3. Nasturtium terrestre.

Land cress.

Leaves pinnatifid, toothed, bald; root fusiform; petals as long as the calyx.

Raphanus aquaticus foliis in profundis lacinias divisis, Dillen in Raii

Syn. 301, 2.

Sisymbrium terrestre, Curtis Fl. Lond. Sisymbrium palustre, Willd. S. P. 3, 49.

Sisymbrium amphibium a, Hudson Fl. Angl. 296.

Nasturtium terrestre, R. Brown in Hort. Kew.

Inundated places; annual; June to September.

Stem upright, branched; petals very small, yellow; siliquæ spreading horizontally, racemose.

4. Nasturtium amphibium.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, pinnatifid, or serrate; petals

longer than the calyx; root fibrous.

Raphanus aquaticus q. Radicula sylvestris seu palustris Joh. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 301, 1.

Sisymbrium amphibium, Lin. S. P. 917.

Sisymbrium amphibium \( \beta \), Hudson Fl. Angl. 296.

Sisymbrium aquaticum, Pollich 2, 230.

Sisymbrium diversifolium, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 3, 450. Nasturtium amphibium, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 110.

River-sides; annual; June to August.

Stem rooting, slightly branched; leaves simple, sometimes downy; flowers yellow; siliquæ very short.

β. pinnatifidum. Leaves pinnately lobed.

Raphanus aquaticus, Ger. em. 240, 2.

Sisymbrium amphibium y, Lin. S. P. 917.

# VI. 423. SISYMBRIUM. Theophrastus. Bank-cress.

Siliquæ nearly cylindrical or angular; cotyledons incumbent, sometimes obliquely flat; calyx spreading, sometimes rather upright.—Flower yellow; siliquæ upright.

1. Sisymbrium officinale.

Shop bank-cress.

Siliquæ awlshape, downy, pressed close to the rachis; leaves runcinate, hairy; stem hispid.

Eruca (spuria) hirsuta, siliqua caule adpressa, Erysimum dicta, Raii Syn. 298, 4.

Erysimum Dioscorides Lobelio, Ger. em. 254, 1.

Erysimum officinale, Lin. S. P. 922. Sisymbrium officinale, R. Brown in

Sisymbrium officinale, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 111.

Hedge mustard. Scrambling rocket.

Walls and hedges, also cultivated; annual; June, July. Herb hairy; stem 2 feet high, branches spreading; petals lemon-yellow. Used as a potherb, is warm and acrid; juice of great use in hoarseness, and ulcers of the throat, made into a syrup, and slowly swallowed.

2. Sisymbrium latifolium. Broad-leaved bank-cress. Leaves runcinate, toothed, bald; stem smooth; siliquæ upright, spread.

Erysimum latifolium Neapolitanum, Raii Syn. 298, 2.

Sisymbrium Irio, Lin. S. P. 921.

Irio lævis Apulus, erucæ folio, Column. Ecphr. 264.

Walls and ruins; annual; July and August.

Herb always quite bald, acrid; stem upright, 2 feet high, branched at top; leaves pointed; petals yellow; siliquæ very long.

3. Sisymbrium absinthioides. Wormwood-like bank-cress. Leaves doubly pinnate; leaflets linear, terminal leaflet longest; petals smaller than the calyx.

Erysimum Sophia dictum, Raii Syn. 298, 3. Sophia chirurgorum, Ger. em. 1068, 1; Park. 830. Sisymbrium Sophia, Lin. S. P. 920. Flix-weed. Flux-weed.

Ruins and dunghills; annual; July.

Stem 2 feet high, upright, branchy; leaflets decurrent, unequal, slightly hairy; petals yellow.—Seeds drank in wine used in the bloody-flux and other profluvia, also against worms; herb used in hysteric cases.

VII. 424. ERYSIMUM. Theophrastus. Hedge mustard. Siliquæ 4-sided; seeds not margined, cotyledons incumbent; stigma headed or notched, spread on the tube; calyx close.

1. Erysimum cheiranthoides. Wallflower hedge mustard. Leaves lanceolate, not in the least cut, or few-toothed, hairy, hairs three-parted, stellate; siliquæ nearly upright; peduncles spreading; stigma undivided, nearly sessile.

Erysimum q. myagro affinis Planta siliquis longis Joh. Bauhini, Raii

Syn. 298, 1.

Camelina sive Myagrum alterum amarum, Park. 867.

Camelina, Ger. em. 273, 4.

Erysimum cheiranthoides, Lin. S. P. 923. Cheiranthus erysimoides, Hudson Fl. Angl. 287.

Treacle wormseed.

Fields and osier-holts; annual; July.

Stem upright, branched at top; hairs pressed to the stem; sepales pale yellow; petals gold yellow; siliquæ racemose; peduncles horizontal.—Seeds anthelminthic.

2. Erysimum cordifolium. Heart-leaved hedge mustard. Leaves heartshape, petioled, deeply toothed.

Hesperis allium redolens, Raii Syn. 293, 2.

Alliaria, Ger. em. 794; Park. 112. Erysimum Alliaria, Lin. S. P. 922.

Erysimum cordifolium, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 4, 458.

Hesperis Alliaria, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4125.

Sauce alone. Jack by the hedge.

Shady hedges; perennial; May.

Herb shining, bald, smelling like garlick; stem mostly simple; petals white; siliquæ upright, very long.—Herb fried, or eaten in sallads; also used as a sauce to saltfish; communicates a rank flavour to poultry that eat it.

VIII. 425. CHEIRANTHUS. Linnæus. Wallflower.

Siliquæ compressed or two-edged; cotyledons accumbent; calyx closed; opposite leaflets bagged at bottom; stigma sitting on the style, headed or 2-lobed; lobes spreading.

Shrubby wallflower. Cheiranthus fruticulosus.

Leaves lanceolate, pointed, hoary underneath; down quite simple, pressed close to the leaves; stem shrubby, branches angular.

Leucojum luteum, vulgo Cheiri flore simplici, Raii Syn. 291, 2.

Cheiranthus fruticulosus, Lint. Mant. 94. Cheiranthus Cheiri, Hudson Fl. Angl. 287. Wild wallflower.

Old walls; perennial; May and June.

Stem much branched; leaves linear, hairy particularly underneath; flowers yellow, odoriferous; petals stiff, bent down; seeds not winged.

#### IX. 426. MATTHIOLA. Plumier.

Stock.

Siliquæ cylindrical or compressed, crowned; stigma 2-lobed; lobes connivent, thickened on the back; cotyledons incumbent or fastened by the point to the base longer filaments dilated.

1. Matthiola incana.

Hoary stock.

Leaves lanceolate, not in the least cut; siliquæ cylindrical, glandular; stigma-lobes thicker at the back, or nearly simple.

Cheiranthus incanus, Lin. S.P.

Matthiola incana, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 119,

Sea-cliffs; biennial; June and July.

Herb hairy, downy; stem much branched; flowers purplish crimson, odoriferous; siliquæ horned, cylindrical.

2. Matthiola sinuata.

Jagged stock.

Leaves clothlike; lower leaves jagged; siliquæ compressed, prickly; stigma-lobes thickened on the back or nearly simple.

Leucojum marinum majus, Raii Syn. 291, 1; Park. 622.

Leucojum marinum purpureum, Ger. em. 460, 2.

Cheiranthus sinuatus, Lin. S. P. 926.

Chieiranthus tricuspidatus, Hudson Fl. Angl. 288.

Matthiola sinuata, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 119,

Purple sea stock-gilliflower.

Sea-shores; biennial; August.

Herb woolly, hairs stellate, entangled; stem branched; leaves blunt; flowers light violet, odoriferous in the evening; petals notched; stigma 4-cut; seeds margined.

#### X. 427. HESPERIS. Pliny.

Dames-violet.

Siliquæ 4-sided or 2-edged; stigma nearly sessile, lobes connivent; cotyledons incumbent, flat; calyx close.

Hesperis inodora. Scentless dames-violet. Petal-limb reverse-ovate; siliquæ upright, torose, edges plain.

Hesperis sylvestris inodora, *Dillen in Raii Syn.* 293, 1. Hesperis Pannonica inodora, *Park.* 628, descr. 1682, fig. Viola matronalis flore purpurco, sive albo, *Ger. em.* 462, 1.

Hesperis matronalis, Lin. S. P. 927. Hesperis inodora, Lin. S. P. 929.

Damask violets. Winter gilliflowers. Rogues' gilliflowers. - Close sciences.

Pastures and rivulets; perennial; May and June.

Stem branched above, hairs simple or forked; leaves rough, woolly on both sides; flowers large, purplish red; peduncles expanded.

B. Siliquæ long, 2-valved, 1-celled, beaked; cotyledons conduplicate; flowers mostly yellow; nectariferous glands 4.

# XI. 428. BRASSICA. Pliny.

Colewort.

Siliquæ 2-valved, beaked; beak barren or 1-seeded; cotyledons conduplicate; calyx closed.

1. Brassiça macrorhiza.

Long-rooted colewort.

Root fusiform, stemforming; leaves smooth; upper leaves heartshaped, lanceolate, embracing the stem; lower leaves lyrate.

Napus sylvestris, Rail Syn. 295, 1.

Bunias sylvestris Lobelii, Ger. em. 235, 2.

Bunias seu Napus sylvestris nostras, Park. 865.

Brassica Napus, Lin. S. P. 931. Brassica gongylodes, Miller Dict.

Wild navew. Wild rape.

Corn-fields and hedges; biennial; May.

Stem branched, bald; leaves glaucous, especially beneath; upper leaves scarcely cut, much spread; petals gold-yellow; siliquæ spreading; beak angular.

β. sativa. Root thick.

Bunias, Ger. em. 235, 1.

Napus sativus, Park. Par. 507.

Rapa Napus, Miller Dict.

Navew gentle. French turnep. Colsa. Mowing cabbage. Rape.

Cultivated.

Root nutritive, used as a potherb; seeds yield much oil, used in woolcombing and for other purposes; oil-cakes fatten cattle, and are also used as manure.

2. Brassica sphærorhiza. Roundrooted colewort. Root stemforming, orbicular, flattened, fleshy; root-leaves lyrate, rough; stem-leaves not in the least cut.

Rapa sativa rotunda, Raii Syn. 294, 1. Rapum majus, Ger. em. 232, 1. Brassica Rapa, Lin. S: P. 931. Sinapis Rapa, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 478. Turnep. Rape, Knolles.

Edges of fields, also cultivated, in light soils; biennial;

April.

Root fleshy; stem upright, smooth, branched; root-leaves rough, dark green; stem-leaves smooth, rather glaucous; siliquæ cylindrical.—Roots nutritive to man and cattle, either raw or dressed; rind slightly acrid; juice of the root with sugar used in colds and hoarsenesses, also fermented for a common sort of cyder; seeds pressed for oil; young shoots used for sallads, or as a potherb.

β. oblonga. Root oblong.

Rapa sativa oblonga, seu fœmina, Raii Sýn. 294, 2.

Rapa radice oblonga, Ger. em. 232, 2.

Long-rooted turneps.

3. Brassica oleracea. Pot colewort. Root stemforming, cylindrical, fleshy; leaves bald, glaucous, repand or lobed.

Brassica maritima arborea seu procerior ramosa, Raii Syn. 293, 1. Brassica oleracea α, Lin. S. P. 932. Sea cabbage. Sea colewort.

Cliffs by the sea, also cultivated; biennial; May, June. Leaves rough, unequally toothed; flowers yellow; siliquæ torulose.—Roots eatable, but not so tender as those of turnep; leaves eatable, when wild require boiling in two waters to remove the saltness; and when cultivated required to be blanched, by being kept from the light.

β. viridis. Leaves white with a glaucous tinge.
 Brassica vulgaris sativa, Ger. em. 312, 1.
 Brassica sativa, Park. 268.

Garden coleworts.

y. subrubens. Leaves red. Brassica rubra, Ger. em. 312, 3. Red coleworts. Red kale. 8. rubra. Leaves red, forming a roundish head before flowering.

Brassica capitata rubra, Ger. em. 313, 5. Red cabbage, Park. Par. 504.

e. capitata. Leaves forming, before flowering, a roundish head, smooth.

Brassica capitata alba, Ger. em. 312, 4. Brassica capitata, Park. 268. Cabbage; many varieties in cultivation.

ζ. Sabauda. Leaves green, forming a roundish head before it flowers, rough.

Brassica patula, Ger. em. 315, 6. Savoy cabbage. Savoy.

η. glomerosa. Leaves green, forming a roundish head before flowering, edges turned back.

Brassica Sabauda, Ger. em. 315, 11. Savoy colewort.

6. Sabellica. Leaves curled at the edges, green.

Brassica sativa crispa, Ger. em. 312, 2. Green kale. Curled coleworts.

. selinoides. Leaves pinnate; leaflets jagged.

Brassica selinoides, Ger. em. 315, 13. Brassica laciniata, Park. 269.

Parsley colewort.

x. botrytis. Stem forming, before it flowers, a reverseovate white head, surrounded by oblong leaves.

Brassica florida, Ger. em. 314, 9. Cole-florie. Cauliflower.

λ. *Italica*. *Stem* forming, before it flowers, several small heads, surrounded and intermixed with oval leaves.

Brassica Sabauda crispa, Ger. em. 315, 12.

Brassica florida, Park. 269.

Broccoli. Purple broccoli. White broccoli.

μ. Suecica. Stem globular at the base.

Brassica Napo-brassica, Hermbstaedt? Turnep-rooted cabbage. Chou-navet. Swedish turnep.

v. gongylodes. Stem before flowering cylindrical, globular at the top, with shoots from the ends and sides.

Caulorapum rotundum, Ger. em. 318. Round rape cole. Chou-rave. Kael-rabi.

Cultivated for potherbs; the white and green are usually eaten boiled, or raw in sallads; sometimes they are previously salted; the red are generally pickled in vinegar: the roots of the two last varieties are used as turneps for men and cattle.

4. Brassica Monensis.

Isle-of-Man colewort.

Leaves pinnatifid; stem rather naked, bald; siliquæ short, beak 1-seeded.

Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea, Raii Syn. 297, 2. Sisymbrium Monense, Lin. S. P. ed. 1, 658. Brassica Monensis, Hudson Fl. Angl. 291.

Sandy sea-shores; perennial; June and July.

Stem spreading, quite simple, nearly leafless; leaves mostly radical, fleshy; lobes nearly equal; petals yellow, veined; siliquee upright, spreading, smooth.

5. Brassica campestris.

Field colewort.

Root and stem slender; leaves heartshape, pointed, embracing the stem; lower leaves lyrate, toothed, slightly hispid.

Brassica campestris, Lin. S. P. 931.

Fields; annual; June.

Stem upright, leafy; leaves glaucous, paler beneath; petals yellow, broad; siliquæ veined reticulately, torulose; beak long, striated.

6. Brassica orientalis.

Eastern colewort.

Leaves heartshape, embracing the stem, bald; root-leaves rough, not in the least cut; siliquæ 4-sided.

Brassica campestris perfoliata flore albo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 293, 2. Perfoliata siliquosa, Ger. em. 536, 2.

Perfoliata siliquosa vulgaris, seu Brassica campestris.

Brassica orientalis, Lin. S. P. 931.

Brassica campestris, Hudson Fl. Angl. 290.

Codded thorow-wax. White thorow colewort. Hares'-ear cabbage.

Fields and cliffs by the sea; annual; June.

Stem branched from the bottom, leafy, smooth; leaves bald, not in the least cut; petals small.

XII. 429. SINAPIS. Theophrastus.

Mustar

Siliquæ 2-valved, sometimes 2-jointed, upper joint valveless; cotyledons conduplicate; calyx spreading.—Flowers yellow.

1. Sinapis arvensis.

Field mustard.

Siliquæ many-angled, torose, turgid; beak 2-edged, long.

Sinapi q. Rapistrum arvorum, Raii Syn. 295, 2. Rapistrum arvorum, Ger. em. 232, 2; Park. 862.

Sinapis arvensis, Lin. S. P. 933.

Charlock. Wild mustard. Wild rape. Chadlock. Corn-cale.

Corn-fields; annual; May.

Root woody; stem hispid, bristles bent back; leaves ovate, toothed, nearly lyrate, petioled, upper leaves sessile; sepales green; petals yellow; siliquæ 8-angled, beak short.—Eaten as cabbage.

White mustard. 2. Sinapis alba. Siliquæ hispid; beak slanting, very long, swordshape.

Sinapi album siliqua hirsuta, semine albo vel ruffo, Raii Syn. 295, 3. Sinapi album, Ger. em. 244, 3. Sinapis alba, Lin. S. P. 933.

Fields and waysides, also cultivated; annual; June.

Lower leaves pinnatifid; upper leaves rather lyrate, rough; sepales green; petals yellow; siliquæ spread, 4-sided; beak rough, as long as the siliqua; seeds large, yellow.—Young herb used as a sallad in winter and spring; seeds acrid, but much milder than the black.

3. Sinapis nigra. Black mustard. Siliquæ pressed to the stem, bald, 4-sided; style awlshape; upper leaves linear, lanceolate, not cut.

Sinapi sativum secundum, Raii Syn. 295, 1; Ger. em. 243, 2. Sinapis nigra, Lin. S. P. 933.

Fields and waysides; also cultivated; annual; June.

Stem much branched, smooth; leaves petioled; rootleaves rough; stem-leaves bald; uppermost bent down; sepales coloured; petals yellow; siliquæ upright, bald, many-seeded; beak short.—Seeds acrid, used as a warm sauce, and externally as a rubefacient.

Fineleaved mustard. 4. Sinapis tenuifolia. Siliquæ linear, bald, upright; beak very short; peduncles spreading; leaves lanceolate, pinnatifid or doubly pinnatifid; lobes very pointed; stem bald.

Eruca sylvestris, Raii Syn. 296, 1; Ger. em. 246, 2. Eruca sylvestris vulgatior, Park. 818. Sisymbrium tenuifolium, Lin. S. P. 917. Brassica Erucastrum, Huds. Fl. Ang. ed. 1, 253. Brassica muralis, Hudson Fl. Angl. 290. Sinapis tenuifolia, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. Wall rocket. Wild rocket.

Old walls; perennial; July and October. Stem much branched, leafy; leaves smooth; flowers large, citron-yellow; siliquæ upright.

5. Sinapis muralis. Wall mustard. Siliquæ linear, bald, nearly upright; beak very short; peduncles spreading; leaves sinuate, bald; stem spreading, hairy.

Sisymbrium murale, Lin. S. P. 918.

Sinapis muralis, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 128.

Sandy places by the sea; annual; July to September.

Stem rather branched, hairy; hairs bent back; leaves lanceolate, unequally serrated, green; peduncles very long, rather hispid, racemose; sepales bald; petals small, citron yellow; siliquæ slender.

C. Siliquæ long, valveless, 1-celled, jointed; cotyledons conduplicate.

XIII. 430. RAPHANUS. Theophrastus.

Siliquæ round, pointed, spongy, valveless, many-celled, torulose; cells membranaceous, in a double longitudinal series; cotyledons conduplicate; calyx close.

Raphanus sativus.

Cultivated radish.

Leaves lyrate; siliquæ cylindrical.

Raphanus, Raii Syn. 296, 1.

Raphanus sativus, Ger. em. 237, 1 and 2; Lin. S. P. 935.

Raphanus vulgaris, Park. 861.

Salmon radish. Rabone.

Cultivated; annual or biennial; May to September.

Root fusiform, reddish; leaves lyrate-pinnate, hairy; siliquæ bellied at bottom.—Root and young leaves eaten as sallad.

β. napiformis. Root globular.

Raphanus orbiculatus, Ger. em. 238, 3.

Turnep radish:

Root fusiform, black. y. nigra.

Raphanus pyriformis, sive radice nigra, Ger. em. 238, 4. Black radish.

XIV. 431. RAPHANISTRUM, Morison. Wild-radish.

Siliquæ valveless, many-celled, jointed, becoming necklaceshape; cells bony, in a longitudinal series; cotyledons conduplicate; calyx closed.—Petals veined.

1. Raphanistrum vulgare. Common wild-radish. Leaves simply lyrate; siliqua-joints smooth.

Raphanistrum siliqua articulata glabra majore et minore, Raii Syn. 296, 1. Raphanus sylvestris, Ger. em. 240, 1.

Rapistrum album articulatum, Park. 863.

Raphanus Raphanistrum, Lin. S. P. 935.

Raphanistrum Lampsana, Gartn. Fr. et Sem. 2, 30.

Raphanus articulatus, Stokes Bot. Mat. Med. 483.

White Charlock.

Corn-fields; annual; June and July.

Stem branched at top, hispid; hairs standing out; leaves rather rough; sepales hispid; petals purplish, veined with violet.

β. flavum. Petals yellow, veined with black.

Raphanistrum q. Rapistrum flore luteo, siliqua glabra articulata, Raii Syn. 296, 2.

Sinapis arvensis, Fl. Dan. 678.

2. Raphanistrum maritimum.

Sea wild-radish.

Leaves interruptedly lyrate; siliqua-joints furrowed.

Raphanistrum q. Raphanus maritimus flore luteo, siliquis articulatis, secundum longitudinem eminenter striatis', Raii Syn. 296, 3.

Raphanus Raphanistrum y, Smith Fl. Br. 723.

Raphanus maritimus, Engl. Bot. 1643.

Sea beach; also cultivated; biennial; June and July.

Root large, succulent; leaves rough, sharply toothed; petals yellow, slightly veined.—Root preferred by some to horse-radish; leaves eaten by cattle.

D. Siliculæ short, valveless, jointed; cells 1-seeded.

XV. 432. CAKILE. Serapio.

Rocket.

Siliculæ 2-jointed, joints 1-seeded; upper joint fertile, seed erect, sessile; lower sometimes abortive, seed pendulous.

Cakile maritima.

Sea rocket.

Joints 2-edged; upper arrowshape; leaves pinnatifid, slightly toothed, fleshy.

Cakile quibusdam, aliis Eruca marina et Raphanus marinus, Raii Syn.

307.

Eruca marina, Ger. em. 248, 5.

Eruca marina Anglica, Park. 821. Bunias Cakali, Lin. S. P. 936.

Cakile maritima, Scop. Carn. 844.

Cakile Serapionis, Gærtn. Fr. et Sem. 2, 207. Cakile pinnatifida, Stokes Bot. M. M. 3, 484.

Sea-shore; annual; June to September.

Herb smooth, fleshy, rather glaucous; stem much branched, flexuous, round; petals light purple.

XVI. 433. CRAMBE. Hippocrates. Kale.

Siliculæ jointed; upper joint nearly globular, seed inverted, inserted by a cord to the bottom of the cell; lower joint abortive, forming a cell-shape pedicell.

Crambe maritima. Sea kale.

Filaments long, 2-forked; silicula unarmed; leaves roundish, sinuated, waved, toothed, glaucous, bald; stem bald.

Crambe maritima brassicæ folio, Raii Syn. 307. Brassica marina Anglica, Ger. em. 315, 15. Brassica marina monospermos, Park. 270. Crambe maritima, Lin. S. P. 937. Brassica sectilis, Bergius Mat. Med. Veg. 576. English sea colewort. Sea grape colewort.

Sandy shores by the sea; also cultivated under sand or

pots; perennial; May and June.

Herb bald, glaucous; stem branched; leaves petiolate, waved, sinuated; flowers panicled; petals white; stigma peltate; silicula globular.—Herb used as spinage; also eaten by sheep.

E. Siliculæ short, valveless, 2-celled; cells 1-seeded.

XVII. 434. CORONOPUS. Theophrast. Swine's-cress. Siliculæ twin, valveless, winged; cells 1-seeded; cotyledons incumbent, linear.

# a. Coronopus. Silicula not nicked.

1. Coronopus coadunata. Joined swine's-cress. Silicula not nicked, crested, thorny; style porrected; corymbus few-flowered.

Nasturtium supinum, capsulis verrucosis, Raii Syn. 304, 6.

Coronopus Ruellii, Ger. em. 427, 2.

Coronopus recta vel repens Ruellii, Park. 502.

Cochlearia Coronopus, Lin. S. P. 904.

Coronopus vulgaris, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4239. Senebiera Coronopus, Persoon Syn. 2, 185.

Coronopus coadunatus, Stokes Bot. M. M. 3, 440.

Wart-cress. Swine's-cress. Buck's horn. Herb-ivy. Herb Eve.

Roadsides and walls; annual; June to August.

Stem branched, trailing; leaves bald, pinnatifid; lobes often jag-toothed; corymbus lateral, sessile, becoming racemose.

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#### b. Senebiera. Silicula nicked.

2. Coronopus didyma. Twin swine's-cress. Siliculæ nicked, twin, reticulately wrinkled; style very small; corymbus many-flowered.

Lepidium didymum, Lin. Mant. 92.
Lepidium Anglicum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 280.
Coronopus didymum, Smith Fl. Brit. 691.
Senebiera pinnatifida, De Candolle Fl. Franc. 4238.
Senebiera didyma, Person Syn. 2, 185.
Lepidium prostratum, Savi.
Nasturtiolum pennatum, Mænch Meth. Suppl. 71.

Walls; annual; July.

Stem trailing, hairy; leaves pinnatifid; corymbus lateral, becoming a long raceme; stamens 2 or 4, rarely more.

F. Siliculæ short, slightly 2-valved, 1-celled; cells 1-seeded.

# XVIII. 435. ISATIS. Dioscorides.

Siliculæ 1-celled, 1-seeded; valves boatshape, tardy in opening; filaments toothless, distinct.

Isatis tinctoria. Dyeing woad. Siliculæ reverse-ovate, oblong, bald; stem-leaves arrowshape, bald.

Glastum sativum, Raii Syn. 307; Ger. em. 491; Park. 600. Isatis tinctoria, Lin. S. P. 936. Wood. Wade.

Corn-fields, also cultivated; biennial; July.

Stem bald; leaves glaucous; root-leaves lanceolate; flowers panicled, terminal; sepales and petals yellow; siliculæ pendulous, shining.—Herb manufactured into a blue pigment, by being ground, made into balls, dried upon hurdles, then ground again, watered, left to heat, until perfectly dry and mouldy. In Hungary it has been manufactured so as to be equal to indigo, but then it was as expensive. Our female ancestors painted their bodies with it in order to attend their religious ceremonies.

#### G. Siliculæ 2-valved; 2-celled.

#### XIX. 436. VELLA. Galen.

Cresset.

Woad.

Siliculæ bellied; style leaflike, ovate; cotyledons conduplicate; calyx closed.

Vella annua.

Yearling cresset.

Leaves pinnatifid; siliquæ pendulous.

Nasturtium sylvestre erucæ affinis, Raii Syn. 304, 3. Eruca nasturtio cognata tenuifolia, Ger. em. 247, 4.

Vella annua, Lin. S. P. 895. Valencia cress. Cress rocket.

Sandy corn-fields; annual; June.

Stem branched, hispid, bristles turned back; leaves doubly pinnatifid; flowers spiked; spikes terminal, manyflowered; sepales purple; petals bright yellow veined with violet.

# XX. 437. THLASPI. Dioscorides. Treacle-mustard.

Siliculæ compressed, nicked; valves 2, boatshape, often winged, many-seeded; filaments toothless, distinct, inserted in the mouth of the calyx; sepales equal, spreading.

# a. Silicula winged.

1. Thlaspi arvense. Corn-field treacle-mustard.

Siliculæ orbiculate; wing dilated, longitudinal; seeds concentrically streaked; leaves oblong, arrowshape, toothed, bald.

Thlaspi Dioscoridis, Raii Syn. 305, 3; Ger. em. 262, 1.

Thlaspi drabæ folio, Park. 836.

Thlaspi arvense, Lin. S. P. 901.

Penny cress. Treacle mustard. Smooth mithridate mustard.

Fields; annual; June and July.

Herb bald; stem upright, branched above; petals small, not nicked, white; siliculæ very large.—Seeds acrid; herb has a garlic flavour, communicates a bad taste to the milk of cows that feed upon it.

2. Thlaspi alpestre. Alp treacle-mustard.

Siliculæ reverse ovate, retuse; cells 4 to 6-seeded; style standing out; stamens as long as the petals; stem-leaves heartshape, arrowshape; stem simple.

Thlaspi foliis globulariæ, Raii Syn. 305, 4.

Thlaspi montanum glasti folio minus, Park. 842.
Thlaspi album supinum siliquis planis, flore spicato, Ger. em. 268, 6, right hand figure.

Thlaspi alpestre, Lin. S. P. 903.

Thlaspi montanum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 282.

White treacle mustard.

Mountainous pastures; perennial; June and July.

Stems many, nearly upright, simple; leaves bald, glaucous; root-leaves in a tuft, ovate; stem-leaves arrowshape; corymbus close, small, becoming a very long raceme; petals white.

3. Thlaspi perfoliatum. Thorow treacle-mustard. Siliculæ reverse heartshape, winged; style enclosed, very short; stem-leaves heartshape, slightly toothed, bald.

Thlaspi perfoliatum minus, Raii Syn. 305, 6; Park. 837.

Thlaspi minus Clusii, Ger. em. 268, 7. Thlaspi rotundifolium, Ger. em. 266, 1.

Thlaspi perfoliatum, Lin. S. P. 902.

Round-leaved mustard.

Chalky pastures; annual; April and May.

Stem branched, spreading, on poor soils simple; leaves glaucous, blunt; root-leaves ovate; corymbus close, small, growing to a very long raceme; petals small, white.

# b. Capsella. Siliculæ wingless.

4. Thlaspi cuneatum. Wedgeshape treacle-mustard. Siliculæ reverse heartshape, wedgeshape; root-leaves pinnatifid.

Bursa pastoris, Raii Syn. 306; Ger. em. 276, l. Bursa pastoris major vulgaris, Park. 866. Thlaspi Bursa pastoris, Lin. S. P. 903. Thlaspi cuneatum, Stokes Rot. M. M. 3, 434. Nasturtium Bursa pastoris, Roth Germ. 1, 281.

Shepherd's purse. Poor man's spermaceti. Pick-purse, Case-weed.

Walls and road-sides; annual; March to October. Stem branched; root-leaves pinnatifid; stem-leaves oblong; petals white: varies much in size, according to the soil.

# XXI. 438. NASTURTIOLUM. Bobart. Dittander.

Siliculæ elliptic, not nicked; valves 2, boatshape, wingless; cells 2-seeded; filaments toothless.

Nasturtiolum montanum. Mountain dittander.

Leaves pinnate, not in the least cut; petals not longer than the calyx; siliculæ blunt each way; stigma sessile.

Nasturtium q. Nasturtiolum montanum annuum tenuissime divisum Bobart, Raii Syn. 304, 4.

Lepidium petræum, Lin. S. P. 899. Lepidium Linnæi, Crantz Austr. 1, 7. Hutchinsia petræa, R. Brown Hort. Kew. 82.

Limestone rocks; biennial; March and April. Stem 2 in. high, branchy; leaves bald; petals white.

# XXII. 439. TEESDALIA. R. Brown. Heath-cress.

Siliculæ nicked; valves boatshape; cells 2-seeded; filaments with a small scale at the bottom, on the inner side. Teesdalia irregularis. Irregular heath-cress. Leaves lyrate; petals irregular.

Nasturtium petræum, Raii Syn. 303, 2. Bursa pastoria minima, Ger. em. 276, 2. Iberis nudicaulis, Lin. S. P. 907. Teesdalia nudicaulis, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 4, 83. Shepherd's cress. Small shepherd's purse.

Barren heaths; annual; May.

Stems many, mostly simple; central upright, stiff, mostly leafless; side-stems ascending, leafy; root-leaves lying flat; corymbi at first in heads, become racemose.

XXIII. 440. IBERIS. Dioscorides. Candy-tuft. Siliculæ nicked, valveless, boatshaped, winged; cells 1-seeded; petals unequal.

Iberis amara. Bitter candy-tuft. Plant herbaceous; leaves lanceolate, rather pointed, slightly toothed, bald; flowers racemose.

Thlaspi amarum; Ger. em. 263, 5. Iberis amara, Lin. S. P. 906. Clown's mustard.

Chalky fields; annual; July.

Herb bald, bitter; stems diffused, branched; leaves lanceolate; corymbi spiked, many-flowered; petals white.

XXIV. 441. LEPIDIUM. Dioscorides. Pepper-wort. Siliculæ 2-valved; valves boatshaped; cells 1-seeded; petals equal.

- a. Lepidium. Siliculæ not nicked, margined all round.
- 1. Lepidium latifolium. Broadleaved pepperwort. Leaves lanceolate, undivided, serrated or uncut; siliquæ oval, not nicked.

Lepidium latifolium, Raii Syn. 304; Lin. S. P. 899. Raphanus sylvestris officinarum Lepidium, Æginetæ Lobelii, Ger. em. 241, 2.

Piperitis, sive Lepidium vulgare, Park. 855.

Dittander. Pepperwort.

Salt marshes and clifts by the sea; perennial; July. Stem 3 feet high, upright, branched, panicled; leaves glaucous, pointed; petals white, not cut; stamens 6 .-Plant acrid, antiscorbutic; in infusion vomitive.

b. Thlaspidium. Siliculæ notched, or margined.

2. Lepidium ruderale. Ruin Pepperwort. Root-leaves pinnatifid; branch-leaves linear, not nicked;

flowers 2-stamened; petals 0; siliquæ notched, spreading.

Nasturtium sylvestre osyridis folio, Raii Syn. 303, 1; Park. 829.

Thlaspi minus, Ger. em. 303, 1. Lepidium ruderale, Lin. S. P. 900.

Thiaspi ruderale, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4266. Bowyers' mustard. Narrowleaved wild cress.

Walls by the sea; biennial; June.

Stem 1 foot high, upright, branched, flexuous, woolly; leaves fleshy, bald; lower leaves pinnatifid; upper linear; flowers very small; racemes when in fruit very long.

3. Lepidium campestre. Champaign pepperwort. Stem-leaves arrowshape, toothed; siliculæ ovate, not notched, winged, glandularly dotted.

Thlaspi vulgatius, Raii Syn. 305, 1.

Lepidium campestre, Lin. S. P. 902. Common cow-cress. Mithridate mustard. Bastard cress.

Corn-fields and rubbish; annual; June and July.

Stem 1 foot high, paniculately branched; leaves woolly; siliqua-valves margined, bald; styles very short; petals small.

β. glabrum. Leaves nearly bald, broad. Thlaspi vaccariæ folio glabrum, Raii Syn. 305, 5. Thlaspi vulgatissimum, Ger. em. 262, 2.

y. hirtum. Siliculæ hirsute, dotted with glands. Thlaspi hirtum, Hudson Fl. Angl. 281.

4. Lepidium hirtum. Rough pepperwort. Stem-leaves arrowshape, toothed, hairy; siliculæ elliptic oblong, nicked, winged, hairy, not dotted.

Thlaspi vaccariæ incano folio perenne, Raii Syn. 305, 2.

Lepidium hirtum, Lin. S. P. 901.

Hoary cress. Hairy Mithridate mustard.

Mountains; biennial? June and July.

Stem 2 feet high, branched; siliquæ more oblong than those of L. campestre.

5. Lepidium sativum. Cultivated pepperwort. Leaves many-cut, oblong; cotyledons 3-parted.

Nasturtium hortense, Ger. em. 250, 1. Nasturtium sativum, Park. Par. 501. Lepidium sativum, Lin. S. P. 899. Garden cress. Town cress. Garden karsse.

Cultivated and naturalized; annual; June and July.

Stem branched; leaves not nicked, curled.—Herb, while young, eaten as a warm sallad; seeds diaphoretic, promote absorption.

XXV. 442. COCHLEARIA. Gesner. Scurvy-grass.

Siliculæ nearly ovate, many-seeded; valves bellied; seeds not margined; cotyledons incumbent; filaments short, toothless; calyx open.

#### a. Cochlearia. Annual.

1. Cochlearia rotundifolia. Round-leaved scurvy-grass. Siliculæ nearly round; root-leaves kidneyshape.

Cochlearia, Raii Syn. 302, 1.

Cochlearia rotundifolia, Ger. em. 401.

Cochlearia major rotundifolia, sive Batavorum, Park. 285.

Cochlearia officinalis, Lin. S. P. 903.

Scurvy-grass. Scruby grass. Spoonwort.

Sea-side; annual; May and June.

Herb bald, fleshy; stem angular; branches corymbose; root-leaves round, petioled; stem-leaves embracing the stem, oblong, sinuated; corymbus many-flowered; siliquæ globular, slightly wrinkled and veined, crowned with a very short style.

β. alpina. Plant small; leaves fleshy; flowers reddish, large.

Cochlearia rotundifolia, Dillen in Raii Syn. 302, 2. Cochlearia Grænlandica, Lin. S. P. 903.

2. Cochlearia ovalifolia. Oval-leaved scurvy-grass. Siliculæ elliptic; root-leaves ovate, not nicked; stem leaves, lanceolate, toothed.

Cochlearia folio sinuato, Raii Syn. 303, 3.

Cochlearia Britannica, Ger. em. 401, 2.

Cochlearia vulgaris, Park. 285. Cochlearia Anglica, Lin. S. P. 903.

Cochlearia ovatifolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 3, 436.

Sea scurvy-grass.

Sea-shores on mud, also cultivated; annual; May.

Leaves fleshy: root-leaves longly petioled; flowers white; siliquæ wrinkled reticulately, crowned with a very long style.—Herb acrid, but eaten as a sallad, powerfully antiscorbutic; the juice, distilled water, and a conserve of the leaves, are also employed in the true or sea-scurvy, the asthma, and rheumatism: it does not seem altered by cultivation in gardens.

3. Cochlearia hederacea.

Ivy scurvy-grass.

Siliculæ elliptic; leaves deltoid.

Cochlearia marina folio angulo parvo, Raii Syn. 303, 5. Thlaspi hederaceum, Ger. em. 271, 5; Park. 848. Cochlearia Danica, Lin. S. P. 903. Ivy mustard.

Muddy sea-shores; annual; May and June.

Leaves petioled, 3 or 5-lobed; petals small; siliculæ elliptic, scarcely swollen, reticulately veined, crowned with a short style.

#### b. Armoracia. Perennial.

Lanceleaved scurvy-grass. 4. Cochlearia lancifolia. Siliculæ oblong; stigma dilated, nearly sessile; root-leaves oblong, crenate; stem-leaves lanceolate, toothed or deeply

Raphanus rusticanus, Raii Syn. 301; Ger. em. 241, 1; Park. 860.

Cochlearia Armoracia, Lin. S. P. 904.

Cochlearia lancifolia, Stokes Bot. M. M. 437.

Horse-radish.

Watery places, also cultivated; perennial; May.

Root white, cylindrical, very long, acrid; stem upright, corymbose; root-leaves petioled, large, sometimes pinnatifid; stem-leaves sessile; petals white; siliculæ elliptic, with a very short style and broad stigma; usually barren, increasing only by its root.—Root scraped used as sauce, eaten by itself it induces difficulty of breathing; the infusion in milk is employed as a cosmetic; also used in palsy and dropsy as a stimulant and diuretic; the distilled water is acrid and stimulant.

# XXVI. 443. SUBULARIA. Ray.

Awl-wort.

Siliculæ valvular, not notched, many-seeded; valves bellied; cotyledons incumbent, linear.

Subularia aquatica.

Water awl-wort.

Stem 0; leaves awlshape.

Subularia erecta, junci foliis acutis, mollibus, Raii Syn. 307.

Subularia aquatica, Lin. S. P. 896. Irish rush-cress.

Alpine lakes on gravel; annual; July.

Plant immersed; leaves radical, bald; scape twice as long as the leaves, racemose; flowers pedicelled; petals white, connivent.

XXVII. 444. DRABA. Dioscorides. Whitlow-grass.

Siliculæ not notched, oval; valves flat, or slightly convex; cells many-seeded; seeds margined; cotyledons accumbent; filaments toothless.

1. Draba verna. Spring whitlow-grass. Scape naked; leaves oblique, pointed, hirtous, slightly serrate; petals 2-cut.

Paronychia vulgaris, Raii Syn. 292, 1; Ger. em. 624, 1. Paronychia vulgaris alsines folio, Park. 556.

Draba verna, Lin. S. P. 896.

Common whitlow grass. Whiteblow. Nailwort.

Walls; annual; March and April.

Leaves radical, hairy; hairs simple or forked; scape upright, simple, racemose; petals white; siliculæ bald crowned by a sessile persistent stigma.—Eaten as a sallad, also used in whitlows or felons.

Rock whitlow-grass. 2. Draba rupestris. Scape naked or 1-leaved; petals not cut; siliculæ lanceolate, downy; leaves flat, lanceolate, hairy.

Draba hirta, Smith Fl. Brit. 677, not of Linnæus. Draba stellata, Dickson Tr. Lin. Soc. 2, 288. Draba rupestris, R. Brown in Hort. Kew. 91.

Alpine rocks; perennial; May and June.

Roots tufted; leaves radical, lanceolate, fringed; sometimes hairy beneath; hairs quite simple, ascending; scape simple; racemes corymbose; calyx hairy; petals white; siliculæ generally hairy, sometimes bald; hairs very short, forked.

Hoary whitlow-grass. 3. Draba incana. Leaves cauline, many, hoary, slightly toothed; siliculæ oblong, bald, twisted.

Lunaria contorta major, Raii Syn. 291, 1.

Draba incana, Lin. S. P. 897.

Wreathed cress.

Limestone rocks; biennial; May and June.

Plant woolly; hairs short, stellate, entangled; stem simple or branched above; leaves sessile, ovate, ribbed; calyx hairy; petals nicked; siliculæ twisted, bald, with a very short style; pedicells very short.

B. minor. Plant small.

Lunaria q. Paronychiæ similis sed major, perennis Alpina repens, Raii Syn. 292, 2.

4. Draba muralis.

Wall whitlow-grass.

Stem branched; leaves ovate, embracing the stem, toothed; siliculæ spreading, bald.

Paronychia q. Bursan pastoris major loculo oblongo C. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 292, 2.

Draba muralis, Lin. S. P. 897.

Shady hills; annual; May.

Stem branchy from the bottom, hairy; hairs stellate; leaves heartshape, hairy; hairs simple or forked; flowers numerous, corymbose, changing to a very long raceme; petals not nicked; siliculæ flat, bald, half as long as the pedicells, crowned with a very short style.

5. Draba aixoides.

Sengreen whitlow-grass.

Scapes naked, bald; leaves lanceolate, linear, stiff, keeled; stamens equal to the petals; style half as long as the ovary.

Sedum petræum, Ger. em. 514, 8. Draba aizoides, Lin. Mant. 91. Mænchia aizoides, Roth Germ. 273. Small rock sengreen.

Walls and alpine rocks; perennial; March.

Roots fibrous, many-headed; leaves radical, rosaceous, perennial, 1-ribbed, shining, fringed; fringe white, stiff; scapes solitary; petals nicked, gold-yellow; siliculæ bald, crowned by a long style.

#### XXVIII. 445. CAMELINA. Crantz.

Cameline.

Siliculæ nearly ovate, many-seeded; valves bellied; cotyledons incumbent; filaments toothless.

Camelina sativa.

Cultivated cameline.

Siliculæ reverse-ovate, margined; stigma simple; leaves lanceolate, arrowshape.

Myagrum, Raii Syn. 302; Ger. em. 273, 3.
Myagrum sativum, Park. 867; Lin. S. P. 894.
Myagrum sylvestre, seu Pseudomyagrum, Park. 868.
Mœnchia sativa, Gmelin Syst. Nat. 2, 971.
Camelina sativa, Crantz. Austr. 1, 17.
Gold of pleasure. Sesamum.

Corn-fields, and among flax, naturalized; annual; June. Stem upright, downy, panicled at top; corymbus manyflowered, changed to very long racemes; petals yellow, not nicked; siliculæ upright, not notched, reverse-ovate, not margined.—Cultivated for the oil yielded by its seeds.

# XXIX. 446. ALYSSUM. Dioscorides.

Siliculæ nearly round; valves more or less compressed; cells 1 to 4-seeded; seeds margined; cotyledons accumbent.

Alyssum maritimum.

Sea alysson.

Siliculæ not notched, bald; cells 1-seeded; filaments toothless; leaves linear, lanceolate, pointed, slightly hoary; hairs 2-parted, pressed close.

Alyssum minimum, Lin. S. P. 908. Alyssum maritimum, Willd. S. P. Alyssum halimifolium, Lin. S. P. 907. Sweet cameline.

Sea cliffs, naturalized; perennial; August, September. Flowers many, white, odoriferous; petal-claws and stamens blue, becoming purple.

#### Fam. XVI. 81. FUMARIDEÆ.

Calyx 2-sepaled, deciduous; petals 4, irregular; lower petals mostly spurred; stamens definite, diadelphous; ovary 1; style 1; stigma cut, persisting; pericarp capsular or siliquose, 1-celled, or many-seeded; seeds peritropal, parietal; perisperm fleshy; corculum small, bent; cotyledons very short; radicle below.

Pericarp globular, valveless, 1-seeded .. Fumaria. 447. Per. podshaped, 2-valved, many-seeded Corydalis. 448.

# I. 447. FUMARIA. Gesner.

Fumitory.

Calyx very small; petals 4, irregular, 1-spurred; stamens diadelphous; androphores 2; anthers 3 to each androphore; pericarp spherical, valveless, 1-celled, 1-seeded; seed affixed by the umbilical cord to the inner surface of the capsule.

1. Fumaria parviflora. Small-flowered fumitory. Stem branched, trailing; leaves more than twice compounded; leaflets 3-parted, linear, channelled; spikes loose.

Fumaria spicata  $\beta$ , Lin. Syst. Veg. Fumaria tenuifolia, Symons Syn. 200. Fumaria parviflora, Lamarck Enc. Meth. 2, 567.

Fields; annual; August and September.

Leaf-lobes very narrow, convex beneath; flowers small, pale.

2. Fumaria officinalis. Shop fumitory.

Stem branched, trailing; leaves more than twice compounded; leaflets wedgeshape, lanceolate, cut; pericarp globular, retuse.

Fumaria vulgaris, Raii Syn. 204, 1; Park. 287.

Fumaria purpurea, Ger. em. 1088, 1. Fumaria officinalis, Lin. S. P. 984. Common fumiterre. Fumus terræ.

Fields and gardens; annual; May to August.

Plant glaucous; siem angular; leaf-lobes dilated; spike loose, opposite to the leaves; petals rose-colour, blood-red at the tip, keel green; pericarp smooth, retuse and umbilicated at the tip.—Juice of the plant alterative, useful in scurvy and other chronic diseases; also as a cosmetic.

3. Fumaria capreolata. Tendrilled fumitory.

Stem branched, climbing; leaves ternate; leaflets reverse ovate, wedgeshape, cut; partial petioles cirrhus-like convolute.

Fumaria major scandens, flore pallidiore, Raii Syn. 204, 2.

Fumaria capreolata, Lin. S. P. 985.

Fumaria officinalis β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 309.

Corn-fields; annual; June to September.

Stem 3 feet high, very much branched; petioles cirrhuslike, twisted; leaves bipinnate; leaflets broad, green; spike loose, few-flowered; flowers large; calyx large; pericarp shining; tip 2-scrobiculate.

# II. 448. CORYDALIS. De Candolle. Corydale.

Calyx very small; petals 4, irregular, 1-spurred; stamens diadelphous; anthers 1 to 3 to each androphore; capsule siliqua-form, 1-celled, 2-valved, many-seeded; placentaria 2, threadlike, within the sutures of the valves.

1. Corydalis clavicula. Tendrilled corydale. Stem branched, climbing; lower leaves biternate; upper leaves ternate, cirrhose; root fibrous; pericarp lanceolate,

2 or 3-seeded.

Fumaria alba latifolia, Raii Syn. 335; Park. 288. Fumaria alba latifolia elavicula, Ger. em. 1088, 2.

Fumaria claviculata, Lin. S. P. 985.

Corydalis claviculata, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4100.

Climbing fumitory.

Hedges; annual; June and July.

Stem reddish, flattened; leaves juicy, thin, beneath glaucous; spike few-flowered; petals white.

2. Corydalis digitata. Fingered corydale.

Stem simple; raceme terminal; bracteæ wedgeshape, fingered, longer than the peduncle; leaves biternate; root bulbous, solid.

Radix cava minor, Ger. em. 1091, 9. Fumaria bulbosa y, Lin. S. P. 983. Fumaria Halleri, Willd. S. P. 863.

Fumaria digitata, Curtis Bot. Mag. 231.

Fumaria solida, Lin. MS. notes in Sp. Pl.; Smith Fl. Brit. 748.

Fumaria minor, Roth Germ. 1, 300.

Fumaria intermedia, Withering Bot. Arr. 620; not of Errhart.

Corydalis bulbosa, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4098. Corydalis digitata, Persoon Syn. 2, 289.

Bunnikens holwort.

Woods; perennial; April and May.

Stem upright, simple, rarely 2-cut, cylindrical; leaves few, leaflets cut at the tip; spike solitary; petals pale at bottom, purple at the tip; spur cylindrical, as long as the peduncle; pericarp short, many-seeded.

3. Corydalis lutea. Yellow corydale.

Stem diffuse, branched, angular; bracteæ minute; leaves bipinnate; pericarp round, shorter than the peduncle; spur short, rounded.

Fumaria lutea, Ger. em. 1088, 4; Lin. Mant. 2, 258. Fumaria capnoides, Withering Bot. Arr. 620, not of Linnæus. Capnoides lutea, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 2, 163. Corydalis lutea, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 4099. Yellow fumiterre.

Old walls; perennial; May.

Root fibrous; stem upright, 3-sided, leafy; leaflets broad, wedgeshape; bracteæ ovate, serrated; petals yellow; spurbent.

#### Fam. XVII. 82. PAPAVERACEÆ.

Calyx free, mostly 2-sepaled, deciduous; petals hypogynous, mostly 4; stamens many, indefinite; ovary 1; style mostly 0; stigma divided, persisting; fruit capsular or siliquose, 1-celled, many-seeded; seeds peritropal, on parietal receptacles, half-covered with membranaceous involucra; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight; radicle below.—Plants herbaceous, lactescent; leaves alternate, pinnatifid; flowers solitary and terminal, or umbelled.

# 702 449. Chelidon. 82. PAPAVERACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

#### I. 449. CHELIDONIUM. Dioscorides. Celandine.

Calyx 2-leaved; petals 4; stigma capitate, 2-lipped; pericarp long, linear, 1-celled, 2-valved; seeds many, crested.—Flowers umbelled, axillary, yellow; juice yellow.

1. Chelidonium majus. • Great celandine Leaves pinnatifid; lobes blunt, crenated; petals not nicked.

Papaver corniculatum luteum, Chelidonia dictum, Raii Syn. 309, 9. Chelidonium majus, Ger. em. 1069, 1; Lin. S. P. 723. Chelidonium majus vulgare, Park. 616. Swallow wort. Tetter wort.

Damp shady places; perennial; May and June.

Stem branched; leaves bald, slightly glaucous; umbells solitary, peduncled; calyx slightly hairy.—Juice yellow, acrid, destroys warts, and is used for tetters, ringworms, the jaundice, and the itch; diluted with milk consumes spots on the eyes.

2. Chelidonium laciniatum. Jagged celandine. Leaves pinnatifid; lobes acutely cut; petals lanceolate.

Papaver q. Chelidonium majus foliis quernis, Dillen in Raii Syn. 309, 9 \*. Chelidonium majus, folio majus dissecto, Ger. em. 1069, 2.

Old walls; perennial; May to July.

II. 450. GLAUCIUM. Dioscorides. Horned-poppy. Calyx 2-sepaled; petals 2; stigma capitate, 2 or 3-lipped;

calyx 2-sepated; petats 2; stigma capitate, 2 or 3-lipped; pericarpium long, linear, 2 or 3-valved; apparently 2 or 3-celled; seeds many, dotted.—Flowers solitary, terminal or axillary, peduncled; juice colourless.

# Pl. ex. thal. 82. PAPAVERACEÆ. 450. Glaucium. 703

# a. Pericarp 2-valued, apparently 2-celled.

Yellow horned-poppy. 1. Glaucium luteum. Stem bald; leaves embracing the stem, sinuated; pericarpium tuberculated.

Papaver corniculatum luteum, Raii Syn. 307, 7; Park. 261. Papaver cornutum flore luteo, Ger. em. 367, 1. Chelidonium Glaucium, Lin. S. P. 724. Glaucium luteum, Gærtner Fr. et Sem. 2, 166.

Sandy shores of the sea; annual; July and August.

Herb glaucous; stem branched, spreading; root-leaves lyrate pinnatifid, rough; stem-leaves embracing the stem; sepales hispid; petals large, rounded; pericarpium very long, bent.

2. Glaucium phœnicium. Red horned-poppy. Stem hispid; leaves sessile, pinnately cut; pericarpium bristly.

Papaver cornutum flore rubro, Ger. em. 367, 2. Chelidonium corniculatum, Lin. S. P. 724. Glaucium phænicium, Gært. Fr. et Sem. 2, 165. Glaucium corniculatum, Curtis Fl. Lond.

Sandy corn-fields; annual; June and July.

Leaves hispid, glaucous; root-leaves lyrately pinnatifid; stem-leaves embracing the stem; petals reddish; pericarpium hairy, hairs pressed to the pericarpium.

# b. Pericarpium 3-valved, 1-celled.

3. Glaucium violaceum. Violet horned-poppy. Stem smooth; leaves bipinnatifid; lobes linear, bald; pericarpium 3-valved.

Papaver corniculatum violaceum, Raii Syn. 309, 8. Papaver cornutum flore violaceo, Ger. em. 367, 4.

Chelidonium hybridum, Lin. S. P. 724.

Chelidonium violaceum, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 169.

Glaucium violaceum, Jussieu Gen. 236.

Corn-fields; annual; May and June.

Stem branched; leaves dark green, sometimes tripinnatifid; petals violet; stigma 3-cut.

III. 451. CERASTITES. Beaked-poppy.

Calyx 2-sepaled, deciduous; petals 4, rarely 6; stigma 4 to 8-rayed; capsule oblong, 4-ribbed; valves opening only at the tip; imperfectly 4-celled; seeds many.—Flowers solitary, terminal; hairs pressed to the peduncle.

#### 704 451. Cerastites. 82. PAPAVERACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

a. Capsule bald; style long; petals and juice yellow.

1. Cerastites Cambrica. Welch beaked-poppy. Capsule oblong, bald; stem many-flowered, rather smooth; leaves pinnate; leaflets cut, glaucous beneath.

Papaver luteum perenne, laciniato folio, Cambro-britannicum, Raii Syn. 309, 5.

Argemone lutea Cambro-britannica, Park. 369.

Papaver Cambricum, Lin. S. P. 727.

Yellow bastard-poppy.

Shady mountainous places; perennial; June.

Stem I foot high, slightly hairy; hairs erect; leaf-main-rib winged; leaflets bald; sepales hairy; petals lemon-yellow.

b. Capsule bald; style 0; petals red; juice colourless.

2. Cerastites dubia. Doubtful beaked-poppy.

Capsule oblong, bald; stems many-flowered, hairy; peduncle-hairs pressed to the peduncle; leaves bipinnatifid.

Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo longiore glabro, Raii Syn. 309, 5. Papaver dubium, Lin. S. P. 726.

Sandy fields; annual; June and July.

Stem 2 feet high, hairy; hairs spreading; leaf-lobes broad; petals pale scarlet; stamens linear; pollen yellow; capsule 3 times longer than broad.

3. Cerastites laciniata. Jagged beaked-poppy. Capsules ovate, oblong, bald; stem many-flowered, hairy; hairs spreading; leaves hairy, bipinnatifid, lobes much cut.

Papaver dubium, Fl. Dan. 902. Papaver dubium 2, Withering Bott. Arr. 597.

Fields and parks; annual; June.

Capsule only twice as long as broad; calyx hairy, hairs glandular.

c. Capsule spinous; style 0; petals red.

4. Cerastites hybrida. Mongrel beaked-poppy. Capsule nearly globular, torose, hispid; stem leafy, many-flowered.

Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo hispido rotundiore, Raii Syn. 308, 4.

Argemone capitulo torulo, Ger. em. 373, 1. Argemone capitulo rotundiore, Park. 369.

Papaver hybridum, Lin. S. P. 725.

Fields; annual; July.

Stem slender, branched, hispid; bristles inclined to the stem; leaves 3-parted, pinnatifid; lobes linear, awned, hispid; branches naked, 1-flowered; calyx-bristles yellow; petals scarlet, violet at the base; stigma 6 or 8-rayed; capsule-bristles ascending, bent.

# Pl. ex. thal. 82. PAPAVERACEÆ. 451. Cerastites. 705

5. Cerastites macrocephala. Longheaded beaked-poppy. Capsule clubshape, hispid; stem leafy.

Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo hispido longiore, Raii Syn. 308, 3.

Argemone capitulo longiore, Ger. em. 373, 2; Park. 370.

Papaver Argemone, Lin. S. P. 725.

Fields; annual; June and July.

Stems many-flowered; bristles spreading; petals pale scarlet; stigma 4 or 5-rayed; capsule 5-sided above; flowers sometimes double.

B. maritima. Stem 1-flowered.

Papaver maritimum, Withering Bot. Arr. 486.

#### IV. 452. PAPAVER. Pliny.

Poppy.

Calyx 2-sepaled, falling off; petals 4; stigma 10 or 12-rayed; pericarpium ovate, smooth, ribless, valveless, opening by many foramina under the stigma, incompletely many-celled; seeds many, affixed to placentaria on the sides of the pericarpium.—Flowers solitary; hairs spreading.

a. Capsule smooth; calyx hairy; leaves pinnatifid.

1. Papaver erraticum.

Wild poppy.

Capsule bald, nearly globular; stem many-flowered, hispid; hairs on all parts spreading; leaves pinnatifid; stigma 10-rayed.

Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo breviore glabro annuum, Rhœas dictum, Raii Syn. 308, 2.

Papaver Rheas, Ger. em. 371 (misprinted 401), 1; Lin. S. P. 726.

Papaver erraticum rhœas, sive sylvestre, Park. 367. Red poppy. Corn rose. Cop rose. Corn poppy.

Corn-fields; annual; June and July.

Leaves hairy; petals dark scarlet, sometimes with a black spot at the base; filaments hairlike, attenuated .- Petals communicate a fine red colour to water or syrup: and are slightly narcotic.

b. Capsule and calyx smooth; leaves simple.

2. Papaver somniferum.

Sleepy poppy.

Capsule globular, bald; calyx bald; leaves embracing the stem, cut, bald, glaucous.

Papaver sylvestre, Rail Syn. 308, 1; Ger. em. 370 (misprinted 400), 5.

Papaver somniferum, Lin. S. P. 726.

Papaver amplexicaule, Stokes Bot. M. M. 3, 181.

White poppy. Cheese bowls.

Neglected gardens; also cultivated; annual; July.

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Stem 3 feet high; leaves simple, lobed; petals white, plain, streaked, marbled, or with a dark spot at the bottom; stigma 10 or 12-rayed; seeds white.—Capsules, in decoction, emollient; seeds oily, formerly used in emulsions, also strewed on cakes, yield an oil sold for that of the olive; juice of the capsule dried (English opium), as also the extract, and syrup of the dried capsules without the seeds, are in great use as narcotic, hypnotic, and stupefacient.

#### Fam. XVII. 83. NYMPHÆACEÆ. R. A. Salisbury.

Calyx 4 or 5-sepaled, inserted on the thalamus; petals and stamens disposed in many series alternate to the sepales; stamens many, indefinite; anthers adnate, 2-celled; style 0; stigmata 8 or 10, radiated; ovary (in natives) 1, free, many-celled; pericarpium dry, valveless; seeds ovate; perisperm farinaceous; corculum topshaped. — Plants herbaceous, aquatic; stem thick, creeping; leaves longly petioled, peltately ribbed; peduncles 1-flowered; bracteæ 0.

Sepales larger than the petals;
petals nectariferous; filaments linear.... Nuphar. 453.
Sepales smaller than the petals;
stigma nectariferous; inner filament
dilated ...... Nymphæa. 454.

# I. 453. NUPHAR. R. A. Salisbury. Water-can.

Calyx 4 or 5-sepaled; petals many, nectariferous on the back, inserted on the receptacle; stamens very numerous; filaments linear; stigmata 8 or 10, linear; berry ovate, barked, 8 or 10-celled.—Flowers yellow, exserted above the water.

1. Nuphar luteum. Yellow water-can. Calyx 5-sepaled; stigmata not toothed; petiole 2-edged; leaves heartshape, lobes coming close together.

Nymphæa lutea, Raii Syn. 368, 1; Ger. em. 819, 2; Lin. S. P. 729.

Nymphæa major lutea, Park. 1252.

Nuphar luteum, Salisbury, Ann. Bot. 2, 69.

Yellow water lilly.

Rivers and stagnant waters; perennial; July.

Leaves blunt, smooth, edge not cut; scape round; sepales coloured; petals yellow, smelling like brandy, shorter than the sepales; filaments all linear; fruit ovate, beaked.—Roots poisonous to crickets and moles; the infusion useful in leprosy.

# Pl. ex. thal. 83. NYMPHÆACEÆ. 453. Nuphar. 707

2. Nuphar minimum. Smallest water-can.

Calyx 5-sepaled; stigmata margined, toothed; petiole 2-edged; leaves heartshape, lobes rather distant.

Nymphæa lutea minima, Willd. S. P. Nuphar minima, Salisbury, Ann. Bot. 2, 69.

Alpine lakes; perennial; July.

Plant small; leaves rather silky beneath; flowers golden yellow; stigmata edged with green.

II. 454. NYMPHÆA. Theophrastus. Water-lilly.

Calyx 4 or 5-sepaled, coloured; petals many, indefinite, on the ovary; stamens many; filaments outer row dilated, petal-like; stigmata many, radiated, cut, nectariferous; berry globular, 8-celled, many-seeded; bark hard.

Nymphæa alba. White water-lilly. Leaves heartshape, smooth beneath, edge not cut; petals elliptical, oblong; stigmata 10, bent back; trunk horizontal.

Nymphæa alba, Raii Syn. 363, 3; Ger. em. 819, 1; Lin. S. P. 729.

Nymphæa alba major vulgaris, Park. 1251.

White water can. Candock. When double, Water rose.

Rivers and stagnant waters; perennial; June and July. Leaf-lobes imbricate, roundish; flowers white, floating on the water; sepales 4, coloured above; inner petals smallest; outer stamens yellow, dilated; fruit blunt.—Root bulbous, dyes dark brown; is sometimes made into bread.

# Fam. XIX. 84. BERBERIDEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx deciduous, sepales in 2 series, 2 or 3 in each series; petals 4 or 6, opposite to the sepales; stamens as many as the petals opposite to them; anthers adnate, 2-celled, opening from the base to the tip by a valve; ovary 1, free; style 0; pericarpium 1-celled; seeds affixed to the base of the cells; perisperm fleshy; corculum straight, axile; radicle below.—Plant shrubby or herbaceous; leaves alternate, often compound; flowers racemose, bracteated.

Petals and stam. 6; berry 1-celled .... Berberis. 455. Petals and stam. 4; pericarp 1-celled;

2-valved ..... Epimedium. 456.

# I. 455. BERBERIS. Brunsfel.

Barberry.

Outer sepales 3, inner 6; petals 6, glands 2, at the base of the petals; stamens irritable; stigma broad, sessile, umbilicated, persisting; berry ovate, cylindrical, 1-celled, 2 or 3-seeded.—Shrub thorny; leaves simple.

# 708 455. Berberis. 84. BERBERIDEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Berberis vulgaris. Common barberry. Racemes simple, pendulous; leaves reverse ovate, fringed, toothed.

Berberis dumetorum, Raii Syn., 465. Spina acida sive Oxyacantha, Ger. em. 1325, 1. Berberis, Park. 1559.

Berberis vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 471. Barberry bush. Pipperidge tree.

Woods and hedges; shrubby; May and June.

Branches angular, bald; leaves in bundles, petioled; spines 3 together; racemes solitary, many-flowered; flowers yellow; berry scarlet.—Root dyes wool and leather yellow; bark renders wine purgative; inner bark with alum dyes linen yellow; leaves acid, eaten as sauce; flowers offensive to the smell when too near; berries acid, not eaten by birds, boiled with sugar form a pleasant confection. Is supposed by some to cause wheat growing near it to become mildewed; but this is denied by others.

# II. 456. EPIMEDIUM. Dioscorides. Barrenwort.

Outer sepales 2, inner 4; sepales spreading; petals 4; nectariferous scale 1, petal-like, cupshape, coloured, at the inner base of each petal; stamens 4; style lateral, from the top of the ovary; stigma simple; pericarpium oblong, 1-celled, 2-valved, many-seeded.

Epimedium alpinum.

Alpine barrenwort.

Epimedium, Ger. em. 480. Epimedium alpinum, Lin. S. P. 171.

Shady alpine situations; perennial; May.

Rhizoma horizontal; leaves upright, solitary, irregularly ternately compounded, flower-bearing; leaflets petioled, heartshaped, drooping, pointed, light green, glaucous beneath; panicle from a kneejoint towards the middle of the main petiole, upright, slightly racemose; flowers drooping; petals dark red; nectaries yellow.

#### Fam. XX. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. Jussieu.

Calyx 3 to 6 sepales, free; petals 5 to 10, hypogynous; stamens 5 or many and indefinite, hypogynous; anthers adnate, 2-celled, mostly fastened on the outside of the filaments; ovaries many, indefinite, inserted on the receptacle, 1-styled; pericarpia 1-seeded, not opening, (cariopsides), or many-seeded, opening by longitudinal sutures, (camares;) perisperm horny; corculum much swollen, at the tip or

base of the perisperm.—Plants herbaceous or shrubby; leaves alternate, lobed, dilated at bottom, slightly sheathing; stipules 0.

A. Anthers opening towards the centre of the flower.

B. Anthers opening outwardly; camares many, many-seeded.

Petals 4, 2 upper spurred; sepales irregular,
petaloid; upper forming a spur ..... Consolida. 459.

Petals 5, tailed; sepales 5, regular,
petaloid, deciduous ..... Aquilegia. 460.

Pet. 8 or 10, 2-lipped; sepales 5, regular,
coriaceous, persisting; camares sessile Helleborus. 461.

Pet. 5 to 10, 2-lipped; sepales 5 to 10, regular,
petaloid; camares sessile ..... Troblius. 462.

Petals 0; sepales regular, petaloid,
camares sessile ..... Caltha. 463.

C. Anthers opening outwardly; cariopsides many, on the receptacle.

Petals 9, base scaled; sepules 3, base not produced; cariopsides blunt ..... Ficaria. 464. Petals 5, base scaled; sepales 5, base not produced; cariopsides smooth RANUNCULUS. 465. Petals 5, base pitted; sepales 5, base not produced; cariopsides wrinkled BATRACHIUM. 466. Petals 5, base nectariferous; sepales 5, base produced ...... Myosurus. 467. Pet. 5 to 10, base naked; sepales 5; involucrum 0; style straight, pointed, ..... Adonis. 468. Pet. 0; sepales 5 to 10; involucrum 3-leaved, distant; leaves cut; cariopsides tailless ..... Anemonanthea. 470. Pet. 0; sepales 5; involucrum 3-leaved, distant; leaves cut; cariopsides tailed ... Pulsatilla. 471. Pet. 0; sepales 4; cariopsides tailless, sessile, longitudinally streaked..... THALICTRUM. 472.

sessile, feathered ...... CLEMATIS. 473.

Pet. 0; sepales 4; cariopsides tailled,

## 710 457. Actæa. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

A. RANUNCULACEÆ SPURIÆ. Anthers opening on the inner side.

I. 457. ACTÆA. Pliny.

Herb-Christopher.

Calyx 4-sepaled; deciduous; corolla 4-petaled; stamens indefinite; anthers fastened inwardly; ovary 1, ovate; stigma capitate, sessile; pericarpium (berry) fleshy, not opening; seeds many, horizontal, in 2 series.—Herb perennial; leaves petioled, simple, lobed and variously cut; flowers racemose; peduncle bracteated; sepales and petals very deciduous.

Actea spicata.

Spiked herb-Christopher.

Berry nearly globular; petals as long as the stamens; racemes ovate; leaves bi-ternately or tri-ternately cut; lobes ovate, lanceolate, serrated or slightly cut.

Christophoriana, Raii Syn. 262; Ger. em. 979. Christophoriana vulgaris, Park. 379. Actwa spicata, Lin. S. P. 722. Christophoriana spicata, Mænch Meth. 279. Baneberries.

Alpine woods on limestone; perennial; May and June. Root fibrous; leaves bald; bracteæ oblong; flowers racemose; berries black.—Root useful in nervous diseases; herb repellent; berries very active, poisonous.

II. 458. PÆONIA. Theophrastus.

Piony.

Calyx 5-sepaled; sepales leaflike, unequal, orbicular, persistent; petals 5 to 10, orbicular, nearly equal, not clawed; stamens indefinite; anthers fastened outwardly; ovaries 2 to 5, girt by a fleshy disk; stigmata sessile, two-lamellar; camares 2 to 5, ovate, 1-celled, many-seeded; seeds shining, nearly globular; corculum basillary.—Root perennial; crown horizontal, thick; fibres fasciculate, thickened or tuberculated; sheaths scaly, at the bottom of the stem; leaves alternate, twice ternate; flowers terminal.

1. Pæonia corallina. Coral piony. Stem herbaceous; camares woolly, bent back from the

bottom; leaves 2-ternate; lobes ovate, not cut, bald.

Pæonia mas, Raii Syn. Ind. pl. dub.; Ger. em. 980, 1; Park. 1381. Pæonia officinalis mascula, Lin. S. P. 747 \(\beta\). Pæonia fæmina, Miller Dict.
Pæonia corallina, Retz Observ. 354.

Male piony. Male peionie.

Clefts of rocks; naturalized; perennial; May.

Root fasciculate; fibres thick, oblong, cylindrical; stem 3 feet high, purplish; petals sometimes 6, crimson, sometimes pale red and white; ovaries 5; camares spread; seeds globular, red.—Used indifferently with the P. officinalis, and preferred by some.

2. Pæonia officinalis.

Shop piony.

Stem herbaceous; camares woolly, upright at the base, diverging at top; leaves 2-ternately-cut; lobes bald, oblong; middle lobe cut; side-lobes not cut.

Pæonia fæmina, Raii Syn. Ind. pl. dub.; Ger. em. 981, 2; Park. 1380.

Pæonia officinalis fœmina, Lin. S. P. 747 a.

Pæonia mascula, Miller Dict.

Pæonia officinalis, Retz Observ. 35. Pæonia nemoralis, Salisbury Prod. 375.

Female piony. Female peionie.

Woods, naturalized; perennial; May.

Stem greenish.—Root made into necklaces, used against the epilepsy in children, also given inwardly to adults; seeds used in the nightmare; syrup of the flowers antiepileptic.

B. HELLEBOREÆ. Calyx petaloid; æstivation imbricate; petals 5, 10, irregular, 2-lipped, nectariferous; or 0; æstivation imbricate; anthers opening on the outside; camares dehiscent, many-seeded; seeds horizontal. — Stem herbaceous; leaves alternate.

III. 459. CONSOLIDA. Brunsfel.

Larks-spur.

Calyx coloured, deciduous, 5-sepaled; upper sepale spurred; petals 4, sometimes soldered; 2 upper petals forming an inner spur; stamens many; ovary 1; camares distinct; seeds many, dry-berrylike.—Roots annual; stem upright, branchy; flowers racemose; bracteæ 3 to each pedicell.

Consolida regalis. Royal larks-spur. Stem upright, bald, divaricately branched; flowers few, in loose racemes; pedicells longer than the bractea; capsules bald.

Delphinium segetum, flore cæruleo, Dillen in Raii Syn. 273. Consolida regalis sylvestris, Ger. em. 1083, 5. Delphinium Consolida. Lin. S. P. 748. Delphinium segetum, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 325. Delphinium versicolor, Salisbury Prod. 375. Field larks-spur. Larks-heel. Larks-heel.

## 712 459. Consolida. 85. RANUNCULAC. Pl.ex. thal.

Sandy fields; annual; June and July.

Stem herbaceous, bald or downy; stem branched; flowers of various colours.—Seeds acrid.

## IV. 460. AQUILEGIA. Tragus.

Columbine.

Calyx 5-sepaled, deciduous, sepales coloured, petal-like; petals 5, gaping above, 2-lipped; outer lip large, flat; inner very small; produced behind into spurs exserted between the sepales; stamens many, in 5 to 10 series; interior filaments membranaceous, oblong, without anthers; ovaries 5; camares 5, upright, many-seeded.—Root perennial; stem herbaceous, upright; lower leaves longly petioled; petioles 3-cut, biternate; lobes 3-fid, toothed, blunt; upper leaves lobed, lobes linear; flowers terminal, variously coloured.

Aquilegia vulgaris. Common columbine. Spurs bent inwards; capsules villous; stem rather bald, leafy, many-flowered; leaves nearly bald; styles not longer than the stamens.

Aquilegia flore simplici, Raii Syn. 273.

Aquilegia cærulea, and A. rubra, Ger. em. 1093, 1, and 2.

Aquilegia vulgaris simplex, Park. 1367.

Aquilegia vulgaris, Lin. S. P. 752.

Fields and copses; perennial; July.

Herb mostly bald, rarely downy; leaf-lobes mostly cut; flowers panicled, drooping, pale.

## V. 461. HELLEBORUS. Dioscorides. Hellebore.

Calyx persisting, 5-sepaled; sepales large, roundish, obtuse, mostly green; petals 8 or 10, very short, tubular; below slender, nectariferous; stamens 30 to 60; ovaries 3 to 10; stigmata terminal, orbicular; camares coriaceous; seeds in 2 rows, elliptic, umbilicated.—Plants herbaceous, perennial, hard, coriaceous, bald, sometimes slightly downy under the leaves; root-leaves petioled, palmately or pedately cut; lobes oblong, toothed: stem-leaves various, oftenest 0.

# a. Stem few-flowered, mostly forked; floral leaves sessile, cut.

1. Helleborus viridis. Green hellebore. Root-leaves quite bald, pedately cut; stem-leaves nearly sessile, palmately parted; peduncles often 2-cut; sepales roundish, ovate, green.

## Pl. ex. thal. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. 461. Helleb. 713

Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi, Raii Syn. 271, 1.

Helleborastrum, Ger. em. 976, 2.

Helleboraster minor, flore viridante, Park. 212.

Helleborus viridis, Lin. S. P. 784. Wild black hellebore. Bears foot.

Woods and pastures on chalk; perenn.; March to May. Roots fleshy; fibres long; herb quite bald; stem forked at top; leaves shining; root-leaves growing longer than the stem after flowering; lobes oblong, lanceolate, acutely serrated, outer lobes often 2 or 3-cut; stem-leaves 3 or 5-parted; flowers green, slightly drooping.-Leaves infused in beer used as a prophylactic in epidemic fevers, are violently purgative, and vermifuge.

b. Stem many-flowered, leafy; peduncles bracteated.

2. Helleborus fætidus. Stinking hellebore. Stem many-flowered, leafy; leaves pedately cut, quite bald; lobes oblong, linear.

Helleboraster maximus, Raii Syn. 271, 2; Ger. em. 976, 3.

Helleboraster maximus seu Consiligo, Park. 212.

Helleborus fœtidus, Lin. S. P. 784. Great ox heel. Bearsfoot setterwort.

Chalky shady places; perennial; March and April.

Stem panicled; leaves blackish green; bracteæ ovate, not cut, tip deeply toothed, pale yellowish green; flowers drooping; sepales erect, connivent, green with a purple edge, persistent; camares 3 or 4.- Root purgative; root or stem used as a seton by the ferriers.

## VI. 462. TROLLIUS. Linnæus.

Globe-flower.

Calyx coloured, 5, 10, or 15-sepaled; sepales deciduous, petal-like; petals 5 to 20, small, tubular at bottom, 1-lipped; stamens and ovaries many; camares many, sessile, nearly cylindrical, many-seeded.—Plant herbaceous, bald, upright, perennial; root fibrous; fibres black, in bundles; leaves petioled, palmately many-cut; flowers terminal, yellow.

European globe-flower. Trollius Europæus. Sepales 15, connivent, forming a ball; petals 5 or 10, as long as the stamens.

Ranunculus globosus, Raii Syn. 272; Ger. em. 955, 12; Park. Par. 218. Trollius Europæus, Lin. S. P. 782.

Trollius altissimus, Crantz Austr. 2, 123-

Trollius globosus, Lamark Fl. Fr. 3, 323. Trollius connivens, Mænch Meth. 313. Trollius montanus, Salisbury Prod. 373. Trollius sphæricus, Salisb. Tr. Soc. Lin. 8, 302.

Globe crowfoot. Locker gowlands.

## 714 462. Trollius. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Alpine pastures; perennial; May to July. Stem 2 feet high, many-flowered; flowers first pale, then golden yellow; sepales 10 to 15.

VII. 463. CALTHA. Pliny.

Bootes.

Calyx coloured, 5-sepaled; sepales nearly orbicular, petal-like; petals 0; stamens many; ovaries 5 to 10; camares 5 to 10, compressed, spreading, 1-celled, many-seeded.—Herbs perennial, quite bald; roots fibrous; stems cylindrical; leaves petioled, heartshape, ears not bent in; flowers terminal, yellow.

1. Caltha palustris. Marsh bootes. Stem upright, many-flowered; leaves heartshape, nearly round, crenated; ears rounded.

Populago, Raii Syn. 272.

Caltha palustris major, Ger. em. 817, 1.

Caltha palustris vulgaris simplex, Park. 1213.

Caltha palustris, Lin. S. P. 784. Populago palustris, Scop. Carn. 698. Marsh marygold. Meadow bouts.

Moist places and river-sides; perennial; May and June. Stems 18 in. high, forked, upright; peduncles furrowed; upper leaves nearly sessile; petiole-ears membranaceous, rounded, stipule-like; flowers large.—Herb in flower supposed to make the butter yellow, but is poisonous to cows; unexpanded flowers pickled and used for capers.

2. Caltha minor. Small bootes.

Stem ascending, 1-flowered; leaves heartshape, nearly orbicular, crenated; ears rounded.

Populago minor, Tabernæm. Ic. 750.

Caltha palustris minor, De Candolle Syst. Nat. 309, 4 \(\beta\).

Moist places by side of rivers; perennial; May.

Stem simple; leaves, ears, and flowers, half the size of the former.

3. Caltha radicans. Rooting bootes.

Stem creeping, few-flowered; leaves triangular, heart-shape, serrate, crenated.

Caltha radicans, Forster Tr. Lin. Soc. 8, 321.

Sides of lakes; perennial; May and June.

Stem rooting at bottom, ascending at tip, few-flowered; leaves nearly triangular, with a dilated sinus, lower angles obtuse; upper angle acute; teeth sharp; sepales oblong.

C. RANUNCULEE. Estivation of the calyx and corolla imbricate; petals 5 to 15, with a scale at the inside of the claw, sometimes 2-lipped, lips very unequal; anthers ovate, opening outwardly; cariopsides many, mucronate; seeds erect.—Stems herbaceous; leaves radical or alternate; involucrum 0; flowers terminal, yellow.

#### VIII. 464. FICARIA. Brunsfel.

Pilewort.

Calyx 3-sepaled, deciduous; petals 9, pitted at the bottom on the inside; stamens and ovaries many, indefinite; cariopsides smooth, compressed, blunt.—Herb bald, perennial; roots grumous; tubers reverse ovate, blunt; stem branched, spreading; leaves petioled, heartshaped, rather angular; peduncles 1-flowered, axillary, and terminal; sepales sometimes 5; petals 8 or 12.

Ficaria ranunculoides. Rununculuslike pilewort. Root grumous; stem leafy; leaves heartshape.

Chelidonium minus, Raii Syn. 246; Ger. em. 816; Park. 617. Ranunculus Ficaria, Lin. S. P. 774. Ficaria ranunculoides, Manch. Meth. 215. Ficaria verna, Hudson Fl. Angl. 244. Ranunculus præcox; Salisb. Prod. 372. Ficaria communis, Dumeril Cours 4, 445. Little celandine. Figwort. Pilewort.

Damp fields and pastures; perennial; March to May. Stem long; leaves longly petioled, shining; flowers yellow shining, becoming whitish at the tip; varies with the stem long or short; leaves entire or angled, heart or kidneyshape, with or without a black spot; axillæ naked or bulb-bearing; calyx 3 to 5-sepaled; petals 8 to 12.—Herb mild, esculent as a potherb; juice of the roots used as a lotion for the piles.

IX. 465. RANUNCULUS. Pliny. Crowfoot.

Calyx 5-sepaled; sepales deciduous without separating at bottom; petals 5 or 10, with a nectariferous scale or pit at the base; stamens and ovaries many, indefinite; cariopsides ovate, slighly compressed, smooth, or prickly, not streaked; ending in a short horn; disposed.—Stem cylindrical; peduncles terminal or axillary; flowers white or yellow.

#### 716 465, Ranun. 85, RANUNCULACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

a. Ranunculus. Flowers yellow; leaves bald, many-cut, toothed; roots fibrous, annual; cariopsides tubercular or spinous on both sides.

1. Ranunculus parviflorus. Smallflowered crowfoot.

Leaves villous, round, 3-lobed, large-toothed or cut; stem lying down, soft haired; peduncles opposite to the leaves; calyx equal to the petals, becoming reflected; cariopsides granularly tuberculated.

Ranunculus hirsutus annuus flore minimo, Raii Syn. 248, 5.

Ranunculus parviflorus, Lin. S. P. 780.

Ranunculus muricatus, Manch. Meth. 215.

Hairy crowfoot.

Fields and hedges on gravel; annual; May and June.

Stem branched, leafy; leaves longly petioled, uppermost leaves lanceolate, not in the least cut; flowers very small; petals yellow, oblong, sometimes 3 or 4, not longer than the calyx; cariopsides 7 to 10, compressed, almost orbicular, crowned with a very short, nearly straight style.

2. Ranunculus arvensis.

Corn crowfoot.

Leaves bald; seed-leaves toothed at the tip; root-leaves 3-parted; stem-leaves many-cut, lobes linear; stem upright, many-flowered; cariopsides with long prickles on each side.

Ranunculus arvorum, Raii Syn. 248; Ger. em. 951, 3; Park. 328.

Ranunculus arvensis, Lin. S. P. 780.

Ranunculus echinatus, Crantz Austr. 2, 118, not of Ventenat.

Cornfields; annual; June.

Stem much branched; leaves rather bold; lobes oblong; edge not cut, tip sharply cut; flowers small; stamens 12 or 14; cariopsides 6 or 7, large.—Herb acrid, poisonous to sheep, 3 ounces of the juice killed a dog in 4 minutes.

3. Ranunculus hirsutus. Rough-haired crowfoot.

Leaves 3-lobed or 3-cut, lobes blunt, deeply toothed, the middle peduncled; calyx turned back; stem not bulbous at bottom; cariopsides with a single row of very small tubercles round the edge.

Ranunculus rectus pallidioribus foliis, Raii Syn. 247, 3.

Ranunculus bulbosus β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 241.

Ranunculus philonotis, Retz Obs. 6, 31.

Ranunculus agrarius, All. Auct. 27.

Ranunculus sardous, Crantz Austr. 2, 84.

Ranunculus pallidior, Villars Delph. 4, 751. Ranunculus hirsutus, Aiton Hort. Kew. 2, 268.

Ranunculus pallidus, Russel in Schrader Jour. Bot. 1, 425.

Ranunculus Palensis, Berg. Fl. Bass. Pyr. 2, 405.

Walls and waysides: annual; June to August.

Stem 18 in. high, branchy, many-flowered, upright or trailing; hairs spreading; sometimes bald; leaves 3-parted, hirsute, pale.

B. intermedius. Leaves nearly bald.

Ranunculus intermedius, Poiret Dict. 6, 116.

Ranunculus pumilus, Thuill. Par. 1, 277, not of Poiret.

Damp shady places.

y. parvulus. Stem dwarf, mostly 1-flowered.

Ranunculus parvulus, Lin. Mant. 79.

Ranunculus parviflorus, Gouan Fl. Monsp. 270, not of Linn.

Dry stony places.

b. Leiosperma. Flowers yellow; leaves lobed or many-cut; root fibrous; cariopsides smooth.

4. Ranunculus bulbosus. Bulbous crowfoot.

Root-leaves petioled, 3-cut, slightly pinnately cut; lobes 3-cut, deeply toothed, the middle lobe slightly petioled; stem upright, bulbous at the neck; calyx turned back.

Ranunculus bulbosus, Raii Syn. 247, 2; Ger. em. 953, 6; Park. 329; Lin. S. P. 778.

Ranunclus lætus, Salisbury Prod. 373.

Ranunculus flabellatus, Bivona Sicul. 68.

Butter cups. Gold cups. King cups. King kop. Gold knops.

Fields and meadows; perennial; May.

Root bulbous, solid, proliferous above; stem 1 foot high; leaves more or less hirsute, segments 3-cut or lobed.

β. plenus. Flower double.

Ranunculus maximus Anglicus, Ger. em. 957, 1.

St. Anthony's turnep. Rape crowfoot. Vellow bachelor's buttons.

5. Ranunculus repens. Creeping crowfoot.

Leaves pinnately 3-cut; segments wedgeshape, 3-lobed, deeply toothed; stem with creeping prostrate runners from the crown, the flower-bearing stem nearly upright; calyx close; cariopsides with a straight beak.

Ranunculus pratensis repens, Raii Syn. 247, 1; Park. 329. Ranunculus pratensis, etiamque hortensis, Ger. em. 951, 1.

Ranunculs repens, Lin. S. P. 779.

Ranunculus prostratus, Porr. Dict. 6, 113.

Ranunculus infestus, Salisbury Prod. 373. Common crowfoot. Butter-flower.

Damp fields; perennial; June to August.

Stems prostrate, middle stems sometimes upright or ascending; leaves with the middle segment always petioled,

side segments sometimes sessile; upper surface very smooth, dark green, spotted with black or white, sometimes downy, or spotless; segments 3-cut or 3-parted, sometimes manycut; flowers often double or proliferous from the centre.

6. Ranunculus acris.

Acrid crowfoot.

Leaves downy or nearly bald, palmately parted; lobes deeply toothed, acute; upper lobes linear; stem upright, many-flowered, slightly downy; peduncles cylindrical; calyx villous; căriopsides terminated by a nearly straight mucro.

Ranunculus pratensis erectus acris, Raii Syn. 248, 4. Ranunculus surrectis cauliculis, Ger. em. 951, 2. Ranunculus pratensis erectus acris vulgaris, Park. 329. Ranunculus acris, Lin. S. P. 779. Ranunculus napellifolius, var. Crantz Austr. 2, 90.

Upright meadow crowfoot.

Fields and pastures; perennial; May to July.

Stem 2 feet high, branched above; hairs pressed to the stem; leaves spotless, sometimes with a black spot in the middle; flowers often double.

7. Ranunculus sceleratus.

Wicked crowfoot.

Leaves bald; root-leaves petioled, 3-parted; lobes 3-lobed, slightly and bluntly cut; uppermost leaves three-parted, lobes oblong, linear, not cut; floral-leaves oblong; calyx bald; cariopsides very small, forming an oblong spike.

Ranunculus palustris, Raii Syn. 249, 1.

Ranunculus palustris rotundi-folius, Ger. em. 962, 4. Ranunculus palustris Sardonius lævis, Park. 1215.

Ranunculus sceleratus, Lin. S. P. 776.

Round-leaved water crowfoot. Celery-leaved crowfoot.

Watery places; annual; June to August.

Herb pale green; stem thick, juicy; flowers small; petals scarcely longer than the calyx; stamens 8 to 12; cariopsides very numerous, smooth, deciduous.—Herb corrosive, ulcerating the places to which it is applied.

β. minimus. Stem very short; root-leaves 3-cut; fruit ovate.

γ. submersus. Leaves all under water, translucid, membranaceous; lobes long.

8. Ranunculus auricomus. Golden-haired crowfoot. Leaves bald; root-leaves petioled, heartshape, generally 3-parted or 3-lobed; stem-leaves parted into linear lobes, sometimes slightly toothed; calyx downy, shorter than the petals.

# Pl. ex. thal. 85. RANUNCULACE Æ. 465. Ranun. 719

Ranunculus nemorosus dulcis, secundus Tragi, Raii Syn. 248; Park. 326.

Ranunculus auricomus, Ger. cm. 954, 7; Lin. S. P. 775.

Ranunculus polymorphus, Allioni Ped. 1449. Ranunculus mitis, Gilibert in Ulst. Del. 2, 420. Ranunculus variifolius, Salisb. Prod. 1, 373.

Sweet wild crowfoot. Golden locks.

Damp fields and shady places; perennial; April to July. Stem 2 feet high, branched; sepales coloured, edge sometimes dilated; petals sometimes 0.—Herb mild.

c. Flowers yellow; leaves toothed, or not cut; root fibrous.

9. Ranunculus reptans. Creeping crowfoot.

Leaves linear, not in the least cut, bald; stem creeping, emitting a root at each joint.

Ranunculus reptans, Lin. S. P. 773. Ranunculus Flammula, Smith Fl. Brit. 587.

Sides of Alpine lakes; perennial; June to August. Stem threadlike, creeping; leaves nearly threadlike; flowers solitary, small, yellow.

10. Ranunculus flammeus. Flame crowfoot. Leaves bald, linear, lanceolate, slightly ovate, scarcely cut; lower leaves petioled; stem lying down, many, slightly rooting at bottom; peduncles opposite to the leaves; cariopsides smooth.

Ranunculus flammeus minor, Raii Syn. 250, 7; Ger. em. 961, 2. Ranunculus flammeus minor, sive augustifolius, Park. 1214. Ranunculus Flammula, Lin. S. P. 772. Small spear wort. Bane wort.

Bogs and meadows; perennial; July to September. Stem 2 feet high; leaves bald, slender; flowers rich, shining yellow.—Herb acrid, poisonous to sheep; the distilled water is emetic, acting instantly.

β. serratus. Leaves nearly lanceolate, serrated. Ranunculus flammeus serratus, Ger. em. 962, 3.

y. ovalus. Leaves mostly ovate, petioled. Ranunculus Flammula, Poiret Dict. 6, 98, Ranunculus ovatus, Persoon Ench. 2, 102.

11. Ranunculus longifolius. Long-leaved crowfoot. Leaves lanceolate, slightly serrate, sessile, nearly embracing the stem; stem upright, bald.

## 720 465. Ranun. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Ranunculus flammeus major, Raii Syn. 250, 8; Ger. em. 961, 1.

Ranunculus palustris flammeus major, Park. 1215.

Ranunculus Lingua, Lin. S. P. 773. Ranunculus longifolius, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 189.

Great spear wort.

Ditches; perennial; July.

Stem, leaves, and flowers, larger than in R. flammeus; leaves not cut or serrulated; bald, or slightly hairy; hairs pressed to the leaves.

d. Flowers yellow; leaves not in the least cut; roots bundled.

12. Ranunculus gramineus.

Leaves lanceolate or linear, not cut; stem upright, quite bald, fibrous at the collar; nectariferous-scale tubular; root in bundles.

Ranunculus gramineus Lobelii, Ger. em. 954, 9, is double. Ranunculus gramineus, Lin. S. P. 773. Ranunculus graminifolius, Salisb. Prod. 372.

Fields; perennial; May and June.

Root tuberous, cylindrical, radiatedly fibrous at top; leaves very smooth, glaucous, rather stiff; sepales smooth, spread; flowers often double.

e. Flowers white; leaves lobate, multifid, or too!hed; cariopsides smooth.

13. Ranunculus alpestris.

Alp crowfoot.

Leaves orbicular, 3-lobed; lobes cut, crenate, rather blunt; stem mostly 1-flowered; calyx bald; petals 5, reverse heartshape, or 3-lobed.

Ranunculus montanus flore minore, Ger. em. 964, 3.

Ranunculus alpestris, Lin. S. P. 772.

Alps; perennial; May and June.

Leaves smooth, bald; root-leaves orbicular, round, 3-cut or parted; stem-leaves linear, or cut into 3 linear lobes; scape 4 inches high, 1.flowered; petals entirely white.

X. 466. BATRACHIUM. De Cand. Water-crowfoot.

Calyx 5-sepaled; sepales deciduous, not produced at bottom; petals 5 or 10, white, base yellow, with a nectariferous hole: stamens and ovaries many; cariopsides ovate, compressed, not armed, transversely wrinkled. - Plants aquatic; roots fibrous; leaves quite bald; those out of water toothed, slightly lobed; leaves in water capillary, manycut; peduncles 1-flowered, opposite to the leaves.

## Pl. ex. thal. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. 466. Batrach. 721

1. Batrachium hederaceum. Ivyleaved water-crowfoot. Stem creeping; leaves nearly kidneyshape, 3 or 5-lobed; lobes broad, not cut, very blunt; petals oblong, scarcely longer than the calyx; stamens 5 to 12; cariopsides bald.

Ranunculus aquatilis hederaceus albus, Raii Syn. 249, 2.

Ranunculus hederulæ folio aquaticus, Park. 1216.

Ranunculus hederaceus, Lin. S. P. 781.

Ranunculus hederæfolius, Salisb. Prod. 373.

Inundated places and springs; perennial; May to Aug. Stems trailing or swimming, rooting, branched, divaricated; leaves longly petioled, rather fleshy, smooth; flowers small, white.

2. Batrachium tripartitum. Three-parted water-crowfoot. Stem floating; leaves under water, many-cut, threadlike, out of water 3-parted; lobes wedgeshaped, toothed at the tip; petals oblong, rather sharp, as long as the calyx; cariopsides bald.

Ranunculus tripartitus, micranthus, De Cand. Syst. Nat. 1, 234.

Ditches and springs; perennial; May and June.

Flower and cariopsides similar to those of B. hederaceum; stem, leaves, and habit, similar to B. heterophyllum.

3. Batrachium obtusiflorum. Blunt-petaled water-crowfoot. Stem floating; leaves under water many-cut, threadlike; out of water 3-parted, lobes wedgeshaped, toothed at the tip; petals reverse ovate, obtuse, longer than the calyx; cariopsides smooth.

Ranunculus tripartitus obtusiflorus, De Cand. Syst. Nat. 1, 234.

Ranunculus aquatilis 2, With. Bot. Arr. 3, 623.

Ditches and inundated places; perennial; May, June. Leaves under water very few, sometimes 0.

4. Batrachium heterophyllum. Odd-leaved water-crowfoot. Stem floating; leaves under water many-cut, threadlike; out of water 3-parted, lobes wedgeshaped, toothed at the tip; petals reverse ovate, larger than the calyx; cariopsides bristled; bristles stiff.

Ranunculus aquatilis, Raii Syn. 243, 9; Ger. em. 829, 2; Lin. S. P. 781.

Ranunculus aquaticus hepaticæ facie, Park, 1216.

Ranunculus capillaris, Gat. Fl. Mont. 102. Ranunculus heterophyllus, Hoffm. Germ. 197.

Ranunculus diversifolius, Schrank. Fl. Bav. 103.

Water crowfoot.

Ditches and ponds; perennial; May and June.

#### 722 466. Batrach. 85. RANUNCULACE Æ. Pl. ex. thal

Leaves above the water 3-parted, not peltate; stamens 12 to 24.—Herb troublesome in ponds; is not acrid, but will feed and even fatten cattle.

β. peltatum. Leaves above the water orbicular, 3-lobed, peltate.

Ranunculus peltatus, Mænch Meth. 214.

5. Batrachium pantothrix. Fine-trimmed water-crowfoot. Stem floating; leaves many-cut, hairlike, outline orbicular, segments divergent, thin; petals reverse ovate, larger than the calyx; cariopsides bald.

Ranunculus aquatilis omnino tenuifolius, Raii Syn. 249, 4.
Millefolium, sive Maratriphyllon, flore et semine ranunculi aquatici, hepaticæ facie, Ger. em. 827, 2.

Ranunculus trichophyllus, Chaix in Vill. Dauph. 1, 335.

Ranunculus divaricatus, Manch Math. 214.

Ranunculus capillaceus, Thuil. Par. ed. 2, 1, 278.

Ranunculus aquatilis A, Desfont. Fl. Atl. 1, 242.

Ranunculus pantothrix, Brotero Fl. Lus. 2, 375.

Ranunculus pectinatus, Dubois Meth. Orl. 454. Ranunculus aquatilis  $\beta$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 596.

Ponds and ditches; perennial; May and June. Herb mild; used for feeding cattle.

6. Batrachium cæspitosum. Tufted water-crowfoot. Stem floating; leaves many-cut, hairlike, outline nearly orbicular, segments diverging, stiff; petioles slightly sheathing, eared; petals reverse ovate, larger than the calyx; cariopsides bald.

Ranunculus aquaticus albus, circinatis tenuissime divisis foliis, floribu ex alis longis pediculis innixis, Raii Syn. 249, 5.

Ranunculus rigidus, Persoon in Hoff. Germ. 4, 257. Ranunculus cæspitosus, Thuill. Par. ed. 2. 1, 279. Ranunculus aquaticus B, Desfont. Fl. Atl. 1, 443. Ranunculus pumilus, Poiret Dict. 6, 133.

Ranunculus circinnatus, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 175.

Ranunculus aquatilis  $\gamma$ , Smith Fl. Brit. 596.

Inundated places; perennial; May and June. Herb mild.

7. Batrachium fluviatile. River water-crowfoot Stem floating; leaves many-cut, hairlike; segments long, parallel; petals reverse ovate, larger than the calyx; cariopsides bald.

## Pl. ex. thal. 85. RANUNCULACE Æ. 466. Batrach. 723

Ranunculus q. Millefolium maratriphyllum fluitans, ranunculo sive polyanthemo aquatili albo affine J. Bauhini, Raii Syn. 250, 6.

Ranunculus fluitans, Fl. Dan. 376.

Ranunculus peucedanifolius, Allioni Ped. 1469. Ranunculus peucedanoides, Desfont. Fl. Atl. 1, 444.

Ranunculus fluviatilis, Willdenow S. P. 2, 1333. Ranunculus aquatilis δ, Smith Fl. Brit. 596.

Ranunculus panthothrix peucedanifolius, De Cand. Syst. Nat. 1, 236.

Rivers and running waters; perennial; May and June. Segments of the leaves very long.—Herb mild, like the preceding.

#### XI. 467. MYOSURUS. Dodonæus. Mouse-tail.

Calyx 5-sepaled; sepales produced beyond the insertion; petals 5, claws threadshape, tubular; stamens 5 to 20; ovaries many; cariopsides many, 3-sided, pointed, with a straight style, very crowded, forming a very long spike.—Plants herbaceous; root fibrous, annual; caudex simple, upright, tufted; leaves linear, not cut; scape 1-flowered, as long as the leaves, thickened.

Myosurus Europæa.

European mouse-tail.

Myosuros, Raii Syn. 251. Cauda muris, Ger. em. 426, 4. Holosteum Loniceri. Cauda mi

Holosteum Loniceri, Cauda muris vocatum, Park 500.

Myosurus minimus, Lin. S. P. 407.

Gravelly fields; annual; May.

Scapes 3 to 6 from the same root; leaves sometimes slightly hairy; flowers pale yellow; petals rarely anther-like.

D. Anemoneæ. Æstivation of the calyx and corolla imbricate; petals flat, or 0; cariopsides often tailed.—Plants herbaceous; roots grumose or bundled; leaves radical or alternate.

## XII. 468. ADONIS. Matthioli.

Maithes.

Calyx 5-sepaled, closed together; sepales sometimes enlarged at the bottom; petals 5 to 15, claw naked; stamens many, inserted at the bottom of the gynophore; ovaries many; cariopsides many, aggregated in an ovate or cylindrical spike, 1-seeded, bald, terminated by a straight, conical style.—Plants herbaceous, caulescent; root annual, fusiform; stem-leaves pinnatedly parted; lobes many-cut; segments linear; involucrum 0; flowers small, red or yellow.

## 724 468. Adonis. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

1. Adonis autumnalis. Autumn maithes.

Calyx bald; petals concave, connivent, scarcely larger than the calyx; cariopsides nearly reticulately collected into an ovate head; stem branched.

Flos Adonis, Raii Syn. 251, Park. Par. 293.

Flos Adonis flore rubro, Ger. em. 387, 1: Adonis autumnalis, Lin. S. P. 771.

Adonis flower. Red maithes. Red camomile. Rose-a-ruby. Red mcrocco.

Corn-fields; annual; May and October. Flowers blood-red.

Adonis æstivalis.

Summer maithes.

Calyx hispid at bottom; petals flat, oblong, obtuse, twice as long as the calyx; cariopsides reticulately disposed in a long loose spike; stem scarcely branched.

Adonis æstivalis, Lin. S. P. 772. Adonis miniata, Jacquin Austr. 354.

Corn-fields; annual; May to October.

Calyx long; flowers peduncled, small, dark red; petals oblong, blunt; cariopsides distant on the spike.

## XIII. 469. ANEMONANTHÆA. De Cand. Anemone.

Involucrum 3-leaved, distant from the flower; calyx 5 to 15-sepaled; sepales petal-like; petals 0; stamens many, indefinite; cariopsides many, ovate, with a hooked more or less hirsute style.—Plants stemless; leaves radical; peduncles solitary or in pairs, leafless, 1-flowered.

a. Involucrum-leaflets petioled; rhizoma ovate, tuberose; sepales 10 to 15.

1. Anemonanthea Apennina.

Apennine anemone. Leaves 3-ternately-cut; segments lanceolate, deeply toothed, teeth acute; petiole branched; involucral leaflets petioled, 3-cut, deeply toothed; sepales 12 or 14, oblong, blunt.

Anemone q. Ranunculus nemorosus, flore purpureo cæruleo Parkinson (325), Dillen in Raii Syn. 259, 2.

Anemone geranifolia, Ger. em. 377, 8. Anemone Apennina, Lin. S. P. 762.

Geranium-leaved anemone. Stork's-bill wind-flower.

Woods; perennial; April.

Root black; leaves longly petioled; scape bald; involucrum like the leaves; pedicells villous; flowers upright, light blue: sepales 4 times as long as the stamens.

## Pl. ex. thal. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. 469. Anemon. 725

b. Involucrum-leaflets petioled; rhizoma cylindrical, long; sepales 5 or 6.

2. Anemonanthea nemorosa.

Wood anemone.

Leaves ternately cut; segments 3-cut, deeply toothed, lanceolate, sharp; involucral leaflets petiolets, similar to the leaves; sepales 6, elliptic.

Anemone nemorum alba, Raii Syn. 259, I; Ger. em. 383, 2.

Ranunculus nemorosus albus simplex, Park. 325.

Anemone nemorosa, Lin. S. P. 762.

Anemone nemovosa alba, Crantz Austr. 2, 101.

White wind-flower.

Woods and shady places; perennial; April.

Petals white, rose-red, lilac, or purple; leaves sometimes dotted yellow beneath.—Plant acrid, inducing the dysentery; but is useful in head-ach, intermittent fevers, and rheumatic gout.

3. Anemonanthea ranunculoides. Ranunculuslike anemone. Root-leaves 3 to 5-cut; segments slightly 3-cut, deeply toothed; involucral leaflets slightly petioled, 3-parted, deeply toothed; sepales 5 or 6, elliptic.

Anemone lutea, Ger. em. 383, 1.

Anemone ranunculoides, Lin. S. P. 762.

Anemone nemorosa lutea, Crantz Austr. 2, 101. Anemone lutea, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 318.

Yellow wind-flower. Yellow anemone.

Hilly fields and woods; perennial; April and May. Leaves few, bald; pedicells hairy; flowers gold-yellow, solitary or in pairs, one sometimes male.

XIV. 470. PULSATILLA. Gesner. Pasque-flower.

Involucrum 3-leaved, distant from the flower; leaves sessile, palmately parted, lobes linear; sepales 5 or 6; glands (abortive stamens?) pedicelled, between the sepales and stamens; petals 0; stamens many; cariopsides many, tailed; tails long, bearded.—Root-leaves finely divided; flowers purple.

Pulsatilla vulgaris. Common pasque-flower.

Leaves pinnately cut; segments many-cut; lobes linear; flowers slightly nodding; sepales 6, spreading.

Pulsatilla flore crassiore et majore flore, Raii Syn. 260.

Pulsatilla vulgaris, Ger. em. 385, 1; Park. 341; Lin. S. P. 759.

Anemone pratensis, Sibthorp Fl. Ox. 169, not of Linnæus.

Anemone Pulsatilla a, Lamarck Fl. Fr. 3, 320.

Anemone collina, Salisbury Prodr. 371.

Pasque-flower, i. e. Easter-flower. Passe flower. Pulsatilla. Flawflower. Coventry bells. Hill-tulip, Cambridge. Bastard anemone.

Hilly pastures on chalk; perennial; April and May. Color very variable; often double.—Plant acrid.

## XV. 471. THALICTRUM. Dioscorides. Meadow-rue.

Flowers dioicous, polygamous, often hermaphrodite; calyx 4 or 5-sepaled; sepales ovate, petaloid, soon falling off; stamens many; ovaries 4 to 15; styles short; cariopsides sessile, ovate, streaked lengthways.—Plants perennial; roots yellowish, fibrous; stems annual, fistulous; leaves manycut; stipules 0; flowers panicled, yellowish.

1. Thalictrum alpinum. Alpine meadow-rue. Stem not in the least branched, nearly naked, a finger's height; racemes simple, terminal; flowers nodding; leaf-segments bald.

Thalictrum minimum montanum atro-rubens, foliis splendentibus, Raii

Syn. 204, 4.

Thalictrum Alpinum, Lin. S. P. 767.

Alpine turf-bogs; perennial; June.

Root creeping; stem bald; leaves 5 or 6, radical, pinnately cut; lobes sessile, 3 or 5-toothed; above shining, beneath pale; flowers 7 or 8; pedicells short, rather distant; stamens 12; ovaries few.

2. Thalictrum minus. Small meadow-rue.

Stem cylindrical, covered with glaucous pollen; flowers loosely panicled, nodding, 4-sepaled; leaf-segments bald, roundish, toothed at the tip, glaucous beneath; cariopsides sharp at both ends.

Thalictrum minus, Raii Syn. 203, 2; Ger. em. 1251, 2; Park. 264; Lin,

S. P. 769.

Small bastard rhubarb. Fen rue.

Mountainous pastures on chalk; perennial; June, July. Stem 1 foot high; leaves spreading; segments ovate, nearly round, 3 or 5-toothed at the tip; panicle naked, stiff, very open; cariopsides 3 to 6.

β. latifolium. Leaflets broad.

Thalictrum montanum minus, foliis latioribus, Raii Syn. 204.

3. Thalictrum majus. Great meadow-rue. Stem cylindrical, without glaucous pollen; flowers loosely panicled, drooping; leaf-segments bald, glaucous beneath, 3-cut; lobes ovate, slightly mucronate; cariopsides obliquely rounded.

## Pl. ex. thal. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. 471. Thalict. 727

Thalictrum sive Thalictrum majus, Ger. em. 1251, 1. Thalictrum majus vulgare, Park. 263. Thalictrum majus, Murray Syst. Veg. 513. Great bastard rhubarb. English rhubarb.

Shady mountainous places; perennial; June and July. Stem 3 feet high; leaves dark green; petioles diverging, spreading; panicle much bent; sepales greenish purple; cariopsides large, bellied on one side, obliquely rounded at bottom.-Root used as rhubarb.

4. Thalictrum nigricans. Blackish meadow-rue. Stem stiff, branched, furrowed; root fibrous; panicle manifold, upright, nearly corymbous; radical-leaf-segments wedge-shaped, 3-cut; stem-leaf-segments oblong, linear.

Thalictrum nigricans, Jacquin Austr. 5, 421. Thalictrum rugosum, Poiret Dict. 5, 317. Thalictrum flavum 2, Lightfoot Fl. Scot.

Edges of fields and rivers; perennial; July. Lobes of the leaves neither all wedgeshape, nor all linear.

5. Thalictrum flavum. Yellow meadow-rue. Stem upright, branched, furrowed; root fibrous; panicle manifold, upright, nearly corymbous; leaf-segments wedgeshape, 3-cut, acute.

Thalictrum seu Thalictrum majus, Raii Syn. 203, 1; not of Gerarde.

Thalictrum flavum α, Lin. S. P. 770. Thalictrum flavum, Miller Dict.

Damp fields and sides of rivers; perennial; July.

Stem 3 feet high; panicle slightly leafed; flowers upright; sepales 4; stamens 24; ovaries 8 to 10; stigmata thick, heartshape, white.—Root astringent yet purgative.

E. CLEMATIDEÆ. Æstivation of the calyx valvate, or induplicate; petals flat, or 0; anthers linear, fastened outside the filaments; cariopsides tailed; tails feathered: seeds pendulous.-Plants climbing, shrubby; leaves opposite.

XVI. 472. CLEMATIS. Dioscorides. Travellers-joy. Involucrum under the flower 0; sepales 4 to 8; æstivation valvate, or induplicate; petals 0; cariopsides many, ending in a long feathered beard; cotyledons distant.

Clematis dumosa. Bush travellers-joy. Stem climbing; leaves pinnately cut; segments ovate, lanceolate, deeply toothed, acuminated; truncated heartshape at the base; peduncles rather shorter than the leaf.

#### 728 472. Clematis. 85. RANUNCULACEÆ. Pl. ex. thal.

Clematis latifolia, seu Atragene quibusdam, Raii Syn. 258. Viorna, Ger. em. 886, 1.

Clematis sylvestris latifolia, sive Viorna, Park. 380.

Clematis Vitalba, Lin. S. P. 766. Clematis sepium, Lamark Fl. Fr. 3, 306.

Clematis dumosa, Salisb. Prod. 371.

Traveller's joy.

Hedges; shrubby; July.

Stem contorted; leaves rather bald; panicle axillary, forked, leafy; flowers white, odoriferous.—Herb in infusion used in dropsy: is diuretic, astringent, and even corrosive.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 10 & 11. Remove athyrium regium, and A. dentatum, into the genus cyclopteris, changing the gender of the adjectives.

P. 35. Potamogiton perfoliation, Lin. S. P. 182. Peltopis perfoliata, Rafinesque in Journ. de Phys. 1819.

P. 38. Fam. II.\* 7.\* LEMNADEÆ. Miscellanearum sectio, Linnæus. Naiadum pars, Jussieu. Hydrocharidum pars, Jussieu. Hydrocharidibus affines, Brown.

Flowers spathaceous, on a spadix, anthers and pistills Spadix 2-flowered; spathæ hoodliked, 1-leafed; perigonium 0; stamens 2 or more; anthers turned outwards; ovarium free, solitary, 1 or many-seeded; ovules upright; style 0; stigma 1; pericarp not opening, utricular or capsular; corculum axile; perisperm fleshy; radicle below. Plants herbaceous, floating, stemless; roots from the lower surface of the leaves, ending in a conical appendage; leaves simple or rosaceous, proliferous from the margin, sheathing at the base; flowers lateral, in a marginal slit.

28.\* LEMNA. Theophrastus.

Duck-meat.

Spathe pitchershape, membranaceous, 2-flowered; MALE above; stamens 2; anthers 2-celled; cells roundish; Fem. below; ovary roundish, compressed; style short, thick; stigma flat, expanded; utricle oblong, compressed, nicked, 1 to 5-seeded.—Leaves proliferous.

1. Lemna trisulca.

Three-loved duck-meat.

Roots solitary; leaves elliptical, lanceolate, narrow at bottom, sinuated at the tip.

Lenticularia aquatica trisulca, Raii Syn. 129, 3. Hederula aquatica, Ger. em. 830.

Ranunculus hederaceus aquaticus, Park. 1216. Lemna trisulca, Lin. S. P. 1376.

In ditches and ponds; annual; June.

Leaves pale green, pellucid, forming by prolification a triplipinnate frons.

2. Lemna minor.

Small duck-meat.

Roots solitary; leaves ovate, sessile, flattish on both sides.

Lens palustris, Raii Syn. 129, 1; Ger. em. 829.

Lens palustris seu aquatica vulgaris, Park. 1262.

Lemna minor, Lin. S. P. 1376.

Common duck-meat.

On ditches and stagnant waters; annual; June and July.

3. Lemna polyrhiza. Many-rooted duck-meat.

Roots numerous, clustered; leaves reverse-ovate, orbicular, sessile, above flat, beneath convex.

Lenticula palustris major, Dillen. in Raii Syn. 129, 2.

Lemna polyrhiza, Lin. S. P. 1377.

On ditches; annual; July and August. Leaves large, fleshy, purple underneath.

4. Lemna gibba. Bunched duck-meat. Roots solitary; leaves reverse-ovate, above flat, beneath hemispherical, reticulated.

Lemna gibba, Lin. S. P. 1377. Lemna minor β, Hudson Fl. Angl. 399.

On ditches and stagnant waters; annual; June.

P. 70. 2. Cyperus Haworthii. Haworth's cyperus. Culms 3-sided, in tufts, lying down; umbels slightly compound; involucrum 2-leaved; spikes linear, crowded; bracteæ unequal, not half as long as the culm.

Cyperus fuscus, Hooker Flor. Lond. fig. too tall and upright.

Culm about 3 inches high, in close tufts. In damp fields; annual; July and August.

P. 83. After Gastridium. 94, add

Spathellules 2, lower with one awn at the

base, apex 2-cut; upper toothed ...... Agrostis. 89.

P. 84. After Arundo. 71, add

Lower spathellule bristled; glume long; male flowers 3-stamened; hermaph. 2-sta-

mened ...... Hierochloa. 78.\*\*

And for Monilia. 76. read Enodium. 76.

P. 108. 15.\* Poa stricta. Stiff meadow-grass.

Panicle branched; locustæ 3-flowered, ovate; spathelles lanceolate, 3-ribbed, nearly equal, pointed, keeled; spathellules 5-ribbed, truncated at the tip, villous at bottom.

Poa stricta, Don in Wern. Tr.

In pastures.

Poa strigosa, in English Harsh meadow-grass.

Smoothspiked meadow-grass. 19. Poa leptostachya. Panicle small, rather racemelike; pedicell very short, bald; locustæ 2-flowered; spathelles lanceolate, pointed, equal, 3-ribbed, bent inwards; spathellules lanccolate, rather pointed.

Poa leptostachya, Don in Wern. Tr.

On banks of rivers.

P. 110. Change the name of the genus monilia to enodium, there being a genus of nematomyceæ called by the former name, and add

δ. alpinum. Panicle pale green, slender; leaves long; spathelles 1-flowered.

P. 135.

XXXVII.\* 78.\* HIEROCHLOA. Gmel. Sacred-grass.

Glume 2-flowered; spathelles membranaceous, nearly as long as the glumelles; spathellules 2; lower paperlike, mucronate; upper 2-cut, toothed; side flowers male, 3-stamened; middle flower hermaphrodite, 2-stamened; lodicule nearly orbicular; ovary beaked; style nearly simple; stigma bottlebrushlike; cariopsis free, not furrowed.—Panicle branched.

Hierochloa borealis. Northern sacred-grass. Panicle nearly facing one way; peduncles bald; outer spathellules fringed on the edge; awns 0.

Hierochloa borealis, Ræmer & Schutz Syst. Veg. 2, 513.

Holcus odoratus, Lin. S. P. 1405. Hierochloa, Gmelin Siber. 1, 101.

Avena odorata, De Candolle Fl. Gall. 1565. Holcus borealis, Schrader.

Savastana hirta, Schrank Fl. Bat. 1, 337.

In mountain valleys; perennial; July.

Leaves linear, acuminate; panicle brownish; hermaphrodite flowret smaller than the males; locustæ ovate; spathelles ovate, pointed, rather serrated at the point.

P. 168. 23. Juncus polycephalus. Many-headed junk. Leaves awlshape, rounded, jointed; panicle terminal, upright, 2 or 3-forked; branches seldom divided; heads many-flowered, lateral and terminal, nearly sessile; sepales lanceolate, pointed; capsule elliptical, ovate, rather blunt, slightly longer than the sepales.

Juncus polycephalus, Donn.

On alpine heights.

Heads few but large, 5 to 8-flowered.

P. 176. Phalangium serotinum.

Lyodia alpina, R. A. Salisbury in Hort. Trans.

P. 185. Asparageæ, not asparagi. Peduncles jointed in the middle.

P. 189. Tamaceæ.

Perisperm cartilaginous, hard; corculum cylindrical, opposite to the byle.

P. 192. Narcissus pseudonarcissus, Lin. S. P. 414.

P. 215. Corallorhiza innata.

Found in Darent Wood, Kent, Aug. 18, 1819, by J. E. Gray.

P. 223. Plantæ exogenæ monochlamydeæ, C. at the end. Berry; stamens 3 or 9...... EMPETRIDEÆ. 7.\*

P. 240. 51.\* Salix Borreri.

Borrer's willow.

Leaves oblong, suddenly narrower at each end, beneath bald, glaucous; serratures often wavy; ovary pedicelled, awlshape, bald; style very long; stigma 2-cut.

Salix phylicifolia, Wahl. Lapp. 270.

On mountains; shrub; May and June.

Stem bushy; leaves much thinner than those of the last species; rachis downy.

#### P. 249. Fam. VII.\* 7.\* EMPETRIDEÆ.

Flowers unisexual or dioicous, rarely hermaphrodite; calyx 3-parted, persistent.—Male. Petals 3, withering; stamens 3; filaments long; anthers 2-parted.—Fem. Ovary above, depressed; style 0 or very short; stigmata 9, turned over, spreading; berry spherical, 1-celled; cells 2 or 3-seeded; seeds bony; perisperm fleshy; corculum axile; radicle inferior.

## 15.\* EMPETRUM. Remove from p. 401.

P. 254. Xanthium is referred by many to the compositæ. P. 257, l. 1. For capsules read regma.

P. 269. 2.\* Persicaria interrupta. Interrupted peachwort. Stem nearly upright; leaves lanceolate, wavy, spotless; stipules fringed; spikes slender, loose, interrupted, nearly upright; style appearing 2-cut.

On watery places, near London. A. H. Haworth.

P. 273. 1.\* Lapathum alpinum. Alpine dock. Leaves ovate, heartshape, blunt, wrinkled; flowers polygamous; sepales 1 or 2-seedbearing.

Rumex alpinus, De Cand. Fl. Gall. 2220.

Mountains, near cowyards; perennial P. 273, line the last. Add De Cand. Fl. Gall. 2223.

P. 277. Oxyria rotundifolia.

Donnia acida, R. Brown in Ross. Voy. 1 edit.

P. 295, last line. For spread, read scattered.

P. 296. Limonium commune. Statice Limonium, Lin. S. P. 394.

P. 297. Primulaceæ, End of character, for spreading read scattered; and throughout the synopsis of the genera, for calyx 4, 5, or 7-sepaled read calyx 4, 5, or 7-parted: also add

Calyx 5-parted; cor. salvershape; stam. 5 fert. 5 abortive; caps. 5-valved .... Samolus. 63.\*\* Calyx 5-parted; corolla 0; stamens 5; capsule 5-valved ..... GLAUX. 63.\*\*

P. 300. X.\* 63.\* SAMOLUS. Pliny. Water-pimpernel. Calyx partly adherent, 5-parted, persistent; corolla old-fashioned-salvershape, 5-lobed; scales (abortive stamens?) 5 from the divisions of the corolla, threadlike, bent inwards; stamens 5, in the bottom of the corolla; ovary partly inferior; capsule ovate, 1-celled; valves 5, short; placentarium central, free; seeds numerous; radicle turned to the hile.—Leaves uncut, alternate; flowers terminal, racemose, white.

Samolus Valerandi. Valerandus' water-pimpernel. Stem upright.

Samolus Valerandi, Raii Syn. 283; Lin. S. P. 243. Anagallis aquatica rotundifolia, Ger. em. 620. Anagallis aquatica tertia Lobelii folio subrotundo non crenato, Park. 1237.

Brook-weed.

In marshes; perennial; July.

X.\*\* 63.\*\* GLAUX. Dioscorides. Glaux. Calyx bellshaped, coloured, 5-lobed, lobes turned over; corolla 0; stamens 5; capsule globular, girt by the calyx, 1-celled, 5-valved, 5-seeded; placentarium globular.

Glaux maritima.

Sea-glaux.

Glaux maritima, Raii Syn. 285; Lin. S. P. 301.

Glaux maritima minor, Park. 1283. Glaux exigua maritima, Ger. em. 562.

Polygonum maritimum, longius radicatum nostras, Raii Syn. 161?

Black salt-wort. Sea milk-wort.

In salt marshes; perennial; June and July.

Stem 5 inches long, lying down; leaves ovate, fleshy; flowers sessile, solitary, axillary, rose-red.

P. 301. Use winter-herb as the English name of trientalis.

P. 307. 13.\* Veronica hirsuta. Shaggy speedwell. Leaves ovate, lanceolate, pointed, slightly serrated with a few scattered hairs; stem lying down, bald at bottom; flowers spiked; capsule reverse-heartshape, not notched at the end.

Veronica hirsuta, Hopkins Fl. Glott. 9. Veronica setigera, Don in Wern. Tr. On dry heaths; perennial; June.

Stem 3 inches long; racemes long, many-flowered; corolla bluer and segments narrower in V. officinalis.

13.\*\* Veronica Allionii. Allioni's speedwell. Leaves ovate, slightly serrated, stiff, bald; stem lying down, bald; flowers closely spiked.

Veronica Allionii, Villars Delph. 8.

On mountains; perennial; June and July. Flowers of a brilliant blue.

P. 309. 18.\* Veronica filiformis. Threadlike speedwell. Flowers solitary; leaves heartshape, crenated, shorter than the peduncles; bracteæ lanceolate; peduncles threadlike, very long.

Veronica filiformis, Smith Tr. Lin. Soc. 1, 195.

On banks, on the road to Kew.

P.378. 5.\* Galeop. micrantha. Smallflowered hedge-nettle. Stem hispid; internodes thicker above; leaves oval, serrated; whirls contiguous; tube of the corolla shorter than the calyx; galea nearly straight.

On road-sides; annual; July. J. E. Gray.

Stem hairs horizontal; corolla white; calyx teeth rather short.

P. 401. Ericinæ B. Anthers open by 2 slits, not foramens.

P. 401. Chamæcistus.

Anthers open lengthways; style upright, enclosed.

P. 401. Empetrum is to be removed to p. 248.

P. 413. Compositæ.

A. CICHORACEÆ. Flowers semiflosculous, hermaphrodite.

B. CYNAROCEPHALEÆ. Flowers flosculous; clinanthus fleshy; stigma articulated to the tip of the style.

C. Corymbiferæ. Flowers radiated or flosculous; clinanthus not fleshy; stigma not articulated to the style.

P. 433. 8. Cirsium pratense. Meadow soft-thistle. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, wavy, unequally spinous; beneath downy; flowers mostly solitary.

Cirsium Anglicum, Raii Syn. 193, 1.

Cirsium montanum Anglicum, Ger. em. 1183. Cirsium Anglicum primum, Park 961. Carduus dissectus, Hudson Angl. ed. 1, 307, not of Linnæus.

Carduus pratensis, Hudson Angl. 353. Cardnus heterophyllus, Relhan Cant. 306.

Peckham thistle.

In moist fields; perennial; June.

Root creeping; stem 18 inches high; root-leaves 3 or 4, petioled; stem-leaves 2 or 3, small, distant, heartshape, embracing the stem; flower terminal, drooping, afterwards upright, pale purple.

P. 445, l. 13. For helianthemum read helianthus.

P. 462 & 463. For fleabane read fleawort, as the English name of pulicaria.

P. 491. Ilex is to be removed to celastrinæ, p. 620.

P. 493. Umbelliferæ. Sprengler's arrangement.

1. Eryngideæ. Umbells nearly headlike. Eryngium,

Echinophora, Sanicula.

2. Hydrocotylineæ. Umbells imperfect; involucrums scarcely any or 0; leaves nearly simple, running into the petiole. Hydrocotyle.

3. Bupleurinæ. Umbells nearly perfect; involucrums ra-

ther broad; leaves simple. Bupleurum, Agostana.

4. Pimpinelleæ. Umbells perfect; involucrum universal 0; partial sometimes 0; fruit ovate, solid, 5-ribbed; branches wandlike; leaves compound, or doubly compound. Pimpinella, Sium, Ægopodium, Phellandrum, Carui, Silaus, Œnanthe, Apium, Petroselinum, Meum, Fæniculum.

5. Smyrniæ. Involucrums mostly 0; fruit barked and solid, or compressed and utriculated. Smyrnium, Crithmum, Coriandrum, Cicuta, Æthusa, Pseudospermum,

Tordylium, Thysselinum.

6. Caucalinæ. Umbells various; involucrum whole or many-leaved; fruit armed, shaggy. Turgenia, Caucalis,

Daucus, Torilis, Libanotis.

7. Scandicinæ. Umbells various; involucrums 0; fruit pyramidal, beaked. Scandix, Myrrhis, Chærophyllum, Cerefolium, Anthriscus.

8. Amminæ. Umbells and involucrums various, fruit rather ovate, ribbed, furrowed. Sium, Drepanophyllum,

Bunium, Conium, Ligusticum.

9. Selineæ. Umbells and involucrums various; fruit compressed, flat, often winged. Peucedanum, Spondylium, Pastinaca, Angelica, Imperatoria.

P. 504. 3. Chærophyl. aromaticum. Scented cow-parsley. Stem slightly downy at bottom, bald at top; leaves biternate; leaflets ovate, oblong, rather pointed, serrated, undivided.

Chærophyllum aromaticum, Jacq. Austr. 140; Don Scot. Pl. 7.

On road-sides; perennial; June.

Stem 3 feet high; odour heavy but aromatic.

P. 545, l. 3 from bottom. For adenaria marina read adenarium marinum.—And use glandwort for the English name, instead of sandwort.

P. 554. Ceratophyllæ.

Stamens twice as many as the lobes of the calyx; seed upright, not pendulous.

P. 589. Spiræa odorata. Spiræa Ulmaria, *Lin. S. P.* 702.

P. 598. Trifolium glomeratum.

Trifolium glomeratum, Lin. S. P. 1084.

P. 609. Leguminosæ C.

Style pubescent beneath the stigma.

P. 613. 1.\* Orobus niger. Black peaseling. Leaves pinnate, 4 to 6-paired; leaflets ovate or elliptical; stem branched, angular, upright.

Orobus niger, Lin. S. P. 1028.

In woods; perennial.

P. 619. Celastrinæ.

Styles 4; nuculanium 1-celled; pyrenæ 4, streaked, 1-seeded ............ ILEX. 382.\*\*

D 600 III 600 % II EV Demove from a 401

P. 620. III. 382.\* ILEX. Remove from p. 491.

P. 630. Geranieæ C. Capsule 5-celled, not 5.

P. 650. Change the name of the genus Elatine into Willisellus; there being a genus of scrofularinæ bearing the former name in p. 321.

P. 661. Cistineæ.

Corculum surrounded by a slightly fleshy perisperm; radicle opposite to the hile.

P. 680. 3. Erysimum orientale. Eastern hedge-mustard. Remove brassica orientalis, from p. 685, hither.

P. 685. Brassica orientalis, remove to erysimum, p 680.

P. 700. Fumaria capreolata.

Fumaria capreolata, Smith Fl. Brit. 2, 751, not of Linnæus.

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